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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909 *1911-12 L 1913-14*

(Ending 30th June 1909)

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BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1909

PRICE ONE RUPEE

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

(Ending 30th June 1909.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning
Area,
Population,
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administration Divisions,
see paras. 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed in Ootacamund from the 27th June 1908 to the 28th August 1908. His Highness toured in the districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga between the 18th and the 25th of November 1908, and, on the 8th February 1909, proceeded to Bombay, where he stayed for a fortnight. His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani, C. I., (late Regent) and other members of the Ruling Family, stayed at Ootacamund as usual for about six weeks in the summer of 1909 and returned to the Capital on the 26th May 1909.

The Dewan and Councillors.

2. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E., retired from the office of Dewan on the 31st March 1909 and His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B.A., as his Dewan and *ex-officio* President of the Council. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty was appointed First Councillor and Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Second Councillor.

The Mysore Civil Service.

3. The syllabus of subjects for the competitive examination for the Mysore Civil Service was slightly modified during the year under report. An examination was held in November 1908 and the first two among those that passed the examination were admitted to the grade of Assistant Commissioners. Four officers were also admitted to the grade by nomination from the subordinate ranks of the service and one officer on family and other considerations.

Dasara Representative Assembly.

4. The 25th session of the Assembly was held at Mysore on the 8th October 1908 and succeeding days, when 226 members attended out of 271 delegated to attend the session. Four hundred and sixteen subjects of general and local interest were discussed.

The British Resident.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore during the year under report.

Relations with the British Government.

6. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

The celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Royal Proclamation of 1858.

7. An important event that took place during the year was the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Royal Proclamation of 1858 on the 2nd November 1908. The day was observed as a holiday throughout the State, and at all district head-quarter towns the Deputy Commissioners held durbars, to which all the leading citizens were invited and at which the Royal Proclamation was read to the assembled people in English and the vernacular. In commemoration of the event the deserving poor were fed and clothed, and sports and treats arranged for school children. Valuable assistance and co-operation was rendered by the non-official public in carrying out the celebration in a befitting manner and everywhere the proceedings were characterised by great enthusiasm. In all about 92,600 poor people were fed, 5,180 people were clothed and about 56,000 school children took part in the sports.

The message addressed by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor to the people of India on that day was printed in the official Gazette in English and the vernacular and copies were widely distributed in the State.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1908-09).

Extent of arable lands.

8. The total area of the State according to the results of the survey is 18,855,216 acres. The area given in the previous year's report was 18,841,774 acres. The difference of 13,442 acres is mainly due to the omission of 11,191 acres in the accounts of the Manjarabad taluk during the previous year and also to more correct measurements in the Sorab and Sagar taluks. Excluding 1,383,159 acres of alienated land which are held wholly or partially rent-free, the area of the unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams, was 17,472,057 acres ; of this, the area available for cultivation was 8,612,186 acres and the remaining 8,859,871 acres, or a little more than half the whole area of unalienated land, consisted of unculturable waste including forests.

Area under occupation.

9. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,379,703 acres representing 85·69 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. There was an increase of 46,764 acres in the occupied area as compared with 1907-08, due to some of the unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation at the beginning of the year.

Tenure.

10. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,054,481 during the year under report. As the total occupied area of unalienated holdings was 6,871,833 acres, the average extent of each holding was 6·51 acres.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1908-09).

Original survey.

11. Three inam villages comprising 218 fields with a total extent of 859 acres were surveyed in detail, and 19 inam villages containing 2,732 fields measuring 10,849 acres were classed in respect of soil and water.

Resurvey.

12. Partial resurvey operations were carried on in the Nagar taluk of the Shimoga district and in 71 villages of the Chiknayakanhalli taluk, 133 villages of the Tarikere taluk, 76 villages of the Tirthahalli taluk, 1 village of the Shimoga taluk and 262 villages of the late Banavar taluk. The operations extended in all over 687 villages and 60,669 fields, the total area resurveyed being 711,368 acres or 1,112 square miles.

Reclassification.

13. Reclassification in regard to water-supply to wet and garden lands was carried out in the late Koratagere taluk and in 273 villages of the Maddagiri, 42 villages of the Tirthahalli and 64 villages of the Nagar taluk. The total number of fields dealt with was 13,111 measuring 50,355 acres comprised in 513 villages.

Revised settlement.

14. A revised settlement was introduced during the year into the Shikarpur taluk of the Shimoga district, the new rates being announced to the ryots in January 1909. A brief account of this taluk and the particulars of the resettlement as sanctioned by Government have been given in paras 38 and 39 of the Administration Report for the year 1907-08. The rates are reported to have been exceedingly well received by the ryots generally. Proposals for the introduction of revised settlements into the Sira and Pavagada taluks of the Tumkur district have been sanctioned and the rates will be announced in the ensuing cold weather, after which they will come into effect. As a result of the revised settlement operations conducted in the State since 1903, there will be a total increase of Rs. 2,04,156 in the assessment of the lands in the 15 taluks already resettled.

Cost of the Department.

15. The cost of the Department during the year including the pay of the measurers lent to the Revenue Department was Rs. 1,57,973 as against Rs. 1,58,063 in the previous year.

Survey maps.

16. The survey maps of all the villages into which original settlement has been introduced have been printed and issued except in the Sringeri jahgir. The villages in the Sringeri jahgir consist of a number of small hamlets which have to be clubbed together to serve as suitable units for administrative purposes. Until this work is completed, the printing of the maps of these villages cannot be undertaken. Of the 2,822 villages brought under a revised settlement, the maps of 2,571 villages were printed and issued up to the end of the year under report, 525 maps having been printed during the year.

Potgi settlement.

17. The potgi or remuneration payable to shanbhogs and patels was revised in the Chamrajnagar taluk. The potgi payable to the village officers of twenty inam villages, brought under survey and settlement, was also fixed for the first time.

III. Land Revenue (1908-09).

Alienation.

18. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 177 acres and 16 guntas as shown below:—

	Acres	Guntas
(i) For new village sites and for the extension of existing ones ...	54	8
(ii) For other purposes, such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	17	36
(iii) For the improvement of tanks and the construction of gokattes	104	23
(iv) For the improvement of roads	0	29
Total	177	16

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

19. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 61,946 acres as against 101,260 acres during the previous year, and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished during the year was 24,220 acres as against 22,514 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the extent of the lands newly taken up and the increase in that relinquished were mainly due to the adverse seasonal conditions of the year.

Area under cultivation.

20. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 5,810,418 acres as against 6,011,671 acres (revised figure) in 1907-08. Of this, 877,752 acres were devoted to wet crops as against 927,438 acres in 1907-08.

Land revenue demand.

21. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,01,19,333 as against Rs. 1,01,18,178 in the previous year.

Collections.

22. Including the arrears remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,16,66,948. As there was severe scarcity during the year in many parts of the State, it was necessary to grant extensive remissions and suspensions of land revenue. The general lines on which these were granted are explained in para 228 *infra*. The amount to be remitted is expected to come to 4½ lakhs and the amount suspended to 5·71 lakhs. The amount actually collected was only Rs. 88,94,711, a sum of Rs. 3,11,142 being remitted during the year. Inclusive of the amounts suspended, the balance to be collected is Rs. 24,61,095.

Coercive processes.

23. Great moderation was exercised in the issue of coercive processes, and, where the default was not wilful, every indulgence was shown by the local officers in view of the existence of scarcity in many parts of the State. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 87,697 as against 91,005 in the year previous, and the amount recovered thereby was Rs. 13,68,606 as against Rs. 14,63,251 in the previous year. The following table shows the several processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears as compared with those of the previous year and the results thereof :—

	1907-08		1908-09	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notice of demand	64,775	9,41,058	66,053	8,97,360
Do of attachment	9,599	1,47,037	8,460	1,44,447
Proclamation of sale	14,508	3,13,371	10,674	2,72,110
Sales held	2,123	61,785	2,510	54,689
Total ...	91,005	14,63,251	87,697	13,68,606

24. There was a noticeable falling off in the processes of attachment and proclamation of sale, while there was an increase in the number of sales actually held. These processes were resorted to only in extreme cases where the arrears had been outstanding for a considerable period.

IV. Inam Settlement (1908-09).

Original work.

25. During the year two land inams were confirmed on a jodi or quit-rent of Rs. 4-2-0. Eleven inams assessed at a quit-rent of Rs. 682-8-0 were resumed and the lands were fully assessed at Rs. 2,002-12-0.

Revision of inams.

26. The quit-rent on one whole village and on three minor inams was revised in accordance with the revised survey valuation, the revision resulting in a decrease of Rs. 126 in the jodi.

Registration, title-deeds, etc.

27. The registers for 52 cases, 2 *ad-interim* extracts, 7 minor inam title-deeds and 1,150 final title-deeds for minor inams were prepared and the final quit-rent registers of the Mulbagal, Devanhalli, Kankanhalli and Honnali (supplemental) taluks were issued.

28. The total cost of the Department from the year 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 11,67,434 and the total annual revenue, Rs. 2,74,528. The cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 5,090 as against Rs. 4,531 in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1908-09).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

29. Under the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, which came into force on the 22nd June 1907, all laws with the exception of those pertaining to matters specified in Section 12 or passed as temporary emergent regulations under Section 15 thereof, have to be considered and passed by the Legislative Council before being promulgated as law under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja. The Council consists of the Dewan as President, and the two Councillors as *ex-officio* members, together with not fewer than 10 or more than 15 additional members. During the year there were 11 additional members, of whom 6 were officials and 5 non-officials nominated by Government. The two seats on the Council thrown open for election by the members of the Dasara Representative Assembly were not filled during the year, as the elections held for the purpose proved abortive.

30. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year.

31. Besides five bills that were under consideration at the close of the preceding year, the following new bills were taken up for consideration by the Council during the year, *viz* :—

(1) The Mysore Newspapers Bill ;

(2) The Bill further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903 ;

(3) The Mysore Poisons Bill (a Bill to regulate the possession and sale of poisons in Mysore) ;

(4) The Mysore Treasure Trove Bill ;

(5) The Village Tank Panchayet Bill ;

(6) The Bill to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras ;

(7) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884 ; and

(8) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.

32. Of these, the Bill to amend Section 310 A of the Code of Civil Procedure was dropped in view of the introduction of a more comprehensive measure revising the whole of the Code of Civil Procedure. Of the rest, seven bills were passed into law during the year under report, and the others were in various stages of progress at the end of the year.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

33. The following seven Regulations were passed into law during the year, *viz* :—

(1) Regulation II of 1908, a Regulation to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.

(2) The Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908.

(3) The Mysore Village Offices Regulation, IV of 1908.

(4) The Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.

(5) Regulation VI of 1908, a Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.

(6) Regulation I of 1909, a Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, and

(7) Regulation II of 1909, a Regulation further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.

34. The Mysore Stamp Regulation is based on the British Indian Stamp Act of 1899. Some of the amendments to that Act, adopted in British India subsequent to 1899, have been embodied in the law of the State by means of this amending Regulation. The only provisions of importance relate to the amendment of Section 40 and Section 26. The former as it stood before the revision rendered it obligatory on the Deputy Commissioner to levy a penalty of ten times the duty in respect of instruments sent to him under section 33 or 38, sub-section 2. As now amended the section vests a discretion in the Deputy Commissioner to levy a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper duty. The other change relates to the amendment of the first proviso to section 26. This as it was before amendment empowered the Deputy Commissioner to levy stamp duty on mining leases granted by Government, when the value of the share or the royalty was indeterminate, on an assumed valuation of the royalty at twenty thousand rupees a year. This was considered hard in the case of small and unproductive mines. It has therefore been enacted by means of the amending Regulation that, where a mining lease is granted by Government, the stamp duty leviable thereon is to be calculated according to an estimate to be made by the Deputy Commissioner of the amount of royalty payable. Provision has also been made for the revision of the Deputy Commissioner's decision in such cases by the Court.

Regulation II of 1908.

35. The Mysore Newspapers Regulation was passed with the object of exercising an effective control over a section of the public press in the State which had for some time previously been creating much mischief by wantonly misrepresenting the views, actions and motives of the Governments, both of the State and of British India, and indulging in remarks calculated to produce racial hatred and to mislead the people of Mysore and prejudice them against the Paramount Power. The Regulation requires every printer, publisher and editor of a newspaper to obtain the permission of the Government before starting a newspaper and provides for such permission being withdrawn at any time by Government. Certain penalties are also provided for the cases in which papers are published without permission or after such permission has been revoked. The Regulation has worked satisfactorily. It is essentially a preventive measure, and it has not been found necessary to put any of its penal provisions in motion. In the case of only one newspaper, which though published in the Mysore State had a small circulation mainly outside the State, was it necessary to take any action at all, and in that case a warning was communicated to the editor of the paper.

Regulation III of 1908.
The Mysore Newspapers Regulation.

36. The Mysore Village Offices Regulation consolidates and amends the law relating to village offices in Mysore. The desirability of an enactment to regulate the decision of questions relating to village offices in the State was engaging the attention of the authorities from the days of the British Commission. The introduction of a Regulation on the lines of the Bombay Watandari Act, III of 1874, with modifications suited to the conditions of the State, was considered so far back as 1877. The opinions of the divisional and district officers who were consulted in the matter were, however, not unanimous and legislation on those lines was definitely dropped in 1894. In the meantime a vast body of scattered and disjointed rules and orders had come into existence. Of these, some, such as the rules for the remuneration of patels, shanbhogs and minor village servants, had the force of law; others were orders passed by Government in appeals from the decisions of the revenue officers in regular suits and a large number were mere administrative orders liable to be disregarded by the Revenue Courts in the disposal of regular suits. The course of decisions, too, especially in the matter of succession to village offices, was not by any means uniform, with the result that litigation had increased. The subject was taken up again for consideration and careful examination in 1899, when it was found that the provisions of the Madras Act III of 1895 were more in conformity with local practice and more easily adaptable to local requirements than the corresponding Bombay Act III of 1874. The Regulation now passed is thus based chiefly on the Madras Act and does not introduce any radical change in the existing system but adheres as far as possible to the traditions of the Mysore village service with just such modifications as are necessary to improve the efficiency of that service. Its principal features are that,—

Regulation IV of 1908.

(1) it prescribes the qualifications required for the five village offices of patel, shanbhog, toti, talari and nirganti, and regulates the appointment, removal and punishment of these village officers both in alienated and unalienated villages;
(2) it abolishes the vexatious and inconvenient practice of having two or more holders of the same office doing duty jointly or by turns; and
(3) while recognising the hereditary character of these offices, it does away with the practice of registering females as office-holders in respect of the two important village offices of shanbhog and patel, though it does not take away the right of succession of males through females.

Regulation V of 1908, the Mysore Police Regulation.

37. Till Regulation V of 1908 was passed, the law governing the police administration of the State was contained in two different enactments, *viz.*, Act V of 1861, in force only in the city of Bangalore, and the Regular and Village Police Rules of 1872 in force in the rest of the State. The desirability of having one uniform system for the whole State was recognised in 1886. The idea of repealing one of the two enactments and applying the other to the whole of the State was considered and given up, and in 1897 a fresh draft Regulation was prepared on the basis of the Bombay Act IV of 1890. The draft was carefully discussed in detail by a committee of experienced officers of the State, whose recommendations have been adopted and embodied in the present enactment. The Regulation deals with the regular police only, the village police being reserved to form the subject of a separate enactment, and its main features are that the entire police establishment is constituted as one force under the immediate direction and supervision of the Inspector-General of Police and that, in conformity with the traditions of police administration in the State, the Regulation makes the Deputy Commissioner the head of the District Police, continues the police powers of the Amildar and invests the latter with a general control over the Inspector of the taluk. The Regulation also contains in their proper places the provisions of Act III of 1867, an act to provide for the punishment of public gambling, the extension of which to the whole of the State was repeatedly urged from various quarters.

Regulation VI of 1908.

38. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903, was passed so as to extend to the Deputy Postmaster-General of Madras the exemption granted to the Postmaster-General of Madras under Section 88 from appearance in person or through an agent at any registration office in the State in any proceeding connected with the registration of any document executed by him in his official capacity.

Regulation I of 1909.

39. Regulation I of 1909 empowers Government to withdraw from time to time any appeal or class of appeals from the file of the Revenue Commissioner and to dispose of the same itself or to retransfer the same to the Revenue Commisioner, when necessary. The power is analogous to that conferred on superior civil courts under the new Code of Civil Procedure to withdraw cases from the files of subordinate courts, and has been found to be a desirable addition to the revenue procedure of the State. The immediate occasion for this Regulation was the relief from ordinary routine duties which the Revenue Commissioner stood in need of to cope with the heavy work that devolved on him in connection with the distress that prevailed in the State.

Regulation II of 1909.

40. Regulation II of 1909 was passed further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation so as to invest the Board with the powers exercisible by a municipality under the Municipal Regulation 1906 in regard to the drainage, conservancy and sanitation of the area under the control of the Board.

C. RULES UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

41. Rules were framed under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, III of 1901, extending the period of protection afforded to antelope, peafowl and birds of bright-coloured plumage up to 15th June 1911, subject to certain exceptions. It was repeatedly represented to the Government that wild beasts had increased to a large extent in the malnad and were causing great damage to crops and that ryots were unable to protect their crops adequately by scaring the beasts away from their lands or by shooting at them while they were still on their lands. It was urged that the ryots should be permitted to pursue game beyond the actual limits of cultivation so as to effectively scare them away and protect their

crops. A rule was accordingly framed empowering District Magistrates to grant to owners or occupiers of land in certain malnad tracts a license to pursue, shoot at and kill game, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2, the license having operation over such portion of the district and State forests and lands specially protected under Section 35 of the Mysore Forest Regulation as might be specified by the District Magistrate, and being liable to be cancelled at the discretion of the District Magistrate.

42. Deputy Commissioners were empowered under the Local Boards Regulation to set aside with the approval of Government any election made to a taluk board, on the ground of fraud, intimidation, bribery or material irregularity, and in such a case to order a fresh election. Unions were also permitted to appropriate for their expenditure the surplus receipts available under Section 18 of the Cattle Trespass Act from the cattle pounds situated within their limits.

43. The powers exercisible by Government under Section 6 of the Excise Regulation in regard to the import of liquor or intoxicating drugs, were delegated to the Excise Commissioner. The rules for the grant of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor were slightly altered and a scale of fees was prescribed. A form of license was prescribed for the retail vend of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore. The sale of medicated articles containing cocaine or novocaine except under a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner, was prohibited throughout the State from and after 1st May 1909 and rules were passed for the issue of licenses for the sale of those drugs. The rules for methylated spirits were further amended.

44. Under the Stamp Regulation the stamp duty chargeable on agreements executed for service or for the performance of work on certain kinds of estates and plantations, was reduced from annas eight to one anna when the advances given under such agreements did not exceed rupees twenty in any case.

45. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, the strength of municipal councils at district head-quarter towns, except Bangalore and Mysore, and at places other than district head-quarter towns, was fixed. Rules were framed prescribing the qualifications of candidates and electors and regulating the conduct of elections in respect of municipalities where the elective system prevailed.

46. Rules were framed under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890, and Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888, to regulate the grant of loans for land improvement and other agricultural purposes.

47. Under the Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900, rules were framed defining the privileges of ryots in the malnad in regard to the use of forest produce from village and district forests and lands assigned at the survey settlement as free grazing grounds. Rules were also issued under the same Regulation in regard to the removal of sandal trees from occupied lands and the payment of bonuses to the occupants thereof, and the land revenue rules were also amended suitably.

48. Under the Opium Act, 1878, additional rules were issued to regulate the import, transport and export of opium and intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, in transit through the Mysore territory from one portion of British territory to another.

49. Under the Arms Regulation, 1890, it was ruled that a native soldier belonging either to the Mysore State Troops or to the British Indian Army while absent from his regiment on leave should be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as might be covered by a pass granted to him by his commanding officer.

50. The Land Revenue Rules were modified so as to permit of the inspection of preliminary survey papers, such as the measurement and classification field books, bagayet takhtas, etc., by persons interested therein, and the grant to them of extracts or copies of the same, except in the cases where the Superintendent of Revenue Survey might consider it undesirable to do so.

51. Rules were issued for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates that might be constituted under Section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1904.

52. Rules were prescribed for the conduct of prospecting and mining operations in State forests, lands under special protection and certain district forests.

II. Military (1908-09).

53. The Military Force of the State is composed of—

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts ;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts ; and

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

54. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

55. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,159. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by one officer and one man ; the infantry battalions, by 12 officers and 25 men ; and the Transport Corps, by four officers. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service :—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Imperial and Local Service Regiments ...	39	138	734
(*b*) Infantry	50	379	1,343
(*c*) Transport Corps	14	58	404

The composition of the force.

56. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,020 officers and men, including non-combatants, 485 were Mahomedans and 414 Mahrattas ; in the infantry regiments 856 were Mahomedans and 169 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,859 ; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps 367 were Mahomedans and 58 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 490. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

57. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances, the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances, and the Infantry with bayonets and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

58. The Imperial Service Regiment took part in the Cavalry Brigade Camp for the inspection of the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India from the 22nd to the 28th October 1908 and in the Bangalore Brigade combined manœuvres from the 21st to the 28th January 1909. A detachment consisting of 5 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and 106 rank and file was sent to Mysore during the Dasara. Sixteen sowars of the Local Service Regiment were employed daily on patrol duty at Shimoga, Pavagada and Jagalur. A squadron of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on the 25th November 1908 for duty at the Royal Field Artillery Camp at Beerasandra and returned to head-quarters on the 26th January 1909 after satisfactorily discharging its duties. A division of the Transport Corps consisting of 2 officers and 65 non-commissioned officers and men with 108 ponies and 22 carts left for Mysore in September 1908 for carriage work in connection with the Dasara festivities and rejoined head-quarters in October 1908 ; and again on the 5th June 1909 a division consisting of 3 officers, 133 non-commissioned officers and men with 195 ponies and 48 carts left Bangalore for a similar duty during the festivities in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and returned to head-quarters on the 6th July 1909. Four divisions of the corps consisting of 4 officers, 169 non-commissioned officers and men, with 139 carts were employed in connection with the Brigade manœuvres from the 21st to

the 28th January 1909. Some of the carts and ponies of the Transport Corps were also employed with the Imperial and Local Service Regiments and the Infantry in conveying clothing, ammunition, etc., to the troops and in bringing grass from distant kavals for the use of the corps. The sepoys of the infantry were as usual employed in guarding the Huzur, District and Taluk treasuries in the State.

Efficiency.

59. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being one farrier, 21 sowars and 50 remounts. One officer and one non-commissioned officer of the regiment who had been sent for instruction in the musketry class for the Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut, returned after finishing their course. The Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry inspected the regiment and found considerable improvement in its work on the range. At the South Indian Rifle Association meeting of 1908 held at Bangalore, the Imperial Service Lancers won prizes amounting in all to Rs. 130-12-0. A team from the regiment also competed at the Hyderabad Imperial Service Rifle meeting, winning three cups and money prizes of the total value of Rs. 302. The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment in February 1909 and the results of the inspection were very satisfactory. One officer and two non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Service Lancers attended the Pioneer class at Faridkote and obtained certificates. One lance dafadar and three sowars were sent to Secunderabad during the year to undergo a special course of gymnastics. These obtained first class certificates and were appointed instructors in the regiment. The regiment had at the end of the year 474 horses and 254 mules for transport attached to it. With a view to improve the efficiency of the veterinary branch of the service, a chief veterinary officer of the Mysore State Troops was appointed. Towards the middle of March 1909 influenza broke out in a virulent form among the horses of the regiment. There were 27 attacks, of which 18 proved fatal. All possible precautions were however taken to prevent the spread of the disease and the chief veterinary officer and the veterinarians under him worked hard and brought the disease under control as early as possible. At the Central Assault-at-arms held in November 1908, several prizes and a medal were won by the officers and men of the regiment.

60. During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. There were on the roll of the riding school 14 recruits and 41 remounts undergoing training at the close of the year and 381 horses were on the strength of this regiment.

61. In the Infantry the men and the recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as practicable, drilled by the Commandants of the Battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

62. The four divisions of the Transport Corps were as usual drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in the different movements required for transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies. The "A" Division reserved for Government harness work was also transferred to the charge of the Commandant in September 1908. There were at the close of the year under report 619 ponies, 45 mules and 291 carts, 262 of the last being of the new pattern and 29 of an old pattern. A few cases of influenza also occurred among the ponies of this corps, but the disease was completely stamped out without a single death. General Drummond, the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport inspected the corps in December 1908, and was particularly pleased with the drill of the Transport Corps, the condition of its saddlery and equipment including mobilization stores.

63. His Excellency Lord Kitchener also visited the lines in December 1908 and was pleased with everything he saw.

Imperial Service Transport Workshops and Military Stores.

64. The Mysore Military Stores were separated from the Imperial Service Transport Corps Workshops about the middle of January 1909 and a separate officer was appointed as Superintendent of the former establishment.

65. Clothing was made up and issued as usual from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and also to the Palace Troops and Government Stables. Special attention was paid by the superintendent to the classification and issue of the mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps.

Expenditure.

66. The outlay on the troops during the year amounted to Rs. 12,39,534 as against Rs. 11,63,035 in the previous year as detailed below:—

	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
Head-quarters establishment	38,448	40,835
Imperial Service Lancers	3,39,355	3,85,727
Local Service Regiment	1,63,160	1,70,880
Infantry Regiments	2,11,673	2,16,213
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,21,726	2,31,319
Military Stores	10,108	9,167
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	78,565	85,393
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	11,63,035	12,39,534

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

67. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the farm 7 stallions, 100 mares and 143 foals. The births during the year were 19 colts and 20 fillies giving a percentage of 58·2 births to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were 2 stallions, 10 mares and 41 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 2 stallions, 14 mares and 67 foals. There were thus at the end of the year under report 7 stallions, 96 mares, and 117 foals on the farm.

68. Distinguished visitors to the farm during the year were General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Chief of the Staff to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, Colonel Broom, Inspector-General of Remounts in India, General T. D. Pilcher, C.B., A. D. C., to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and the son of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

69. The approximate value of the live-stock on the farm on the 1st July 1909 was Rs. 1,13,226 against Rs. 1,29,928.

70. The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year under report was Rs. 63,305 against Rs. 49,331.

III. Police (1908-09).

71. The constitution of the force continued to be the same as in previous years. The re-organisation and re-allocation of the police in the Bangalore and Mysore districts, excluding the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, on the basis of the investigation centre scheme, was sanctioned during the year. Constitution.

72. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police:— Strength.

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1907-08		1908-09	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	7	69	7	69	7	67
Gold Fields Police	38	237	37	236	37	235
Total ...	45	306	44	305	44	302
City Police, Bangalore ...	49	278	47	247	49	271
City Police, Mysore ...	46	275	41	256	45	249
Total ...	95	553	88	503	94	520
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	175	13	175
District Police other than the above—						
Head-quarters including Police School	12	...	11	...	10	...
Bangalore District ...	99	547	98	530	98	543
Kolar District ...	79	428	84	410	78	424
Tumkur District ...	85	582	95	556	85	568
Mysore District ...	81	420	78	383	71	356
French Rocks ...	53	291	49	247	52	279
Hassan District ...	70	392	72	368	69	358
Shimoga District ...	83	476	81	430	80	449
Kadur District ...	54	382	62	352	54	360
Chitaldrug District ...	86	530	92	566	86	524
Total ...	702	4,048	722	3,842	683	3,861
Grand Total ...	855	5,090	867	4,825	834	4,858

73. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 13 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 112 inspectors, 7 sub-inspectors, 722 head constables, jamadars, dafadars and sergeants and 5,090 constables. Nearly 97 per cent of the officers and 49 per cent of the men were literate.

74. Two batches of students passed through the head-quarter police training school during the year. Of the first batch, 68 were men in service and 8 recruits. Of these, 17 were in the inspectors' class and 19 and 40 in the English and Kanarese sections, respectively, of the station-house officers' class. Of the second batch, 124 were men in service and 25 recruits, and these were still under training at the close of the year under report. The Police Training School.

75. There were no serious disturbances of the public peace during the year, the number of cases of rioting having fallen from 36 in 1907-08 to 29 in 1908-09. The police were generally found quite able to maintain order throughout the State. Preservation of order.

76. Action was taken by the police under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 136 persons, of whom 60 were directed by magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Twelve persons were ordered Prevention of crime.

by magistrates and judges to notify their residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The year was marked by the capture of a dangerous gang of criminals known as the Pamlores, who had been for some years past carrying on their depredations unchecked in the districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies bordering on Mysore as also in the northern districts of the State. They belonged to gangs whose registered head-quarters were in the Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga districts and they were apparently unnoticed, if not actually harboured by the patels of some villages. In October 1908, 38 of them were captured with stolen property of the value of more than Rs. 5,300. They were tried in the Sessions Court of Dharwar on various charges of dacoity, and 25 of them were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years each.

Investigation of crime.

77. The Amildars of taluks investigated 44 cases of heinous crime. The extension of the investigation centre scheme into the districts of Mysore and Bangalore (excluding the two cities) has already been referred to. The finger-print bureau had on record 18,937 slips at the end of the year and was very useful in identifying old criminals. A criminal investigation department for the State consisting of 3 inspectors, 2 jamadars and 6 men under the direct supervision of the Office Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police was established during the latter part of the year for dealing with serious organised crime.

Cognizable crime.

78. There was, during the year, an appreciable increase in the number of offences reported, a result attributable to the acute distress and high prices which prevailed in the State. The increase was particularly marked in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, and in the Bangalore city, tracts the most affected by the distress. There were 6,229 cognizable cases reported during the year as against 5,279 in the previous year. Including 4,155 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 5 cases which had been reported to the magistracy as undetectable but which were remanded to the police for further investigation, the police had to deal with 10,389 cognizable cases in all during the year. Of these, 3 cases were transferred to the British Indian police; in 183 cases investigation was refused; 1,253 cases were declared to be false; 349 were struck off as impossible of detection; 8 cases in which charge sheets had been submitted were struck off owing to the death of the accused persons; 13 cases were withdrawn and 11 compounded. Of the remaining 8,569 cases, 2,568 ended in conviction and 821 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 5,180 cases pending at the close of the year. Of these, 2,601 cases in which the police had submitted final reports, 607 in A Form, 1,335 in B Form and 659 in C Form, were awaiting the orders of magistrates. In the remaining 2,579 cases no final reports had been sent in by the police. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 960 cases involving 1,871 persons were directly taken cognizance of by magistrates, and in 208 of these cases 351 persons were convicted. With the increase of crime there was a corresponding increase in the number of persons dealt with by the police. The number of persons arrested was 6,264, of whom 272 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 3,613 were convicted, the cases of 17 were compromised and 2,212 were acquitted or discharged by magistrates. The rest were under trial at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

79. Serious offences against the person numbered 847 against 819 in the previous year. Of these, 67 were cases of murder against 63 in 1907-08; 16 of them ended in conviction and 24 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

80. The magistrates dealt with 8,674 non-cognizable cases involving 17,677 persons. Of these, 1,627 cases involving 2,937 persons ended in conviction.

Village Police.

81. The village police arrested 141 persons in 103 cases against 107 in 77 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 95 cases with 131 persons ended in conviction, 7 cases with 9 persons ended in acquittal or discharge, and one case with one person was pending at the close of the year. The services of the village police were largely utilised in the districts of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Bangalore. The value of prompt action by the village police in the detection of cases is evident from the fact that 92·2 per cent of the cases in which the village police took such action ended in conviction as against 75·7 per cent of the cases investigated by the police and 21·6 per cent of the cognizable cases directly reported to magistrates by private persons.

82. Out of a total number of 2,001 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 221 persons or 11·04 per cent of the total number. Previous convictions.

83. The value of property lost was Rs. 2,03,889 as against Rs. 1,66,291 in the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 75,113 as against Rs. 50,891 in 1907-08, the percentage of property recovered being 36·8 against 30·6 in the preceding year. Property lost and recovered.

84. The total number of processes received during the year for service by the police was 121,411, of which 112,851 were executed and served, the percentage of those executed and served to those issued being nearly the same as in the previous year. Processes.

85. The Inspector-General spent nearly seven months in touring in all the districts except Chitaldrug and inspected 6 district offices, 82 investigating centres and 59 sub-stations. Ninety-nine investigating centres, sub-stations and outposts were visited by the Deputy Commissioners and 468 by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. No station was left uninspected during the year. Inspection work.

86. In the finger-print bureau 4,964 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 2,063 were received for record and 2,901 for search. Of the latter, 465 were traced. Finger-prints.

87. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Regulation was 18,500 as against 16,238 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 51 persons with the result that 41 persons were convicted, 9 were acquitted or discharged, and 1 was under trial at the end of the year. The increase in the number of licenses issued is attributed chiefly to the fact that several persons who were found to possess guns without licenses during the census of fire-arms obtained licenses subsequently. Arms Regulation.

88. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1908 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 249. Prosecutions were instituted in 36 cases involving 89 persons, of which 29 cases with 68 persons ended in conviction and 5 cases with 13 persons in acquittal or discharge. The rest were pending at the close of the year. Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

89. During the year under report the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 21 in 6 cases as against 24 in seven cases in 1907-08. Four cases with 12 persons ended in conviction against 6 cases with 20 persons in the previous year. Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

90. Three hundred and nine officers and men were rewarded during the year, 83 by promotion, 163 by money grants amounting to Rs. 1,154 and 63 by the award of good marks. Sixty-two private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of cases. Rewards.

91. One hundred and eighty-five officers and men as against 181 in 1907-08 were given black marks; 262 officers and 1,698 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year as against 307 officers and 2,455 men in the preceding year; five officers and 135 men were dismissed the service as against three officers and 151 men in 1907-08; and 19 men were convicted by magistrates as against one officer and 24 men in the previous year. Of the last, one was convicted of robbery, 2 of receiving stolen property, 3 of theft, 1 of grievous hurt, 1 of breach of trust and the rest of minor offences. Punishments.

92. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,19,815 as against Rs. 9,77,092 in the previous year. The increase was due chiefly to the grain compensation allowance granted to the low-paid officials of the department during the distress. Expenditure.

IV. Extradition (1908-09).

Extradition.

93. During the year under report, 86 persons were surrendered to the State under the Extradition Act. Of these, 68 were British subjects and 18 were subjects of the State. Including 14 persons surrendered during the previous year there were in all 100 extradited persons under trial during the year. Of these, 49 were convicted, 13 acquitted, and 18 discharged, 1 died in the course of the trial, 1 was pardoned and made an approver, and the case against another was transferred to the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station for disposal; the remaining 17 were under trial at the end of the year.

94. During the year under report, 145 persons were surrendered for trial in British Indian and other Courts, including 4 prisoners who were undergoing sentence in the Bangalore Central Jail. Of these, 72 were Mysore subjects, 53 British subjects, and 20 subjects of other states. Of the persons surrendered, 90 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 55 in cases falling under special and local laws. The result of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore was not known in 138 cases. Of the rest, 6 were convicted and 1 was acquitted.

V. Criminal Justice (1908-09).

95. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 136. There were 2 Sessions Judges, 2 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the 1st Class, 59 Magistrates of the 2nd Class and 37 Magistrates of the 3rd Class. The number of Justices of the Peace was 5.

Offences reported.

96. The number of offences reported during the year was 18,460 as against 17,128 during 1907-08. Of these, 40·96 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 32·31 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 2·81 per cent were offences against the authority of public servants and against public tranquillity, health and safety, etc.; 11·23 per cent were offences against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 14,661 or 79·42 per cent of the offences reported as against 76·53 per cent in 1907-08. Out of the offences returned as true, 12,818 were under the Indian Penal Code and 1,843 under special or local laws. Of the former, 1,640 or 12·79 per cent were heinous offences as against 11·71 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

97. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 14,331, of which 13,384 or 93·39 per cent were disposed of and 947 were pending at the close of the year. subordinate magistrates disposed of 13,244 or 92·41 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates 27 cases; and Courts of Session 113 cases. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Subordinate Magistrates was 7·91 days as against 13·11 days in 1907-08, by Courts of District Magistrates 4·61 days against 8·85 days in the previous year and by the Courts of Session 23·90 days against 8·33 days. The large variation in the last set of figures was due to a new method of calculating the duration of cases in Sessions Courts introduced during the year under report. Of the 113 cases disposed of by the Courts of Session, 15 were tried with the assistance of juries and 88 with the aid of assessors; 4 cases were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutors and in 6 cases the accused pleaded guilty.

Number of persons brought to trial.

98. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 29,107, of whom 5,948 were arrested by the Police, 1,539 were brought before the courts upon warrants and 21,620 appeared on summonses. Including 2,328 persons who were awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 31,435 as against 28,420 in the previous year.

99. The cases of 28,437 persons or 90·46 per cent of the total number were disposed of, 285 by Courts of Session, 54 by District Magistrates and 28,098 by other magistrates.

Results of trial.

100. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 75·16 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 78·33 per cent during the previous year; 21·22 per cent were convicted as against 21·35 per cent in the preceding year. Fourteen persons were released under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the persons that were discharged or acquitted, so many as 16,875 or 78·95 per cent of them were concerned in compoundable offences such as hurt, criminal force, assault, mischief, etc.

Punishments.

101. Of the persons convicted, 7 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 2,313 to imprisonment, 4,813 to fine and 147 to whipping. The records of 6 cases involving 7 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions Courts for the confirmation of the sentences. Including 2 cases involving 3 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 8, such cases involving 10 persons. In the case of 1 person the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, in the cases of 7 persons the death sentences were confirmed and in the case of 1 person the sentence was reversed and the accused set at liberty. One case involving 1 person was pending at the close of the year. All the 7 persons whose sentences were confirmed by the Chief Court appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy, but in all the cases the memorials were rejected.

102. Of the total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 39·55 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under; 48·33 per cent to imprisonment for six months and under; 9·45 per cent to imprisonment for over six months and under two years; 46 persons out of 2,355 to imprisonment between two years and seven years, and 17 to imprisonment for over seven years.

103. In a large majority of the cases, *i.e.*, 4,085 out of 4,813, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10; in 17 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 and in only 1 case was the penalty between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 40,331 and the amount realised Rs. 34,540. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,355.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

104. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 313 involving 483 persons. Of these, 62 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and 11 to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

105. The number of witnesses that appeared before magistrates during the year was 78,852; of these, 71,013 were detained for one day; 5,919 for two days; 1,093 for three days and 826 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 40,656. The number of witnesses examined in sessions cases was 1,410 as against 1,345 in 1907-08. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at sessions trials was Rs. 6,358 as against Rs. 4,483 in the previous year.

Appellate Courts.

106. Including the Chief Court the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 22 as against 13 in the previous year.

Appeals.

107. Including the pending cases of the previous year there were during the year 782 appeals involving 1,320 persons; of these, 776 were appeals from convictions and 6 from acquittals.

108. Of the total number, 163 appeals were dealt with by the Chief Court, 108 by the Courts of Sessions, and 511 by the District and other magistrates exercising appellate powers. In nearly half the number of cases, the appeals were dismissed; in about a third, the appeals were allowed and the sentences reversed; in about a seventh the sentences were modified and in the rest further enquiry was ordered.

Appeals from acquittals.

109. Inclusive of 1 appeal against an order of acquittal pending at the close of the previous year, there were 6 such appeals for disposal as against 4 in the previous year. The order of the lower court was reversed in 1 of these, upheld in a second and in a third a new trial was ordered and the remaining 3 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

110. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 55·66 days as against 40·45 days in 1907-08. In the Sessions Courts it was 28·74 days as against 24·48 days and in the magistrates' courts, 15·55 days as against 19·65 days in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

111. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates dealt with the cases of 824 persons. In the case of 32 persons the sentences were reversed, in the case of 47 persons they were modified, and new trials were ordered in the case of 115 persons.

Receipts and charges.

112. The receipts amounted to Rs. 75,258 against Rs. 72,519 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 2,95,366 as against Rs. 3,32,223 in 1907-08.

European British subjects.

113. There were 14 cases involving 16 persons for disposal as against 8 cases and 9 persons in the previous year. All these were tried by Mr. P. F. Bowring, Justice of the Peace, on the Kolar Gold Fields. Six cases involving 7 persons ended in conviction; in 2 cases involving 3 persons, the accused were acquitted; and 1 person was committed for trial to the Madras High Court Sessions, where he was convicted of offences falling under Sections 381 and 411, Indian Penal Code. The remaining 5 cases involving 5 persons were pending at the close of the year.

VI. Civil Justice (1908-09).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

114. Including the Chief Court, the number of civil courts during the year was the same as in 1907-08, *viz.*, 23. There was no change in the jurisdiction of these courts. The Chief Court dealt chiefly with the disposal of appeals from the decision of lower courts. During a portion of the year, an additional Judge was temporarily appointed to the Chief Court.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

115. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts, was 20,443 as against 19,641 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' courts, as usual, dealt with the bulk of the original work, only 2,090 suits being filed in the courts of the Sub-Judges and 21 in the District Courts.

116. Of 11,320 ordinary suits, 9,497 or 83·89 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,143 or 10·09 per cent to immovable property, and 680 or 6·00 per cent to other matters. Out of 9,123 small causes, 5,643 were based on contracts in writing, 739 on contracts not in writing, 1,121 on accounts stated, while 95 were for money had and received, 718 for price of goods sold, 71 for wages, etc., 13 for breach of contract, 434 for rent, 215 for movable property or its value, and 74 for damages.

117. Omitting 313 ordinary suits in which the subject-matter could not be valued in money, 5,416 suits or 47·84 per cent related to matters under Rs. 100 in value, and 5,268 suits or 46·53 per cent to matters between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In only 284 cases or 2·50 per cent was the subject-matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, and in only 39 cases or 0·35 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,011 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value; 6,564 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; 1,087 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; and 461 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

118. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 31,21,608 as against Rs. 31,45,513 in the previous year. The average value of each suit was Rs. 155-1-1 as against Rs. 162-5-0 in the preceding year and was the lowest since 1900-01.

Disposal of suits.

119. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 6,475, excluding 9 suits which were transferred from one court to another. The total number of suits for disposal was 26,918, of which 15,943 were ordinary suits and 10,975 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 10,489, of which 1,123 or 10·71 per cent were disposed of without trial; 6,404 or 61·05 per cent without contest; 2,955 or 28·17 per cent after contest, and 7 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 8,720, of which 1,235 were disposed of without trial; 572 were compromised; 840 were decreed on confession; 4,424 were decreed *ex parte*; and 77 were dismissed *ex parte*. The number of cases disposed of after contest was 1,572. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 19,209, leaving 7,709 suits pending at the close of the year. Of the suits not disposed of, 7,041 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 651 in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 17 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 96·20 days in the previous year to 93·68 days, while that of regular suits rose from 118·81 days in the previous year to 179·81 days. In uncontested suits the average duration was 43·72 days as against 50·32 days during the previous year.

Miscellaneous cases.

120. Including 1,608 cases pending at the end of the year 1907-08, there were for disposal 14,167 miscellaneous cases against 15,103 in the previous year. Of these, 660 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,305 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 78 for a review of judgment or for a new trial, 293 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the remaining 11,831 related to other matters. Of these 12,741 were disposed of, leaving a balance of, 1,426 pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

121. Including 4,707 applications pending from the previous year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 31,133. Of these, 25,920 were disposed of and 5,213 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly fruitless applications was 73·80 as compared with 62·17 in 1907-08. Immovable property was sold in 1,357 cases and movable property in 237 cases. Out of 756 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 65 were actually imprisoned. Realisations by the issue of processes amounted to Rs. 4,16,057 against Rs. 3,68,800, and without the issue of processes to Rs. 1,23,399 against Rs. 1,38,402 in the previous year.

Insolvency applications.

122. The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency was 191 against 159 in 1907-08, and of these, 4 were withdrawn, 34 granted, 103 rejected and the rest were pending at the close of the year. In 20 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

123. The total number of appeals for disposal in the District Courts and subordinate courts was 709, including those pending at the close of the last year. Of these, 513 were decided as against 642 in the preceding year, leaving 196 appeals pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

124. The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court during the year was 307. Including 518 appeals pending at the end of 1907-08, there were 825 first appeals for disposal. Of these, 356 appeals were decided as against 204, leaving 469 undisposed of.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

125. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,18,318 against Rs. 3,38,240 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 369 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 997 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 73-6-0. In appeals decided by the subordinate courts the average value and the average cost were Rs. 221 and Rs. 47-9-8, respectively. The average duration of appeals was 505·31 days in the Chief Court against 198·56 days in the previous year; in the District Courts 135·86 days against 232·06 days; and in the Subordinate Judges' Courts 94·26 days against 95·70 days during 1907-08.

Second appeals.

126. Second appeals lay only to the Chief Court, and the number filed during the year was 177 as against 181 in the previous year. Of these, 67 arose out of suits for land and 110 out of other suits. Their aggregate value was Rs. 38,537 as against Rs. 47,793 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 218 against Rs. 264. The total number of second appeals for disposal including those pending at the end of the preceding year was 406 as against 379 in 1907-08. Of these, 182 appeals were disposed of against 150 in the previous year. Their average value and cost were Rs. 223 and Rs. 44-0-4, respectively. The average duration was 424·16 days against 327 days in the previous year.

Miscellaneous appeals.

127. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 170 as against 163 in 1907-08. Of these, 106 were disposed of, leaving 64 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and subordinate courts relating to the execution of decrees and miscellaneous matters was 193. Of these, 160 were disposed of and 33 were left pending at the end of the year.

Processes.

128. The total number of processes issued during the year was 166,645 and the realisations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 88,097, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 66,556.

Receipts and charges.

129. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,06,720 and Rs. 3,47,357, respectively, as against Rs. 3,95,445 and Rs. 3,22,203 in 1907-08.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1908.)

Accommodation.

130. The number of jails and lock-ups in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2 jails and 79 lock-ups. The accommodation was ample. Orders were issued during the year for the construction of latrines and kitchens to lock-ups wherever necessary.

Prison population. General.

131. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 10,770 against 10,032 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,142 prisoners who were in confinement at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 11,912 against 11,321 in 1907. Of these 10,689 were discharged, leaving a jail population of 1,223 on the 31st December 1908. The daily average remained almost the same as in 1907, *viz.*, 1,201·74 against 1,200·02.

Convicts.

132. Of this total jail population, 4,019 were convicts against 4,100 in 1907, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,444 and 650 respectively. During the year 3,085 were discharged, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 934. The daily average number of convicts fell from 967·53 in 1907 to 959·43.

Under-trials.

133. The total number of under-trials was 7,815 against 7,159 in the previous year. Of these 7,531 were discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, leaving at the end of the year 284 under-trials. The daily average strength of this class was 239·02 against 228·13 in 1907. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups during the year under report was larger than in the previous year, but their daily average did not rise proportionately higher showing that the average period of their detention was less than in the previous year.

Classification of convicts.

134. (*a*) Of the 2,444 convicts admitted during the year—

According to sex.

2,296 or 93·94 per cent were males, and
148 or 6·06 per cent were females.

According to religion.

(*b*) Classified according to religion—

1,970 or about 80·60 per cent were Hindus and Sikhs,
356 or about 14·57 per cent Mahomedans,
116 or about 4·75 per cent Christians, and
2 or about 0·08 per cent Buddhists and Jains.

According to age.

(*c*) Classified according to age—

48 or 1·96 per cent were under 18 years of age,
2,036 or 83·31 per cent were above 18 and below 40,
340 or 13·91 per cent were above 40 and below 60, and
20 or ·82 per cent were above 60.

Education.

(*d*) Classified according to education—

402 or 16·45 per cent were able to read and write,
16 or ·65 per cent were able to read only, and
2,026 or 82·90 per cent were illiterate.

Occupation.

(*e*) Classified according to previous occupation among males, who numbered 2,296—

127 or 5·53 per cent were public servants,
133 or 5·79 per cent were professional men,
267 or 11·63 per cent were private servants,
932 or 40·59 per cent were men engaged in agriculture, etc.,
114 or 4·96 per cent were men engaged in trade,
55 or 2·40 per cent were mechanics, and
663 or 29·10 per cent followed miscellaneous professions.

Among females, who numbered 148—

57 or 38·51 per cent were married,
28 or 18·92 per cent were unmarried,
57 or 38·51 per cent were widows, and
6 or 4·06 per cent were prostitutes.

(*f*) Classified according to the nature of the offences committed— Nature of offences.

1,388 or 56·79 per cent were convicted of theft and allied offences,
368 or 15·06 per cent were convicted of other offences against property,
238 or 9·74 per cent were convicted of offences against the person,
6 or ·25 per cent were convicted of offences against the public tranquillity,
42 or 1·72 per cent were convicted of offences against the public service and public justice,
14 or ·57 per cent were convicted of offences relating to coin, and
388 or 15·87 per cent were convicted of offences coming under other sections of the Indian Penal Code and under special and local laws.

(*g*) Classified according to the nature of the sentence passed— Nature of sentence.

316 or 12·93 per cent were sentenced to simple imprisonment,
2,016 or 82·50 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment,
23 or ·94 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement,
51 or 2·08 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping,
22 or 0·90 per cent were sentenced to transportation for life, and
16 or 0·65 per cent were sentenced to death.

(*h*) Classified according to length of sentence, excluding 16 convicts sentenced to death— Length of sentence.

1,356 or 55·85 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month,
404 or 16·64 per cent to imprisonment exceeding one month but not exceeding three months,
299 or 12·32 per cent to imprisonment exceeding three months but not exceeding six months,
174 or 7·17 per cent to imprisonment exceeding six months but not exceeding one year,
97 or 4·00 per cent to imprisonment exceeding one year but not exceeding two years,
61 or 2·51 per cent to imprisonment exceeding two years but not exceeding five years,
13 or 0·54 per cent to imprisonment exceeding five years but not exceeding ten years,
2 or 0·08 per cent to imprisonment exceeding ten years, and
22 or 0·89 per cent to transportation for life.

135. The number of recommittals rose from 314 or 13·17 per cent in 1907 to 400 or 16·36 per cent in 1908. This increase is believed to be due to improvements in the methods of identification of previously convicted prisoners. Of the total number of recommittals, 256 had been convicted once, 82 twice and 62 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was 48 against 53 in the previous year. The number of recommittals among these fell considerably, *viz.*, from 11 in the preceding year to 1 in the year under report. Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

136. The aggregate number of prison offences and punishments inflicted therefor showed a marked decrease. There were only 76 offences as against 119 in the previous year and 262 in 1906. Prison offences.

137. Of the 3,085 convicts discharged during the year, 668 were transferred from one jail to another. Of the rest, 1,912 were released on the expiry of their terms of imprisonment, 205 on appeal, 264 under the remission rules, 5 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown, 4 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 2 escaped, 8 were executed and 17 died. Of the 7,531 under-trials discharged, 4,659 were acquitted, 2,010 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, 855 were transferred, 6 escaped and 1 died. Discharges.

138. Two convicts and 6 under-trials escaped during the year. One of the former was undergoing imprisonment in a British Indian jail at the end of the year and the other was captured and duly punished. Of the latter only 1 was recaptured and the other 5 were still at large at the end of the year. Escapes.

139. While the total number of sick prisoners admitted during the year under report remained almost the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 781 as against 793, the daily average number of sick prisoners rose from 13·77 in 1907 to 16·61 in 1908. The total number of deaths was 18 against 23 in the previous year. There were no cases of epidemics. Health of prisoners.

140. Out of the daily average number of prisoners, *viz.*, 959·43, 30·72 were unemployed, 880·43 were under sentence of labour on working days and 48·28 were sick, convalescent and infirm. Of the average number employed on working days, 89·73 were employed on unremunerative labour, 383·70 on prison duties, 202 on manufactures and 205 on extramural work. Employment of prisoners.

Prison earnings.

141. The cash earnings of convicts showed an increase of Rs. 5,252 over the amount of the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 17,364 against Rs. 12,112. This increase was due partly to the better outturn of garden produce and jail manufactures and partly to the recovery, from the public departments using convict labour, of a hire of two annas per head per diem inclusive of guarding charges, during the last quarter of the year.

Remissions.

142. The number of prisoners released under the mark rules and on ticket-of-leave was 264 against 300 in the previous year. The maximum number of days of remission gained was 1,569 days by a life-term convict in the Bangalore Central Jail, against 1,578 days in 1907. The highest amount of gratuity earned, Rs. 46-4-9, was also in the same jail by another life-term convict. The average amount of gratuity gained by all convicts was Rs. 2-6-8 against Rs. 2-9-8 in 1907.

Expenditure.

143. The total expenditure incurred on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 1,05,911 or Rs. 9,784 less than in 1907. The decrease was for the most part nominal as it was due to the transfer from the prisons to the police budget of the charges of the police establishment deputed to watch over taluk lock-ups. During the year under report the whole question of the maintenance charges of the jails and lock-ups in the State was considered by Government and orders were passed sanctioning the removal of certain charges from the accounts of the Jail Department to which they were not properly debitable, and directing that, with a view to the more profitable employment of prison labour, steps should be taken to start some industries in the Central Jail, Bangalore. With this object the Superintendent of that jail was deputed to visit the jails at Fathegar, Aurungabad, Poona, Gulburga and other places to acquaint himself with the several industries carried on in those jails.

Average cost per head.

144. The average cost per head of the prison population decreased from Rs. 96-6-7 in 1907 to Rs. 88-2-1 in the year under report. Deducting from the total expenditure the cash earnings of the convicts, the net cost of the department was Rs. 88,547 against Rs. 1,03,583 in the preceding year, and the net cost per head of average strength was Rs. 73-10-11 against Rs. 86-5-2 in 1907. The decrease in the cost of the up-keep of prisoners was chiefly in lock-ups, and so far as the two large jails in the State were concerned the cost of maintenance was higher than in the previous year. This was due to the high prices of food grains which prevailed during the whole of the year.

145. The details of expenditure incurred are shown below :—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	43,139	35 14 4
2	Dietary charges	48,807	40 11 7
3	Hospital charges	2,352	1 15 4
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	2,984	2 7 10*
5	Charges for moving prisoners	2,582	2 2 4
6	Charges for live-stock, tools, plant, etc. ...	34	0 0 5
7	Sanitation charges	139	0 1 10
8	Other charges	5,874	4 14 2
		1,05,911	88 3 10

* *N. B.*—The cost on account of Civil prisoners is excluded in this calculation, hence the difference between the figures of average cost given in this table and those given in para 144 *supra*.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1908-09).

Registration officers and offices.

146. The Registration Department is administered by an Inspector-General, with the Deputy Commissioners as *ex-officio* Registrars of their respective districts and all Assistant Commissioners as *ex-officio* Inspectors of registration offices. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the preceding year : namely, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars, and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

147. On a representation made by the members of the Dasara Representative Assembly, the rules regarding searches and inspections of documents in registration offices and those relating to the grant of encumbrance certificates were revised, and the practice of allowing the parties themselves to search the registers, instead of the Sub-Registrars doing it, was revived, the scale of fees being also modified. Changes introduced.

148. The number of documents registered increased from 76,997 in 1907-08 to 89,473 in the year under report, the largest increase being in the districts of Mysore and Bangalore. This general increase is attributed by the District Registrars of all the districts except Shimoga, to the unfavourable character of the season. Registration of documents.

149. The receipts of the department showed an increase of 15 per cent, being Rs. 1,72,008 against Rs. 1,48,960 in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 82,736 in 1907-08 to Rs. 84,398 in 1908-09, the increase being due to the extra allowances granted to the officials on account of the dearness of food grains. Financial results.

150. There were 4 prosecutions instituted during the year for forgery and false personation against 5 in 1907-08. Two of these cases as well as 2 that were pending disposal at the beginning of the year ended in the conviction of the accused. Offences.

151. All the sub-registry offices in the State, except those at Bagepalli and Tarikere, were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General or the District Registrars or the inspectors of registration offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1908-09).

152. The City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore continued to be governed by Regulation VII of 1906. There was a change in the number of *ex-officio* councillors, but the total number of councillors, remained the same as before, *viz.*, 24 and 20, respectively. The Health Officers were appointed *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents in matters relating to public health. During the year, 20 towns were notified as municipalities under Regulation VII of 1906. Rules were framed for the constitution of municipal councils in the municipalities brought under the Regulation other than the city municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore. The rules fix the number of councillors of municipalities at district head-quarter towns at 18, made up of 5 *ex-officio*, 7 nominated and 6 elected councillors, with the Deputy Commissioner as President and the Treasury Assistant Commissioner as Vice-President. At other places the number of councillors is fixed at not more than 15, made up of equal numbers of *ex-officio*, nominated and elected councillors, with the revenue Sub-divisional Officer as President and the Amildar or Deputy Amildar of the taluk or sub-taluk as Vice-President. General.

153. Rules were also framed prescribing the qualifications of electors and candidates for election as municipal councillors and regulating the conduct of such elections.

154. The Bangalore City Municipal Council held 15 ordinary, 1 adjourned and 2 special meetings during the year. A committee consisting of the President as chairman and the Health Officer and a few municipal councillors as members was appointed to draw up a scheme for the improvement of the city. The municipal council framed rules for the conduct of its business and these were approved by Government. During the year the council also passed draft bye-laws regarding the assessment, demand and collection of taxes and the levy of toll, octroi and taxes on animals and vehicles, and these were pending before Government at the close of the year. An area measuring 40 acres and lying to the north of the Malleswaram extension was marked out into bungalow and house sites and sold. In the new extension between the Basavangudi and Chamarajpet extensions some houses were constructed and occupied during the year, while a large number were in the course of construction at the end of the year. The Bangalore City Municipal Council.

155. The Mysore City Municipal Council met 14 times during the year. Vaccination bye-laws were passed and introduced into the city with the approval of Government and action was also taken to pass the bye-laws relating to the registration of births and deaths. The ordinary business of the council was managed by a committee consisting of 5 members of the council. With a view to The Mysore City Municipal Council.

help the Health Officer with their suggestions in matters relating to public health and conservancy, a health committee consisting of 5 members was also formed and this committee met 8 times during the year. The electrification of the pumping plant at Belagola was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 48,010. The cost of this work was ordered to be treated as a loan to the municipality repayable with interest at 4 per cent.

Other municipalities.

156. Eight hundred and forty-four members served in all on the boards of the other municipalities. Of these, 302 were *ex-officio* and 542 nominated by Government. The electoral system was not in force in the municipalities not brought under the Regulation and in the places declared as municipalities under the Regulation the elections could not be held during the year for want of sufficient time to take the necessary preliminary steps. Monthly meetings were regularly held in all the municipalities except 16, in 10 of which it was not possible to hold more than 11 meetings during the year. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

Financial position.

157. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown in the following statement:—

Items	Receipts	
	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,78,218	2,87,667
2. Tolls	78,809	70,648
3. House, water, lighting and mohatarfa taxes...	3,10,304	3,17,412
4. License receipts	44,646	43,572
5. Taxes on animals and carriages	2,315	2,145
6. Rents	36,265	40,430
7. Loans	7,950	74,924
8. Miscellaneous	1,54,975	2,22,293
Total Receipts	9,13,482	10,59,091

Items	Expenditure	
	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Collection charges	44,479	46,562
2. Conservancy charges	1,92,736	1,93,896
3. Registration of births and deaths ...	20,322	21,431
4. Lighting charges	59,766	64,282
5. Public works	2,92,877	3,07,555
6. Education	30,572	31,012
7. Miscellaneous	2,47,791	3,43,342
Total Expenditure ...	8,88,543	10,08,080

158. There was thus an increase during the year under report under both receipts and expenditure. The increase under receipts was due to a large amount of deposits and to the recovery of the value of sites in the new extension between the Chamarajpet and Basavangudi extensions in the Bangalore city. The increase under expenditure was due to the large outlay incurred on public works, on grain compensation allowance and on the formation of the new extension between the Chamarajpet and Basavangudi extensions in the Bangalore city. The total demand under taxation was about Rs. 8,00,000 and the incidence of taxation per head of

population was Rs. 3-1-6 in the Bangalore city, Rs. 2-1-6 in the Mysore city and Rs. 1-2-9 in the other municipalities.

Water-supply.

159. On account of the failure of rains considerable difficulty was felt for potable water in certain municipalities. Two large wells were constructed at Arsikere at a total cost of Rs. 9,811. For this purpose a contribution of Rs. 2,785 was made from Local Funds General and a moiety of the balance was paid out of the District Funds of Hassan. The drainage, extension and water-supply projects of the Shimoga town were sanctioned during the year at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,32,000, of which a lakh of rupees will be borne by Government. The balance being a moiety of the cost of the water-supply project will be treated as a loan to the municipality repayable in 20 years with interest at 4 per cent per annum. The Harihar water-works and the electrification of the Mysore city water-works were completed during the year.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

160. The Health Officer of the Mysore city and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to Government were appointed as members of the Board, and the Board was empowered to exercise certain powers of the Mysore city municipal council in regard to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., the service of notices and the execution of works and the recovery of the cost thereof. The procedure in regard to the submission of projects was modified and it was ordered that all new or revised projects should be scrutinized and checked by the Chief Engineer and approved by the Central Sanitary Board and then submitted to Government for sanction.

161. The Board held its ordinary monthly meetings regularly, except in December 1908, when, for want of a quorum, no business was transacted. The average attendance at each meeting was 81 per cent of the strength of the Board.

162. The following projects were sanctioned during the year :—

	Estimated cost
	Rs.
1. Improvements in the Fort ...	... 6,12,620
2. Sanitary improvements of No. I Drainage area (supplemental)	24,440
3. Sanitary improvements of Nazarbad Drainage area (supplemental)	21,660
4. Sanitary improvements of Ittigegud Drainage area (supplemental)	12,763
5. Constructing drainage works in the Lakshmipur Extension	17,135
6. Arching over Col. Purchase's Drain and filling it to the ground level ...	6,990

163. The Senior Vice-President of the city municipal council was authorized to take order for the acquisition of properties for the Board, and the main part of the acquisition operations was carried out in the Fort, for the sanitary improvement of which the demolition of about 360 houses was sanctioned. Excluding debt items but including the annual grant from Government and the opening balance on hand, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 2,74,574 was spent during the year as detailed below : —

	Rs.
1. Establishment charges	29,752
2. Compensation for properties acquired ...	1,36,655
3. Construction of surface drains ...	71,120
4. Laying out of under-ground pipe sewers	10,006
5. Construction of latrines, dust-bins and flush tanks	7,077
6. Demolition of properties acquired ...	5,656
7. Arching over Col. Purchase's Drain and filling it up to the ground level ...	3,740
8. Opening out new roads and lanes and widening old ones	3,694
9. Construction of a New Health Camp at Chatnahalli	6,264
10. Other miscellaneous items	610
Total ...	2,74,574

164. One hundred and fifty-one properties were demolished during the year and 12 new roads and lanes, 1,844 feet long, were opened and 18 old roads and lanes, 3,183 feet long, widened. Surface drains to a length of 76,128 feet were constructed and under-ground pipe sewers, 6,258 feet in length, were laid out. Four new latrines, 161 dust-bins and 17 flushing tanks were also constructed and 14 rat-proof houses of re-inforced hollow cement concrete tiles were built in the Chatnahalli extension at an estimated cost of Rs. 525 for each house. Arrangements were made during the year for the audit of the accounts of the Board from the commencement of its constitution. The audit work was commenced on the 6th September 1908 and was in progress at the end of the year.

X. Administration of District Funds (1908-09).

Local Boards.

165. Exclusive of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, which is governed by the rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation, the District Boards, Taluk Boards, and Union Panchayets constituted under the Local Boards Regulation, numbered 8, 77 and 159, respectively, against 8, 77 and 135 in the previous year.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

166. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 12 members, of whom 6 were *ex-officio* and the rest nominated by Government. Of the members, 3 were Indians, and the rest Europeans and Eurasians. Six ordinary meetings were held during the year and the average attendance of the members at the meetings was 75 per cent of the number of members on the roll and was satisfactory.

167. In connection with the organisation of the Public Health Department of the State, a Health Officer was appointed for the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board during the year. He was also appointed an *ex-officio* member of the Sanitary Board in lieu of the District Medical Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields.

District Boards.

168. The eight District Boards had in all on the last day of the year, 202 members, of whom 58 were *ex-officio*, 77 appointed by Government and the remaining 67 elected by the Taluk Boards. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 4, and the average attendance of members at the meetings ranged from 64 per cent in the Kadur district to 92 per cent in the Kolar district.

Taluk Boards.

169. The number of members of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,133. Of these, 368 were *ex-officio*, 406 appointed by Government and the remaining 359 elected by the rural population and by the municipalities. Of these again, 1,123 were Indians, and 10 were Europeans and Eurasians. Seventy of the Taluk Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, while out of the remaining 7 Boards, 6 met 5 times and one 4 times. The average attendance of members at the meetings in 66 of the Boards exceeded 50 per cent, and, except in the case of the Arkalgud Taluk Board, the non-official members attended in larger numbers than the official members.

Unions.

170. To the 135 unions at the end of the previous year, 24 were added during the year. Thus there were in all at the end of the year 159 unions having on their rolls 1,229 members. Of these, 305 were *ex-officio* members and 924 non-officials appointed by Government. Of these, 1,226 were Indians and the remaining 3 Europeans and Eurasians. Only 71 of the unions met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. The average attendance at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory in all the unions except in 5, where it was just equal to the prescribed quorum of 3 members.

171. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,33,654 and closed with a balance of Rs. 2,86,484. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year, as shown in the following statement :— Financial position.

——	1907-08	1908-09
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of the local cess on land revenue...	5,29,929	4,88,006
2. House-tax	66,112	70,319
3. Tolls	26,028	31,285
4. Ferries	6,368	6,144
5. Fees from travellers' bungalows	2,188	2,378
6. Miscellaneous	1,34,823	2,40,554
Total Receipts ...	7,65,448	8,38,686
Expenditure.		
1. Public works executed by Public Works Department...	4,04,017	3,84,922
2. Public works executed by Civil Departments ...	1,42,999	2,37,339
3. Sweepers and caretakers of travellers' bungalows, etc.	24,591	25,139
4. Conservancy and sanitary charges	48,485	67,706
5. Dispensary charges	79,175 +2,303*	77,535
6. Miscellaneous	71,126	93,215
Total Expenditure ...	7,70,393 +2,303*	8,85,856

* *N.B.*—Rupees 2,303 having been adjusted by journal entry by the Comptroller after the receipt of the final accounts for 1907-08, the balance has been reduced from Rs. 3,35,957 as given in the previous report to Rs. 3,33,654.

172. The outlay on works executed during the year both in the Public Works and Civil Departments was Rs. 6,22,261 against Rs. 5,47,016. To alleviate the distress caused by the failure of rains during the year, a sum of Rs. 87,647 was expended out of the allotments made from the State Funds and the Local Funds General in this connection. The works undertaken were chiefly the construction of wells for the supply of drinking water. Public works.

173. The District Boards maintained 135 travellers' bungalows, 198 musafirkhanas and 23 other buildings for the use of the travelling public. Accommodation for travellers.

174. Besides contributing to the maintenance of 109 Local Fund dispensaries, the District Funds supported 25 Unani and Ayur-vedic dispensaries which were popular and did good work during the year. Hospitals and dispensaries.

175. The rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation, which were applicable to villages containing 100 houses and more, having been ordered to be extended to villages containing 25 houses and more, there were 4,283 villages in which they were in force during the year, as against 2,783 in the previous year. Of 351 persons prosecuted for breach of the sanitary rules, 193 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 224 were recovered from them and credited to District Funds. Village sanitation.

176. During the year cattle shows were held at Ghati Subramanya in the Bangalore district, Nandi in the Kolar district, Chunchunkatte and Hemagiri in the Mysore district, and Kudli in the Shimoga district, and prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle. The expenditure incurred on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 574. Cattle shows.

177. The several local bodies continued to evince great interest in the management of local affairs. General.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1908-09).

Season and rainfall.

178. The average rainfall in the State during the year was 35·17 inches, which was less than that of the previous year by 3·80 inches. The rainfall was not only deficient, but, what was worse, it was also irregular and capricious. There were heavy showers throughout the State except in the Kolar District in April and May 1908, but these indications of a favourable season were not followed up by the usual rain in the succeeding months. In the Kolar district, which had not received much rain previously, the rainfall in June was only about a third of the average, and in the districts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur the month of June was very disappointing. There was some improvement in July, but the rainfall was again very deficient in August except in the Shimoga district and the malnad parts of the Kadur District. In September there was little or no rain. The north-east monsoon proved an even greater failure. The month of October brought in only 10 to 15 per cent of the usual rains except in parts of the Mysore district, while November and December proved practically rainless. The result was distress in the State from December with a future full of grave foreboding.

179. The rains received in the next three months were, as usual, insignificant, although, curiously enough, there were some sharp showers in the Kolar and Mysore districts in the first week of January. The rainfall in April 1909 was about the average, while in May it was unusually copious, 5 to 8 inches being gauged in almost all parts of the State. The year closed with a rather deficient rainfall in June except in the malnad districts.

180. The rains of April and May known as the mungar showers were anxiously looked for and their advent greatly brightened the prospects and put heart in the people. Agricultural operations were commenced in earnest in all parts of the State and there was a noticeable fall in the number of persons employed on the relief works. The subsequent steady improvement in the situation and the dispelling of all fears of a famine fall outside the scope of the present report.

181. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1908	Average for 1870 to 1908	Oct. 1908 to March 1909	Average for 1870 to 1908	April 1908 to March 1909	Average
Bangalore ...	20·92	21·35	3·08	9·30	24·00	30·65
Kolar ...	12·42	18·53	4·09	9·54	16·51	28·07
Tumkur ...	13·61	17·83	2·55	8·30	16·16	26·13
Mysore ...	18·02	18·07	6·87	9·57	24·89	27·64
Hassan ...	24·28	28·10	3·72	10·11	28·00	38·21
Shimoga ...	64·43	59·03	3·68	7·69	68·11	66·72
Kadur ...	59·47	62·94	4·13	10·27	63·60	73·21
Chitaldrug ...	12·29	14·87	1·37	6·40	13·66	21·27
Average ...	26·20	28·06	3·69	8·90	29·89	36·96

182. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 314·74 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Talak in

the Chitaldrug district, where only 4·89 inches were gauged. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Arlagode in the Shimoga district, where a fall of 11·22 inches was registered on the 3rd July 1908.

183. The most important and immediate result of the failure of the rains was the diminished outturn of all the crops grown in the State. The following table gives the outturn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, a normal crop being taken at 16 annas :— Outturn of crops.

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	5·0	6·3	4·8	5·1	7·1
Kolar	2·8	4·2	3·0	4·5	8·0
Tumkur	3·4	2·6	2·0	3·1	6·3
Mysore	10·9	6·2	4·1	6·3	9·1
Hassan	7·6	6·5	4·7	4·6	7·2
Shimoga	8·6	5·8	5·1	6·6	7·8
Kadur	5·9	4·7	6·2	5·4	8·1
Chitaldrug	4·6	5·3	3·5	4·1	5·7
Average for the State ...	7·8	5·1	3·7	5·0	7·7

184. The following statement shows the prices of staple food grains during the year:— Prices.

Articles	1907-08	1908-09
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice (2nd sort)	7·98	6·70
Ragi	16·03	12·02
Cholam	16·25	11·53
Bengal gram	7·94	6·74

It will be seen that prices rose considerably in the year and that the rise was significant in the case of ragi and cholam, which form the staple food grains of the poorer classes of the population.

II. Agriculture (1908-09).

185. Owing to the unfavourable nature of the seasons, the total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) fell from 6,162,897 acres (revised figure) in the previous year to 5,973,919 acres. There was thus a deficiency of 188,978 acres and the decrease was chiefly under paddy, ragi, gram and sugarcane. There was some increase under cholam, which was due to the fact that the crop requires less moisture than other crops.

186. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crop	1907-08	1908-09	Difference
	Acres	Acres	
Rice	724,296	648,939	—75,357
Ragi	2,294,664	2,216,921	—77,743
Cholam	580,020	640,612	+60,592
Gram	744,221	668,598	—75,623
Sugarcane	44,558	33,256	—11,302
Cotton	84,001	58,953	—25,048
Coffee	104,370	104,086	— 284
Orchards and garden produce ...	151,768*	168,383	+16,615

* Revised figure.

Agricultural stock.

187. According to the census of agricultural stock taken in September 1904, the total number of domestic animals in the State was as follows :—

Bulls and bullocks	1,468,083
Cows	1,337,776
Bull buffaloes	85,136
Cow buffaloes	449,931
Calves	1,233,553
Sheep	1,893,348
Goats	139,808
Horses and ponies	22,243
Mules and donkeys	51,834

There were 751,216 ploughs and 184,920 carts.

Cattle mortality.

188. The general condition of cattle during the year was very unsatisfactory all over the State. The loss of cattle was even greater than in the previous year, owing to the epidemics that prevailed and to the scarcity of fodder and water caused by the failure of the rains. The total mortality during the year was 187,276 as against 131,791 in the previous year, as shown below :—

Nature of death	1907-08	1908-09	Difference
Died of sickness	88,553	109,405	+ 20,852
Killed by wild beasts	7,832	7,197	— 635
Died of accidents and other causes ...	35,406	70,674	+ 35,268
Total ...	131,791	187,276	+ 55,485

Veterinary aid.

189. There were at the beginning of the year six veterinary hospitals and dispensaries open at Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug. Two more were opened in April 1909, one at Tumkur and the other at Shimoga. These veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were of great use in combating the serious diseases that prevailed among cattle. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases and the Veterinary Assistant toured freely and rendered all possible assistance to owners of cattle. Preventive and curative inoculation with sera kindly supplied by the Imperial Bacteriologist from the Mukhtesar Laboratory was largely resorted to and 14,481 head of cattle were inoculated. The growing popularity of the treatment was very noticeable. The number of cattle admitted to the hospitals as in-patients was 5,805 as against 1,221 in the previous year, and the total number of cases treated was 24,162.

Sericulture.

190. The silk industry, which had once declined owing to the spread of disease among the worms steadily revived in prosperity during the year, but the several attempts made by Government and other agencies to introduce improved modern methods did not prove successful. The area under mulberry was on the increase and the crop was introduced into places where it was not known before.

Agricultural and cattle shows.

191. There were two agricultural exhibitions held during the year. The first was on a small scale in the Anekal town and the other was the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Mysore in September 1908. The latter was largely attended and appreciated by the public.

192. In spite of the drought and the prevalence of cattle diseases, cattle shows were held in connection with jatras in 18 places. Some of these were organised at the cost of District and Local Funds. Though the number of cattle that were brought to the more important jatras fell off for the reasons stated above, the shows were on the whole successful.

193. The Agricultural Associations at Mysore, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug did useful work during the year in publishing information about improved methods of cultivation.

Agricultural experiments.

194. The Revenue Commissioner obtained and distributed to landholders for trial some varieties of paddy, ground-nuts and grass seed. He also arranged for the exhibition, demonstration and supply of certain agricultural implements. The unfavorable seasonal conditions of the year, however, militated against the success of these experiments.

195. A large number of food plants and about 30 kinds of fodder grass were taken up for cultivation. The former included 22 kinds of potatoes, of which nine were expected to be suitable for culture in the State. In addition to two fibre plants introduced in the previous year, a new one named *Asclepius semilunata* got from Uganda was tried during the year. The Manicoba rubber plants received from Kew in 1907-08 thrived very well and seeds of other Manicoba were imported and distributed for trial. A number of other kinds of rubber plants received from East Africa were also grown, chief among them being *Mascarenhatia elastica* and *Raphimacune atilis.* Experiments in the Lal-Bagh.

196. The programme of work drawn up by Dr. Lehmann for investigations in the Hebbal Experimental Farm and the Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory, was carried out. The experiments conducted related to the use of green manure in connection with the cultivation of ragi, the selection of the best varieties of paddy suitable for cultivation in the State, the ascertaining of the conditions most favourable for the cultivation of sugarcane and the crops that might be rotated with it, the influence of green and other manures on soils and the effect of the growth of particular crops thereon, soil recruitment by legumes, soil moisture and soil bacteriology with special reference to the nitrifying bacteria of the Mysore soils. The experiments were greatly affected by the adverse seasonal conditions, but the results, so far as they were obtained, were satisfactory. The Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory and Hebbal Experimental Farm.

197. Demonstrations of improved methods of the manufacture of sugar and of the use of implements imported from America and other places, were given and those desirous of purchasing such implements through the department were given every facility to do so. It is very satisfactory to note that much interest was shown by the agricultural classes to learn the use of improved implements and that some of the more enterprising agriculturists have been endeavouring to procure and set up plant and machinery requiring much expenditure of capital.

198. The attention of the Mycologist and Entomologist was chiefly devoted to the investigation of the *koleroga* of supari and the ring disease of potatoes. The Mycologist made extensive tours in the regions where the *koleroga* prevailed and conducted experiments in the Sagar and Tirthahalli taluks and the Yedahalli sub-taluk. A small temporary laboratory was set up at Talaguppa in the Sagar taluk for the ready investigation of the disease. The full results will take some more time to be published, but it is already clear that the disease can be profitably controlled by the spraying method. A special spray worked by compressed air was used, which was comparatively cheap and which worked in a most satisfactory manner. The ring disease of potatoes was investigated and it was found that the disease was due to bacteria and not to fungi as was supposed. A preliminary bulletin on the subject has been published since the close of the year under report. The *anabe* disease of areca in the maidan parts and a leaf disease of the betel-vine were also being studied and the spike disease of sandal was taken up in a preliminary manner. An exhaustive collection of fungi and of plants for the identification of specimens was started. Mycologist and Entomologist.

199. In the Entomological branch, a large number of insects were collected and a study of their life-history was begun. Attention was paid to two pests, a rice grasshopper which was doing great damage to paddy in the Sorab taluk and a hairy caterpillar (*kumbli hula*). During the current year it is intended to hold popular lectures on fungus and insect pests in various parts of the State. The lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides and it is hoped that by this means greater interest than exists at present will be aroused among the ryots in regard to these matters.

III. Labour and Wages (1908-09).

200. In spite of the abnormal rise in the prices of food grains, the wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained stationary. A fall in the demand for labour caused by the prevalent distress apparently counterbalanced the tendency of wages to rise along with the price of food grains. Though the scope for employment of unskilled labour on ordinary private works was much reduced, the large number of tank and well works started by Government or undertaken by private agency with the aid of Government loans, helped to maintain wages at their normal level. The wages of coolies employed in the coffee estates rose slightly owing to the rise in the price of food grains. Labour and wages.

Emigration and immigration.

201. Owing to the want of sufficient employment locally, a larger number of people than usual resorted to the coffee estates of the Wynaad, the Nilgiris and other places, from the Mysore and Tumkur districts. There was the usual influx of labourers from the South Canara district for work in the coffee estates and areca-nut gardens in the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts, and the movement of coolies into the Kolar Gold Fields from the adjoining British territories was normal. The expansion of cultivation under the Marikanave Reservoir also attracted a small number of agricultural labourers from the adjoining parts of the Madras Presidency.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1908-09).

Manufactures, arts and industries.

202. There is not much to record in addition to the accounts given in paras 224 to 237 of the Report for 1906-07 and paras 219 to 234 of the Report for 1907-08 about the industrial activities in the State. To some extent the drought affected the weavers in some parts of the State, but it had very little effect on the other petty artizans, who generally found sufficient employment.

203. A few important features are noticed below:—

(1) *The Bangalore District.*—

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills and the City Brick and Tiles Factory did good business during the year.

A power sugarcane mill was set up by a private land-owner in the Bangalore taluk for the manufacture of sugar and part of the cost was met by means of a Government loan of Rs. 5,000.

A tanning business was successfully started at Channapatna.

The silk factory started in Closepet by a French firm ceased to work.

(2) *The Kolar District.*—

The Electric Saw Mills on the Kolar Gold Fields, the Cigar Factory at Bowringpet and the Sugar Factory at Goribidnur continued to be in a prosperous condition.

(3) *The Mysore District.*—

The brass industry at Nagamangala, coffee-curing and bone-crushing at Hunsur, silk-reeling at T.-Narsipur and the manufacture of silk cloths at Chamrajnagar, Malvalli and Nanjangud prospered during the year.

(4) *The Hassan District.*—

The manufacture of brass and copper vessels was carried on profitably on a large scale at Sravanabelagola and the weaving school at Hole-Narsipur did good work.

(5) *The Kadur District.*—

Soap was manufactured on a small scale in Sringeri.

(6) *The Chitaldrug District.*—

The cotton ginning and pressing factories at Davangere dealt with the locally grown product. Exceptionally good ploughs suited for black cotton soil were made in Holalkere, as also stone rollers for thrashing ragi and jola.

204. There were in the State 2,910 oil mills during the year as against 2,813 in the previous year.

205. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:— Value of manufactures.

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
Bangalore	1,09,24,036	
Kolar	27,91,259 *	* Besides the value of gold extracted, which was Rs. 3,10,00,465.
Tumkur	3,38,050	
Mysore	12,22,056	
Hassan	6,84,174	
Shimoga	6,19,079 †	† Excluding manganese.
Kadur	85,850	
Chitaldrug	3,65,700	
Total ...	1,70,30,204	

206. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State excluding the mines, the number of persons employed therein and the outturn:— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Outturn
Cotton ginning mills	1	60	9,600,000 lbs.
Cotton mills	2	1,619	3,466,387 ,,
Woollen mills	1	297	939,080 ,,
Iron and brass foundries	1	50	10,453 ,,
Sugar factory	1	153	90,416 mds.
Brick and tile factories	1	420	3,704,208 No.
Hosiery factory	1	132	263,912 lbs.

V. Trade (1908-09).

207. As a consequence of the drought and distress there was a depression in trade all over the State. Excluding gold and manganese, the principal exports during the year were arecanut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, hides, jaggory, sandalwood and silk, and the principal imports were food grains, cotton, yarn, dhal, iron, piece goods tobacco, wheat, kerosene oil and salt. The value of imports was Rs. 4,07,52,127 and that of exports exclusive of the value of gold, sandalwood and manganese was Rs. 2,41,68,592. The high prices of food-stuffs greatly stimulated their export soon after the harvest. This caused a deficiency of stock, which when the distress deepened had to be met by the special importation of rice from Rangoon and Bezwada and other parts, for which the Railway Companies allowed very liberal concession rates. The imports were therefore largely in excess of the exports. Trade.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc., (1908-09).

208. There were 27 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year, and 19 were registered during the year. Excluding one society which was wound up, there were 45 societies in working order at the end of the year. Co-operative societies.

209. A Central Co-operative Bank was started in Bangalore in December 1908, its chief object being to finance the outlying co-operative societies in the State. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lodge a fixed deposit in this bank to mark his appreciation of its usefulness.

210. Classified according to the nature of business transacted, 8 societies dealt with banking and the supply of stores, 17 concerned themselves with weaving and other industries, and 20 were agricultural societies. Sixteen of the societies were in the Mysore district, 5 in the Bangalore district, 9 in the Tumkur district, 6 in

the Chitaldrug district, 3 in the Kadur district, and 2 each in the Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga districts. The total number of members rose from 2,521 to 4,551 and the share capital from Rs. 56,621 to Rs. 1,06,131. The societies were able to attract deposits amounting to Rs. 34,220 against Rs. 14,489 in the previous year. The share capital, deposits and loans from the public formed the chief resources of the societies.

211. The volume of business done, especially by the banking and stores societies, was appreciably larger than in the previous year; and in spite of this expansion of business cases of default were extremely rare and of bad debts there was practically none. The rates of interest charged on loans varied from 9 to 12½ per cent, while the interest paid on deposits received varied from 3 to 6 per cent. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 2,340 against Rs. 924 at the end of the previous year.

212. A set of rules for the audit of the accounts of these societies was prescribed and the staff for the organisation and inspection of societies was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Honorary Organiser and of an Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

Agricultural banks.

213. Eight agricultural banks which had become quite inactive were ordered to be closed and the number of working banks at the end of the year under report was 20. As in the previous year, the working of the banks in existence was unsatisfactory and not many of them are likely to survive the withdrawal of the Government loan. Only three banks, *viz.*, those at Palhalli, Haldodderi and Hongenahalli, did any business worth the name during the year. The business of the rest was limited to the recovery of the loans given out of the funds borrowed from Government and the payment to Government of what was recovered towards the discharge of the Government debt.

214. On the 1st July 1908 the working banks owed to Government Rs. 80,129 towards principal and Rs. 8,082 towards interest, and the amounts collected against these demands were respectively Rs. 24,269 and Rs. 4,809.

215. The banks that have been wound up, exclusive of the two coffee banks, owed Rs. 1,82,128 towards principal and Rs. 13,670 towards interest and the recoveries against these demands were respectively Rs. 42,407 and Rs. 7,036.

216. The members of the two coffee banks which were wound up in January 1905 owed, according to the terms of the agreement entered into by them after the closing of the banks, Rs. 1,24,287 towards principal and Rs. 54,997 towards interest, but the realizations during the year amounted to only Rs. 4,951 on account of principal and Rs. 29,170 on account of interest.

217. The mortgaged properties of many of the members of the two coffee banks were found to be hopeless of improvement and there was little prospect of their being able to discharge their debts in full. In one case where the debtor offered to pay up the principal of the loan, the whole of the interest due by him was remitted. Steps were being taken for the disposal by auction for what they can fetch of the properties of members who are quite unable to pay their dues either in the near or in the distant future.

218. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts and from all the banks was Rs. 1,12,642 against Rs. 1,79,334 in 1907-08. Owing to the distress which prevailed during the greater part of the year, extensions of time had to be allowed in many cases for the payment of instalments and interest, and this accounted for the recoveries during the year being less satisfactory than in the previous year.

Other companies.

219. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies mentioned above, there were on the 31st March 1908, 62 joint stock and other companies with a nominal and a paid-up capital of Rs. 85,65,100 and Rs. 41,20,310 respectively. The number of new companies registered during the year ending the 31st March 1909 was 3 with a nominal capital of Rs. 7,20,000 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 22,125. Of these, 5 companies ceased to work during the year, leaving 60 companies working on the 31st March 1909, with a nominal capital of Rs. 71,45,100 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 31,22,651.

220. Of the 60 companies that continued to work, 45 companies carried on banking and loan business, 4 were trading companies and 6 were concerned in

mining and quarrying. Two companies worked mills and presses, one carried on building operations, another fruit culture, and the remaining one was engaged in the leather trade.

221. Four societies were registered under Regulation III of 1904 (a Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies), the total number of such societies on the 1st April 1909 being 11.

VII. Transfers of Land (1908-09).

222. There were during the year 1,497 transfers of land by order of courts involving 6,672 acres as against 1,318 transfers involving 7,250 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 16,667 involving 92,947 acres against 15,954 transfers involving 85,080 acres in the previous year. The total extent of transfers from agriculturists to agriculturists was 63,285 acres as against 49,699 acres in the previous year; from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 12,194 acres as against 14,961 acres in the previous year; from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 14,006 acres against 15,695 acres in the previous year and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 7,944 acres as against 7,822 acres. The adverse seasonal conditions were greatly responsible for the increase in these transactions. Transfers of land.

VIII. Condition of the People (1908-09).

223. In regard to the general condition of the people the outstanding feature of the year under report was the severe distress that prevailed over a large part of the State. Looking back over the five years 1904-05 to 1908-09, the first two were years of scanty rainfall and bad harvests and distress of a somewhat grave character actually manifested itself in 1905-06 and rendered various relief measures necessary. The year 1906-07 was on the whole favourable, but the prosperity of that year was not sufficient to compensate the ryots for the losses they had sustained in the preceding two years. Prices also kept on at a high level. The year 1907-08 was one of abnormal and on the whole of deficient rainfall. The outturn of crops was poor and the prices of food grains rose higher than before. Condition of the people.

224. As stated in paras 178 to 182 *supra*, the seasonal conditions of the year 1908-09 were very unfavourable, the rainfall was scanty and untimely and the outturn of crops very poor. The prices of food grains rose higher than ever, ranging up to 30 per cent and more above the high level of 1905-06. Wages showed no appreciable increase and the demand for labor, especially for unskilled labour, tended to fall, fodder for cattle became scarce and difficulty was felt even for drinking water.

225. The year under report thus in itself very unfavourable followed a succession of lean years, and, as the cumulative effect of these adverse seasons, distress of a severe type prevailed over an area of nearly 7,870 square miles with a population of 1,378,000. The number of villages affected was 5,615.

226. Not only the landless labouring classes, but also the bulk of the petty landholders and agriculturists who had no stock of grain to fall back upon, were exposed to considerable privation and hardship. This state of things lasted for some months, practically from December 1908 to May 1909, and would have developed into one of the most serious and widespread famines that ever afflicted the land, had the hot weather rains and the south-west monsoon of 1909 also unfortunately failed.

227. Various measures of relief as described below were necessary to help the people and to put heart into them till the advent of the south-west monsoon of 1909. Measures of relief.

Allowances were sanctioned to minor public servants on account of the high prices of food grains and provision was made for dispensing gratuitous relief to the aged and the infirm. A sum of Rs. 1,54,507 was spent on the former account.

As soon as signs of distress were perceived, tank beds were thrown open for cultivation on favourable terms to increase the local food-supply.

A sum of Rs. 95,995 was spent on the construction of drinking water wells and on other works of general utility and a sum of Rs. 97,040 on account of stone and masonry work to minor tanks. In the execution of departmental works, the Public Works Department was instructed to employ local labour as far as possible, expeditious completion of work being regarded as of minor importance. The expenditure thus incurred was Rs. 57,702. Several Amrut Mahal kavals and State Forests were thrown open for free grazing and suitable arrangements were made for providing water and other facilities for cattle and their owners in those places. The Forest Department was instructed to cut and stock jungle grass at convenient centres for being sent on to places where a demand for it existed. Permission was given to ryots to cut and utilize for fodder date leaves from Government waste lands. Arrangements were made with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway authorities for reducing the railway charges on fodder imported into the affected tracts. Liberal grants were provided for advances on account of takavi and land improvements and for earthwork to restored and unrestored tanks. Under takavi, a sum of Rs. 1,81,045 was disbursed as advances under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code for the purchase of bullocks, fodder, seed grains, etc., and for subsistence. A sum of Rs. 1,94,591 was spent on land improvement loans, the bulk of which was utilized for the construction of irrigation wells, while advances for earthwork and repairs of tanks amounted to Rs. 57,715.

By way of special relief to weavers, who were hard pressed owing to a slackness of demand for their goods caused by the distress, a sum of Rs. 39,863 was given for the purchase by Government of the cloths manufactured by them or as advances for buying yarn.

Arrangements were made to procure and stock nearly Rs. 4,000 worth of selected seed ragi for supply to needy ryots at cost price so that they might be ready to avail themselves of any rain that came.

Remissions and suspensions of revenue.

228. Government decided to forego the grazing fees (*hulbanni*) in the affected areas and the mohatarfa tax in the case of a large number of non-agriculturists who were paying a tax of 8 annas and less. Half the assessment on all wet lands which did not yield a crop of more than 25 per cent of the normal was remitted and similarly the collection of half the assessment was postponed in the case of dry lands which failed to yield more than 25 per cent of the normal crop. The exact amounts to be suspended and remitted have not been calculated but they are expected to be about 5·71 lakhs and 4·5 lakhs respectively.

General.

229. In carrying on relief operations, it was noticeable that although there was distress in many parts of the State by the end of November 1908, people would not go on to test works to earn the subsistence wages allowed under the Famine Code and subject themselves to what are commonly known as the wage test and the distance test. In order to provide the means of subsistence for the needy and to prevent their wandering away from their homes, Government were obliged to arrange for works near their villages for them. The wages payable were the usual market rates for unskilled labour, sometimes slightly lowered so as not to withdraw men from their ordinary avocations or from employment by private agencies. This relieved Government from the necessity for having recourse to expensive famine projects with all their attendant risks and demoralising results. At the same time large works of public utility were held in readiness against eventualities.

230. The works that were undertaken were mainly the repairs of minor tanks, the construction of drinking water wells, for which there was urgent need everywhere, and other works of sanitary improvement and of general utility. Several of these works would have had to be carried out even under ordinary circumstances in the near future, and the fact of their having been taken up during the scarcity merely led to a slight anticipation of expenditure without involving a large additional outlay on account of relief measures. In addition to these works undertaken at Government expense, private works were also encouraged by the grant of loans to ryots to enable them to effect land improvements of various kinds and to fulfil their obligations in regard to tank maintenance. In this way the situation was tided over by a programme alike of State agency works and of private agency works.

231. Six hundred and sixteen tanks including the incomplete works of

the previous year were taken up, and of these 186 were completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,24,000.

232. Local officers were careful to start gratuitous relief at an earlier stage than perhaps the strict letter of the Famine Code would have warranted, in order that the old, the infirm and the crippled as well as indigent gosha women who would not appear in public, might not starve themselves or be a burden to their able-bodied relations who would otherwise have had to support them. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 24,156 and the largest number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief at any time was 4,859 in the first half of March.

Private charity.

233. Acknowledgment is here due of the considerable help rendered by organised private charity in several parts of the State in affording relief to the poor. In Bangalore, a Relief Committee was formed consisting mostly of the leading merchants of the City to sell ragi in small quantities to poor people at a rate appreciably cheaper than the prevailing market rate, the loss being met by public subscriptions which the committee collected. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 persons were benefited by this measure. Similar attempts on a smaller scale were made in several other district and taluk head-quarters.

IX. Forest (1908-09).

State Forests.

234. The area of State Forests and plantations at the end of the year was 2,545 square miles, showing a net increase of 73 square miles during the year, besides an area of 702 square miles selected for reservation or placed under special protection for other reasons.

District Forests.

235. The area of District Forests including kans and ghat forests was roughly over 10,000 square miles.

Forest settlement.

236. Fourteen blocks were settled and notified under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation and two were notified under Section 35. At the close of the year there remained for settlement 47 blocks with an aggregate area of about 532 square miles.

Selection of areas for reservation.

237. Besides the blocks pending settlement at the end of the year, 472½ square miles of forest were selected for reservation during the year and proposals in regard to them were in various stages of progress.

Demarcation.

238. Four hundred and nine miles of new boundary lines, including 75 miles of frontier boundary, were newly demarcated during the year, and 1,934 miles of the existing lines were widened and improved. The total expenditure under this head including incidental charges amounted to Rs. 26,832.

Forest surveys.

239. Including resurveys, the total outturn of work during the year amounted to 337·31 square miles. Up to the close of the year under report, the survey party actually surveyed 2,377 square miles. The work of drawing fair maps was somewhat in arrears owing to the difficulty of securing the services of trained draughtsmen.

Working plans.

240. The working plans of the important teak forests in the Heggaddevankote taluk were sanctioned during the year. A preliminary report in respect of the Lakvalli Forest in the Kadur district was prepared and was under the consideration of the Conservator of Forests. The work of enumerating the exploitable stock of valuable trees in the ghat forests of the Shimoga district was continued during the year under report and is expected to be completed during the current year. Owing to the inferior quality of the wood, the slackness in the demand and large stock in hand in some cases, some of the forests exploited under working plans were not fully worked as laid down in the plans.

The management of the forests for which no regular working plans existed was as usual regulated by provisional working plans which were adhered to as far as possible.

Communications.

241. About 46 miles of new road including bridle paths were opened during the year chiefly in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur districts at a total cost of Rs. 6,618, and about 167 miles of road were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,793.

Buildings.

242. A sum of Rs. 28,958 was spent on new works against Rs. 26,079 in the previous year. Of this an expenditure of Rs. 8,566 was incurred on inspection

lodges, of Rs. 16,246 on subordinates' quarters and of Rs. 4,146 on out-houses and stables. The cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 2,453. Three bungalows with out-houses, valued at Rs. 1,300, were acquired in the Bukkapatna Forest from the Mysore Mines Development Syndicate.

Protection of forests.

243. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,016 against 904 in the previous year. Of these, 55 cases were taken to courts and the rest were retained for disposal under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation. As usual, the majority of cases related to the unauthorised felling or appropriation of forest produce and only two were cases of injury to forests by fire.

Cases tried by magistrates.

244. Including 12 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were altogether 67 cases which were placed before magistrates. Of these, 33 cases involving 119 persons resulted in conviction and 15 cases involving 39 persons in acquittal; 3 cases were withdrawn, 1 case was struck off, and 15 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Cases compounded.

245. One thousand cases involving 1,897 persons were compounded, 12 cases involving 38 persons were dropped and 68 cases were pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 6,891 was realised as compensation against Rs. 5,297 in the previous year or about Rs. 7 per case as against Rs. 6 in the previous year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

246. Including 311 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were altogether 424 cases, of which only 113 cases were disposed of, leaving so many as 311 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. The fines imposed in these cases amounted to Rs. 3,682, of which a sum of Rs. 2,082 was recovered.

Protection from fire.

247. Owing to the long drought which continued from October to May, the fire season was a most unfavorable one and the difficulties of adequate protection were increased by the free grazing allowed in the forests to relieve the general scarcity for fodder. Extensive areas were affected by fire in the districts of Kadur and Shimoga. In the Mysore district also there were extensive fires, some of which were attributed to intertribal jealousies among the Kurubars. In the maidan districts nearly all the forests escaped from fire. Out of a total area of 2,545 square miles of State Forest, fire-protection was attempted over an area of 2,300 square miles and the operations over an area of 202·5 square miles proved a failure. The percentage of successful protection was 91·2. The cost incurred on fire-protection amounted to Rs. 24,269 against Rs. 20,351 in the previous year.

248. It is, however, a consoling circumstance that the fires in the Kadur and Shimoga districts were not an unmixed evil, for they helped to clear the forests of dense thickets of thick bamboo clumps and bamboo seedlings covering wide streches of country, and thus set free a large area of former bamboo jungle for the growth of other more valuable species of timber. In all the burnt areas, teak, honne and beeti seedlings have appeared in large numbers, while dormant and suppressed seedlings have shot up and attained a rapid growth. The absence of fires in the maidan forests was probably due to the anxious care of the people to preserve the available grass for their cattle.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

249. As in the previous year, all the State Forests with the exception of plantations and exploited coupes were made available for the grazing of horned cattle and sheep on licenses; and, owing to the widespread scarcity of fodder, they were all thrown open for free grazing after the close of the monsoon. The concession thus shown was taken advantage of by 186,887 cattle, 2,157 buffaloes and 14,673 sheep, besides a large number of the Government Amrut Mahal cattle. The villagers were also allowed to cut and remove large quantities of fodder grass free of charge. Under the license system 98,204 cattle and 14,985 sheep were admitted into the forests in all the districts except Chitaldrug, where lump sum grazing fees were collected. In the Kolar district 2,825 acres were set apart for goat-browsing, into which 2,682 goats were admitted. The total revenue under grazing and fodder amounted to Rs. 52,143 against Rs. 57,495 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded was 10,267 against 6,350 in the previous year, and the fines realized in all the districts except Kolar amounted to Rs. 1,811 against Rs. 1,426 in the previous year.

Condition of the forests.

250. Owing to the severe and prolonged drought of the year, a great bulk of the self-grown seedlings and a considerable number of those raised artificially died out. Two or three year old seedlings were, however, not affected. The spike

disease continued to commit ravages in the Hunsur taluk and in portions of the Heggaddevankote taluk. In the Hassan district it was confined to the previously affected tracts. So many as 39,104 diseased trees were uprooted in the Mysore district and 10,683 trees in the Hassan district. The disease is reported to have broken out in the heart of the Basavanbetta Forest adjoining the Bangalore district, though the tract is separated from the nearest affected area by 35 miles of cultivated and treeless country and though the intervening sandal growth is perfectly healthy. The disease is engaging the attention of the Government Mycologist. The defoliating caterpillar referred to in the previous year's report continued its ravages in the teak forests of the Begur and Kakankote ranges and in parts of the Hunsur range, causing the premature shedding of leaves.

Improvement of forest growth.

251. In the high forests all exploited coupes were regularly planted up with nursery-raised seedlings, the percentage of success varying from 20 to 50 per cent. Sickly and unpromising saplings of teak were cut back and the ground around them cleared of vegetation. In the pole and scrub forests the sowing of sandal and other seeds did not result in any appreciable success. The regular plantations received a considerable amount of attention and the operations in the Mysore and Kadur districts were largely successful. In the other districts the results were not very satisfactory, a fact adequately accounted for by the unfavorable seasonal conditions of the year.

Sandal trees in private lands.

252. In connection with sandalwood an important step was taken by Government with a view to enlist the sympathies and the co-operation of the ryot in the protection of this most valuable product of the State. Sandal is and has long been a monopoly of the State, and holders of all lands on which it grows are bound to protect it and abstain from injuring it under certain penalties. The land-holder has also no adequate facilities for securing the removal of any tree which is obstructive to cultivation or other lawful use of his land.

253. The evils of the system have formed the subject of frequent representations to Government and have engaged the attention of successive administrators for nearly 40 years past. In 1875 orders were actually passed for ryots being awarded a percentage of the value of sandal trees felled on their lands by Government, but the practical difficulties encountered in carrying out the orders were regarded as insuperable and the scheme never came into operation. Various remedies were proposed from time to time, but no practical action was taken.

254. In 1907 the subject was again taken up and it was felt that the difficulties of procedure attendant on the scheme should not be allowed to stand permanently in the way of a measure the desirability of which had so long been recognised. The question was thoroughly discussed in all its aspects in consultation with Government officers and others, and the opinion elicited was almost unanimous that it would be both a gracious concession and good policy to give the ryot a share in the value of the trees growing on his land and to afford him facilities for the lawful removal of trees obstructing the legitimate use of the land. It was decided that a bonus should be given to the land-holder for every mature tree removed from his holding. A simple scale of values based on the girth of trees was adopted for the purpose of computing the bonus. Facilities were also provided for the removal of trees at the desire of the land-holder, subject to the recovery of a small compensation in the case of immature trees. This levy of compensation was meant chiefly to discourage unnecessary applications and certain officers were given the discretion to waive it.

255. It is hoped that these concessions will mitigate to a substantial extent the rigour of the Government monopoly and encourage land-holders to co-operate with Government in the propagation and preservation of sandal trees in the State.

System of exploitation.

256. The extraction of timber in the high forest was conducted to a large extent by departmental agency, but an increasing use is being made of private agency for this purpose.

257. The collection of sandalwood was confined to overmature trees and buried old roots, exception being made in the case of trees affected with the spike disease. The minor forest produce was generally collected by lessees except that gall-nut was collected departmentally in certain areas.

Outturn of forest produce.

258. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year under report by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees and by right-holders :—

		Cubic feet	Cart-loads	Head-loads	Number	Tons	Remarks
Timber	By Government ...	646,345	...	...	...	...	
	„ purchasers ...	276,059	...	...	...	...	
	„ free grantees ...	18,345	...	...	...	...	
	„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fuel	By Government ...	155,685	...	...	...	...	
	„ purchasers ...	2,780,526	...	...	...	...	
	„ free grantees ...	1,100	...	...	...	...	
	„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	By Government ...	209,056	...	...	...	...	
	„ purchasers ...	418,282	7,769	4,911	...	...	
	„ free grantees ...	74,201	5	...	...	...	
	„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor forest produce	By Government ...	...	...	..	...	...	The total value of produce removed by Government and purchasers was Rs. 2,78,701.
	„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Timber.

259. The demand for all kinds of timber was steady and the prices secured at the periodical sales were even better than those obtained during the previous year. The collection in the sale depots was greatly interfered with in the Mysore district by the heavy mortality among cattle; and, in the Kadur and Shimoga districts by the early setting in of the monsoon rains and by transport difficulties. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 535,872 cubic feet against 429,830 cubic feet in the previous year, realising Rs. 3,68,695 against Rs. 3,38,594. The all-round selling rates per cubic foot varied considerably, being Re. 0-14-11 in Mysore, Re. 0-9-4 in Shimoga and Re. 0-9-10 in Kadur; and this wide difference was due to the different proportions of teak and rosewood to other timbers sold in the several districts. The financial results of the sales of timber to Mr. Haji Ismail Sait showed a net profit of Rs. 36,282. The use of a traction engine in the Shimoga district during a portion of the year facilitated transport to some extent. The extraction of timber by purchasers was confined to trees selected and marked by the department in the annual coupes and to fallen and dead trees. The revenue realised under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 90,585 against Rs. 81,420 in the previous year.

260. During the year timber amounting to 9,137 cubic feet, made up chiefly of rosewood, teak, nandi, hebbalasu, hunnal, honne and matti, was exported through the agency of Mr. H. F. Strickland to foreign markets and a sum of Rs. 23,300 was realised.

Fuel and bamboos.

261. As in the previous year, the departmental collection of firewood and bamboos was restricted to as small an extent as possible and the extraction of these products was largely left to purchasers. Bamboos were supplied departmentally for the construction of segregation camps and sold to the public at actual cost price. The total value of sales effected was Rs. 1,10,647, of which the departmental collection of produce accounted for Rs. 15,027 and the employment of private agency for Rs. 95,620.

Minor forest produce.

262. Both departmental and private agencies were employed for the extraction and sale of grass and other minor forest produce, the former agency being employed only to a limited extent. The value of commodities collected departmentally and sold amounted to Rs. 18,651, while the value of the articles extracted by purchasers and lessees amounted to Rs. 3,17,517. One marked feature of the year's transactions was the high prices secured for tangadi bark.

Outturn of sandalwood.

263. With the exception of a small quantity of sandalwood obtained from the spiked trees uprooted in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the bulk of the wood was got from overmature trees. Out of the total quantity of 4,437 tons and

13 cwts. of rough sandalwood on hand, 2,971 tons and 7 cwts. were worked up, yielding 2,349 tons and 11 cwts. of good wood and 297 tons and 6 cwts. of white chips. The balance of 324 tons and 10 cwts. was lost in driage and conversion. At the close of the year the quantity of rough wood left on hand was 1,466 tons and 6 cwts. The loss and wastage in working amounted to 10·9 per cent against 10·03 in the previous year. Leaving white chips out of the account, the cost of collection and preparation amounted to Rs. 23-12-0 per ton.

Sandal sales.

264. The total quantity of sandalwood excluding white chips sold during the year was 2,113 tons and 19 cwts. The amount realised amounted to Rs. 10,52,565 as against Rs. 13,67,630 realised on 2,483 tons and 14 cwts. sold in the previous year. The all-round average rate secured per ton was Rs. 498 against Rs. 551 in the previous year. Owing to the financial crisis in America and the general depression of trade everywhere, the market for sandalwood was extremely dull and the usual buyers were slow to bid at the auction sales.

Financial results, demand and collection.

265. Including the uncollected arrears of the previous year, the total demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,59,108, of which a sum of Rs. 18,03,555 was actually realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,55,553 to be recovered.

266. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under the several heads :—

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1907-08	1908-09
I. Forest produce removed by Government agency.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Timber	3,45,735	3,73,722
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	9,805	9,049
(*c*) Bamboos	11,677	8,438
(*d*) Sandalwood	14,16,540	9,23,975
(*e*) Grass and other minor forest produce ...	4,833	16,756
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(*a*) Timber	81,720	89,197
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	60,079	53,796
(*c*) Bamboos	46,386	44,368
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass ...	57,919	52,435
(*e*) Other minor forest produce ...	2,09,485	2,01,856
(*f*) Other items ...	6	11
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	1,023	651
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	4,930	1,242
(*b*) Refunds	4,750	395
(*c*) Other sources	14,349	18,744
(*d*) Sales of elephants	...	3,300
(*e*) Rent on toddy trees	4,327	5,594
(*f*) Other items	894	26
Total ...	22,74,458	18,03,555

Though chiefly owing to the greatly reduced realisation under sandalwood the revenue of the year 1908-09 fell far short of that of the previous year, the figures show that the year's revenue under all heads was much higher than the average revenue for the decade ending with 1900-01 and, except in regard to sandal and firewood and charcoal, higher than the average revenue during the six years prior to 1908-09.

Expenditure.

267. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,50,031, of which a sum of Rs. 4,59,545 was under conservancy and works and Rs. 2,90,486 under establishment, the corresponding figures for the previous year

being Rs. 3,72,518 and Rs. 2,83,977 respectively. The increase of expenditure was due to the larger outlay on the departmental collection of timber and sandalwood, on the construction of roads and buildings and the purchase of a traction engine and a crane.

Surplus.

268. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,53,524 as against Rs. 16,17,963 in the previous year and Rs. 11,03,037, the average of the preceding five years.

Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

269. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood as distinguished from other items :—

	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips	10,53,228	2,98,330	7,54,898	28·32
Other produce ...	7,50,327	4,51,701	2,98,626	60·20
Total ...	18,03,555	7,50,031	10,53,524	41·58

X. Mining and Geology (1908-09).

General.

270. The rules issued in 1904 for the grant of licenses and leases have been found to be needlessly stringent in the case of minerals and metals other than gold. They have accordingly been revised in the light of the experience gained during the past four or five years. The revised rules will be issued after approval by the Government of India.

271. In connection with the exploitation of the minor minerals it became necessary to lay down the conditions under which prospecting and mining operations could be permitted to be carried on in State and District Forests. After a due consideration of the important requirements of forest conservancy on the one hand and of the need for facilitating the extension of mineral industries in the State on the other, a revised set of rules was issued at the end of the year.

Licenses and leases.

272. The decline of public activity in mining and prospecting noticed in the previous year continued during the year under report, chiefly because of the fall in the price of manganese and chrome, the minerals which had chiefly attracted public attention. There was therefore no great demand for fresh mineral licenses and leases; and several licenses issued in previous years were either surrendered or allowed to lapse.

273. The following licenses and leases were issued or renewed during the year as compared with 1907-08 :—

	1907-08	1908-09
Mining leases	...	2
Prospecting licenses	113	21
Exploring licenses	27	20
Collecting licenses	1	4
Licenses renewed	63	84
	204	131

One of the mining leases issued during the year was a fresh lease of the Tank Block Mine under the rules of 1904, in lieu of an earlier one granted in 1891. The other lease was the first one granted for a mica block in the State.

Number of mines and their work.

274. Twenty-six mining companies were at work during the year, 9 for gold, 15 for manganese and 2 for chrome.

Gold.

275. The chief gold-producers were the Mysore, the Champion Reef, the Oorgaum, and the Nundydroog Gold Mining Companies. The Mysore Mine

continued to develop most satisfactorily, and the Oorgaum Mine distinctly improved its position during the year. The output of the Champion Reef Mine again decreased, the anticipated improvement in the quality of the ore not having taken place. The development of the Nundydroog Mine was affected by a serious outbreak of fire. The output was only temporarily affected and the prospects are promising. Among the smaller mines, the output of the Balaghat Mine again declined and its prospects are not hopeful. The under-ground operations in the Tank Mine ceased last year and a small quantity of gold was obtained during the year from the accumulated tailings. Attempts were being made at the end of the year to secure capital for resuming systematic operations in the Woolagiri Mine which yielded a small quantity of gold as a result of trial crushings. Prospecting and mining work in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts were abandoned as they did not yield any satisfactory results. In the Kadur and Shimoga districts, prospecting operations were carried on chiefly by the Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited; and the Mysore West and Mysore Wynaad Gold Mining Companies were endeavouring to secure an interest in some of the prospecting blocks which had been taken up. Recent information from the Jalagargundi Block near Lakvalli appears to indicate the discovery of a fairly large body of medium-grade ore of a promising character.

Gold produced.

276. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report in all the working mines of the State was 531,823 oz. approximately estimated at Rs. 3,09,89,732, against 527,101 oz. estimated at Rs. 3,06,76,628 in 1907-08. Comparing the output of gold for 1908-09 with that for the previous year, there was an increase of 27,545 oz. in the Mysore, Oorgaum and Nundydroog Mines and a decrease of 22,823 oz. in the Champion Reef, Tank Mine, Balaghat and Coromandel Mines.

Royalty.

277. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was approximately Rs. 15,44,914 against Rs. 15,32,272, being an increase of Rs. 12,642.

Manganese.

278. The manganese industry and the export of ore were materially affected by the fall in the price of the mineral. During the last quarter of the year under review there was no export of the ore whatever. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and the royalty realized thereon :—

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
			Rs.
1907-08 ...	... 74,650	70,242	25,822
1908-09 ...	... 56,145	34,204	13,500
Decrease	... 18,505	36,038	12,322

Chrome.

279. The condition of the chrome industry was equally unsatisfactory. The heavy fall in the price of the ore suspended all operations on the part of the Mysore Chromium Company, Limited. The blocks in the Mysore and Nanjangud taluks were worked to some extent. The quantities extracted and sold and the royalty obtained thereon were :—

Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
		Rs.
2,919	7,582	3,468-14-0

Iron.

280. The investigations made during the year in regard to the supply of iron ore obtainable in Mysore show that the ores in the Malvalli taluk are not of a high grade and cannot be considered to be cheap. Samples collected from the north-eastern end of the Bababudan Hills point to the occurrence of ores of good quality, and from that part of the country a very large quantity of very good ore could be obtained at a low cost. The possibility of smelting these ores in the electric furnace has been considered and the technical details of the investigations will appear in a departmental bulletin to be published. The supply of suitable fluxing materials and charcoal for the smelting of the ore is also under investigation.

Corundum.

281. The demand for corundum of good quality has stimulated the prospecting for this mineral. Most of the existing works are in the Kolar district. A considerable quantity of the mineral has already been collected. Though several licenses were taken out in other districts, the quantity of the mineral obtained is

negligible. From the prospecting work carried out in the Mysore district there appears to be no chance at present of a remunerative extraction of the mineral.

Number of persons employed.

282. The number of persons employed in mining during the year 1908 was 32,456 against 34,641 in 1907.

Accidents.

283. The total number of accidents in mines reported in 1908 was 421 against 384 in the previous year. Of these, 64 resulted in the death of 90 persons or 2·77 per mille of persons employed. The death rate in the gold industry, which employed the greater portion of the labour, was 3·07 per 1,000 against 1·91 in 1907. Of the 64 fatal accidents, 8 accidents involving the loss of 14 lives were due to explosives and 11 accidents resulting in the death of 23 persons were due to air-blasts and quakes.

Prosecutions.

284. During the year 10 persons were prosecuted for breaches of the provisions of the Mines Regulations and Rules, resulting in accidents, and five persons were convicted. For less serious offences 26 persons were departmentally punished by the Mine Superintendents.

Geological Survey.

285. During the year under report, an area of 1,550 square miles was surveyed and mapped. This survey included inspections of the principal prospecting works now in operation for gold, manganese, chrome, corundum and asbestos. A type collection of the principal building stones of the State was started and a number of samples obtained.

Under-ground water-supply.

286. An enquiry has been started as to the under-ground water resources of the State and some data have been collected.

Geological Museum and Library.

287. The collection now located at the geological museum contains about 21,000 specimens. The library was added to considerably, partly by purchase but mostly by publications received from the various scientific institutions of the world in exchange for the departmental reports.

Laboratory.

288. The assays and analyses required for the Geological Department were conducted in the chemical laboratory under the direction of the Agricultural Chemist.

Inspection of explosives.

289. Inspection work was regularly carried on during the year by the Inspector of Explosives and the district inspecting officers. There was a noticeable improvement in the general condition of the magazines and places of storage. The total number of accidents from explosives was 15 resulting in the death of 14 persons and in serious injury to 17 persons. Most of these accidents were in mining areas, where high class explosives are chiefly used. Several cases of the unauthorized possession of explosives were detected on the Kolar Gold Field and the persons concerned were all prosecuted and the explosives either confiscated or destroyed.

XI. Public Works (1908-09).

General.

290. During the year orders were passed by Government on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee in respect of the Public Works Department. Under these orders the normal public works grant was fixed at 25 lakhs of rupees a year; and consequent on this reduction, the expenditure on establishments has also been directed to be retrenched to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,35,000 a year. The two appointments of Superintending Engineers were ordered to be abolished, but at the same time the scales of pay of Executive and Assistant Engineers were somewhat modified and improved. Certain reductions in temporary establishments were effected during the year, but the other changes which were to be introduced gradually were not made before the end of the year under report.

291. The Marikanave division which had been abolished during the previous year was reconstituted as a separate division during the year, as the combined charge of the Marikanave works and the Chitaldrug division was found to be very onerous for a single officer.

292. Mr. W. McHutchin, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, retired from the service at the end of the year after a long and faithful service of nearly 35 years in the various grades of the Public Works Department.

293. An event of the most melancholy interest which caused profound regret to the Government was the death of Captain N. B. E. Dawes, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, on the 30th July 1909, while superintending the repairs of the Krishnarajkatte anikat across the Cauvery river which was in heavy floods, and while heroically attempting to rescue one of the workmen from drowning.

294. At the desire of the Government, Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, examined the system of accounts of the Cauvery Power Scheme and suggested certain improvements therein. These were considered by a committee appointed by Government. On its report Government passed orders for the accounts of the scheme being kept substantially on commercial lines and for the opening of a depreciation fund account. The new system came into operation at the end of the year.

295. The total grant for the year under all heads including the Cauvery Power Scheme and contributions was Rs. 44,47,396 and the total outlay Rs. 53,19,334. The following statement works out the details under the several heads :— Grant and outlay.

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Fund ...	28,67,065	27,19,392	—1,47,673	
2. Local Funds General ...	30,848	26,080	—4,768	
3. District Funds ...	3,95,525	3,84,922	—10,603	
4. Municipal Funds ...	1,04,731	1,35,633	+30,902	
5. Village School Fund ...	28,675	21,157	—7,518	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,30,000	2,34,717	+4,717	
7. Palace Fund ...	1,40,890	1,06,258	—34,632	
8. Cauvery Power Scheme ...	5,40,000	15,81,513	+10,41,513 *	
9. Contributions ...	1,09,662	1,09,662	.....	
Total ...	44,47,396	53,19,334	+8,71,938	

* The excess of the outlay over the grant under this head was due to a sum of Rs. 11,27,685 having been provisionally adjusted in the accounts of the year towards the proposed depreciation fund of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

296. The aggregate expenditure by the Public Works Department during the year under report was Rs. 67,016 less than in the previous year. The lapses under the various items were due to ordinary causes and amounted to 4·4 per cent against 5·4 in 1907-08.

297. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works during the year was as follows :— Irrigation works.

Provincial Funds.—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) dealt with during the year under report was 123 and the expenditure incurred thereon was Rs. 3,64,150, being Rs. 1,59,254 on channels and Rs. 2,04,896 on tanks. The reconstruction of the weirs of the Mudavadi tank in the Kolar taluk was completed during the year. The improvement of the Devaroy channel in the Mysore district, the restoration of the Kittur anikat and channels in the Hassan district and of the Chendandur tank in the Kolar district, and the construction of the new Sowlanga tank in the Shimoga district were practically completed. Satisfactory progress was made in the restoration of the right and left bank channels of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district and on the Marikanave project in the Chitaldrug district. On the irrigation channels of the latter project masonry works and branch channels were under construction. The quantity of water received in the reservoir during the year was 12,140 units. Water was given for irrigation up to the 18th mile of the right bank channel and up to the 16th mile of the left bank channel. About 6,455 acres of dry and wet lands were irrigated from the reservoir, the assessment thereon being Rs. 19,500. The improvement of the north channel from the Sriramadevar dam, Hassan district, was in progress. There was a rather bad settlement in the bund of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district and work had to be stopped pending decision as to the best method of securing the stability of the work.

(*b*) The outlay on original irrigation minor works amounted to Rs. 44,688, of which Rs. 1,586 was incurred on channels and Rs. 43,102 on tanks.

(*c*) The amount allotted for expenditure by the Revenue Department on the restoration of minor tanks, or tanks yielding a revenue of less than Rs. 300 a year, was Rs. 1,73,000. The tanks dealt with numbered 963. The total expenditure incurred by Government on stone and masonry work was Rs. 1,21,152, and the approximate value of earthwork done by the ryots was Rs. 97,431. The total estimated value of both the descriptions of work carried out during the year under report in connection with the restoration of minor tanks under this scheme was Rs. 2,18,583. Specially satisfactory progress was made in the Kolar and Tumkur districts.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The allotment for the year under this head was Rs. 2,30,000, and the outlay, Rs. 2,34,717, the excess being due to the repairs of the breach in the Krishnarajkatte anikat, for which no grant had been sanctioned. Of this allotment, a sum of Rs. 1,08,796 was expended on the repair and maintenance of existing irrigation works, chiefly major tanks, and Rs. 90,117 on the repair and maintenance of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. Thirteen irrigation works were damaged during the year and they were attended to as promptly as possible. The most serious occurrence was the breach in the Krishnarajkatte anikat across the Cauvery river in the Hassan district. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles, irrigating 114,300 acres of wet and garden lands from which a revenue of Rs. 6,98,184 was realised during the year.

(3) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation major and minor works amounted to Rs. 30,251 and was incurred from the sums contributed by ryots for the restoration and repair of tanks.

Buildings.

298. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings was Rs. 5,56,079. The total outlay on works connected with the Palace at Mysore was Rs. 3,32,496, of which the outlay on construction work was Rs. 2,72,438; on fittings, furniture and decoration, Rs. 47,500; and on fire-protection, Rs. 12,558. The total outlay from the commencement amounted to Rs. 36,12,187. The building as originally contemplated was practically finished and the additional items of work required for the completion of the Palace in a suitable manner made satisfactory progress. The more important of the other works or buildings either completed or in progress or acquired during the year were the following:—

(i) *At Bangalore.*—The fitting up of record racks, etc., in the General and Revenue Secretariat in the Public Offices; the construction of the buildings for the experimental farm at Hebbal; the erection of a ward for Indian officers at the Victoria Hospital;

(ii) *At Mysore.*—The acquisition of the site for the construction of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute;

(iii) *At Kolar.*—The construction of quarters for the Special Magistrate on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*b*) The amount spent on repairs to civil buildings was Rs. 99,225. Buildings of archæological interest were generally maintained in good order during the year. The restoration work of the Kedaresvara temple at Halebid was stopped pending consultation with an expert archæologist as to the best method of resetting the available statues and providing new figures for the vacant niches.

(*c*) The outlay on military buildings including repairs was Rs. 7,324.

(2) *The Village School Fund.*—The outlay on school buildings and repairs was Rs. 17,930.

(3) *The Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 98,458 was spent from the Palace Fund on original works and on the annual repairs and maintenance of the Palace buildings at Ootacamund and of the Palace kitchen-garden and polo-ground at Bangalore. The electric light installation of the Palaces at Ootacamund and Bangalore was also in hand.

(4) *Contributions.*—The amount sanctioned from time to time for works to be executed by the Public Works Department from other sources than those specified in the budget are allocated under this head.

The outlay on civil buildings from contributions amounted to Rs. 38,796, of which a sum of Rs. 21,616 was spent on original works and Rs. 17,180 on repairs. The important original work in hand during the year was the construction of the third Maharajakumari's mansion at Mysore.

Communications.

299. The outlay under "Communications, Original" was Rs. 33,720 from the Provincial Funds, Rs. 21,782 from Local Funds General, Rs. 38,126 from District Funds and a small amount from contributions. The more important works completed, or nearly completed, or in hand were the following:—

(1) *In the Shimoga district.*—The extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road from the Hurli stream to the ghat head at Koguru; and the Sorab-Anavatti road;

(2) *In the Kadur district.*—Widening the Kotigehar-Kalasa road; constructing a bridge across the Hemavati at Anjur on the Anemahal-Mudgere road;

(3) *In the Hassan district.*—Improving the Bisleghat section of the Sukravarsante-Subramanya road.

Under "Repairs" the outlay on communications was Rs. 4,31,431 from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,78,331 from District Funds and Rs. 1,024 from contributions. The total length of provincial roads maintained during the year under report was 1,969 miles, of which 1,783 miles were metalled; and the total length of District Fund roads maintained was 3,506 miles, of which 1,011 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 214 per mile and of the latter Rs. 77 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

300. The expenditure incurred on miscellaneous public improvements during the year was Rs. 5,79,535, of which a sum of Rs. 3,68,970 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,10,565 on repairs. The amount spent from the Provincial Funds was Rs. 2,27,592 on original works and Rs. 1,60,388 on repairs. The expenditure from Local Funds including District Funds, Municipal Funds, the Palace Fund, Local Funds General and contributions, was Rs. 1,41,378 on original works and Rs. 50,177 on repairs. Of the original works the more important, completed or in progress during the year under report, were the following:—

(1) *At Bangalore.*—The formation and drainage of the Malleswaram and Basavangudi extensions; erecting combined Jewell filters for the water-supply of the City and the Civil and Military Station; widening the main drain from the Hoskote road crossing to the Sunakal tank; constructing main outfall works for the city drainage and breaching the Sunakal tank; the drainage of the Chamarajendrapet extension; opening out a new extension between the Chamarajendrapet and the Basavangudi extensions;

(2) *At Mysore.*—Constructing a marble canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja; electrifying the pumping plant of the Vanivilas water-works, and fitting up the steam plant with a compound attachment at Belgola; the overhauling of the Vontikoppal reservoir;

(3) *At Shimoga.*—Laying out the new extension of the town; water-supply to the town;

(4) *At Harihar.*—Water-supply to the town;

(5) *At Kolar.*—Electric lighting and drainage of Robertsonpet; and

(6) *At Calcutta.*—Constructing the memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja.

The outlay on repairs was mainly in respect of the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water-works at Bangalore, of the Kolar Gold Fields water-works, and of the Vanivilas water works of the Mysore city.

Cauvery Power Scheme.

301. The expenditure incurred on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 15,73,040 against a grant of Rs. 5,40,000. The excess of Rs. 10,33,040 was due to a sum of Rs. 11,27,685 (approximately) having been provisionally adjusted in the accounts of the year towards the depreciation fund. An additional sum of Rs. 8,473 was spent from private contributions on furnishing the Indian Institute of Science with an electric line and the Bangalore city railway station with electric pumps; and a sum of Rs. 1,00,997 was also spent from funds provided in the Public Works Department budget and debited to that department. This outlay was on the installation of

electric lights in the various Palace and Government buildings, on motors and pumps in connection with the water works in Bangalore, Mysore and Ootacamund, and on lighting the main road in the Kolar Gold Fields with electricity. Of this outlay of Rs. 15,73,040, a sum of Rs. 14,25,585 represented revenue expenditure, including the actual working expenses of Rs. 2,97,900; and Rs. 1,47,455 represented capital expenditure. The third installation was practically completed during the year and the full supply of power was given to the Kolar Gold Mines on the 15th July 1908. The service over the Mysore line, the new duplicate line to Bangalore and the distribution line to the pumping plant of the Mysore city water-supply works at Belgola commenced during the period covered by the report.

302. The total power generated at Sivasamudram was 63,886,989 kilo-watt hours. The plant was maintained in an efficient condition. Extensive small renewals were carried out to the hydraulic plant, the chief among them being a water wheel runner and nozzles and the principal renewals to the electric plant being in the shape of transformer coils. On the distribution and transmission lines, 2,063 street lamps and 263 insulators were renewed. There were at the end of the year 2,360 street lights and 267 private interior lighting installations equal to 5,688 sixteen-candle power lamps in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Revenue from the scheme.

303. The actual demand for the year in respect of power and lighting was Rs. 18,19,620, the anticipated gross earnings being Rs. 17,50,000. A sum of Rs. 1,41,000 was allowed in the estimates on account of deductions for probable contingencies and remissions. The total revenue actually realised during the year and credited to the Government Treasury was Rs. 17,46,295. The working expenses being Rs. 2,97,900, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 14,48,395; namely, Rs. 13,91,140 from the Kolar Gold Fields Power Supply, Rs. 49,778 from the Bangalore City lighting and power supply, Rs. 11,925 from the Bangalore Cantonment lighting and power supply; the Mysore City lighting and power supply resulted in a deficit of Rs. 4,448. The total capital invested in the Cauvery Power Scheme up to 30th June 1909 was Rs. 79,97,234; the net revenue after allowing for working expenses, the deprecation fund and interest at 4 per cent per annum on the capital, was Rs. 56,11,697, which represented 70·17 per cent of the capital outlay.

Serial maps and tank registers.

304. The preparation of tank maps and registers was practically completed during the year, and the special establishment employed in this behalf was broken up.

Establishment.

305. The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 7,27,169, including Rs. 1,15,170 under "Direction," Rs. 5,84,472 under "Construction," Rs. 27,527 under "Accounts." The total outlay on establishment was 24·5 per cent of the total outlay on works.

Tools and plant.

306. The expenditure on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 48,218. Famine tools were purchased to the value of Rs. 21,231 to meet the demands from the districts; 6 sets of well-boring instruments were obtained at a cost of Rs. 5,679. The Public Works general workshop at Bangalore maintained its usefulness, the money value of the work turned out during the year under report being about a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

XII. Railways (1908-09).

Open lines.

307. During the year under report the open lines of railway owned by the State were:—

	Miles
Broad gauge	9·88
Metre gauge	401·29
Total ...	411·17

308. These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under a revised agreement dated the 26th June 1908 entered into with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India acting on behalf of the Durbar. The agreement provides, among other things, that the Company shall receive, instead of a fourth share of the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihar line,

one-twentieth of the surplus which shall remain of the net earnings of all the State lines worked by them, after payment thereout of the interest payable on any capital expenditure incurred in respect of such lines after the 31st December 1907, and that the Company shall, if a connection shall be made between Nanjangud and any point on the South Indian Railway system, transfer unconditionally to the South Indian Railway Company the Mysore-Bangalore Section with all stations and works belonging thereto.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

309. The Government of India having accepted the revised project for the construction of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway, the company was authorized to raise the total capital cost of the undertaking.

Mysore-Hassan metre gauge connection and Nanjangud-Erode Railway.

310. Some progress was made during the year under report in the final survey of these lines by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company, respectively.

Receipts and Expenditure.

311. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines of railway owned by the State, amounted to Rs. 31,13,928, and the working expenses to Rs. 19,77,734 or 63·51 per cent of the gross receipts against 62·95 per cent in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,36,194. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1909 was Rs. 2,41,94,154; and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·69 against 4·73 in 1907-08. The percentages of net earnings to capital outlay work out as follows:—

Metre gauge lines	...	4·65
Broad gauge lines	...	4·79

Deducting the amounts payable to the Company as its share of the profits, the amount credited to the Government was Rs. 10,72,660 as against Rs. 9,14,648 in 1907-08. The expenditure incurred by the State on the open lines surveys, etc., was Rs. 3,34,425 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,20,000; the total expenditure of the year was thus Rs. 10,54,425.

312. An arrangement was made enabling the accounts department of the State to audit the accounts of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company so far as they related to the Mysore State lines.

Accidents.

313. During the year under report there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, 24 accidents to persons, 25 derailments and 155 other minor accidents.

XIII. Post and Telegraph Offices (1908-09).

314. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Omitting the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 427; of which, 5 were head offices, 94 sub-offices and 329 branch offices. Of the 427 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 57. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1908-09).

NOTE.—*The figures given in this chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1908-09 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash balance.

315. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,08,74,424 against Rs. 99,06,003 in 1907-08.

Demand.

316. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1908 amounted to Rs. 19,28,110 against Rs. 23,37,355 on the 1st July 1907. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,14,81,040 against Rs. 2,25,68,050 in 1907-08. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,34,09,150 against Rs. 2,49,05,405 in 1907-08. Deducting the amount of Rs. 3,19,615 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,30,89,535 against Rs. 2,48,46,966 in 1907-08.

Collection.

317. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,00,42,678 against Rs. 2,29,69,408 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 2,77,09,530 against Rs. 3,01,81,213 in 1907-08.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

318. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 30,46,857 against Rs. 18,77,558 in 1907-08.

Variations under receipts.

319. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below:—

Land Revenue—decrease, Rs. 14,64,500. This large decrease was due mostly to heavy remissions and suspensions of revenue sanctioned on account of the distress that prevailed during the year in almost all parts of the State and partly to the fact that the collection of the previous year included a large portion of the suspended revenue of 1905-06.

Forest—decrease, Rs. 4,73,624. This large decrease was mainly under sandalwood, of which a smaller quantity was sold and at a lower price than during the previous year. The remission of grazing fees also accounts for part of the falling off.

Excise—increase, Rs. 1,79,983. This was due to keener competition for arrack shops and a larger consumption of toddy than in the preceding year.

Stamps—increase, Rs. 49,604. This was due to the larger sale of general and court-fee stamps.

Mohatarfa in rural tracts—decrease, Rs. 72,828. This large decrease was due to suspensions and remissions of assessment on vacant building sites and in the case of the poor people.

Medical—decrease, Rs. 45,609. This was due partly to the larger amounts adjusted in the previous year towards the arrears of contribution payable by District and Municipal Funds on account of Local Fund Dispensary charges and partly to the contribution due for the year under report not having been fully adjusted.

Registration—increase, Rs. 22,508. This was due to a substantial increase in the number of documents registered.

Army—increase, Rs. 34,324. Up to 1907-08 there was a separate fund known as the Kunigal Farm Fund to which the proceeds of the Hessarghatta and Kunigal Farms were being credited. The abolition of the fund during the year and the incorporation of the transactions of the farms under this head account for the increase.

Interest on investments—decrease, Rs. 44,790. The falling off was due to the decrease in the monthly minimum balance with the Bank of Madras, Bangalore.

Interest on Government Securities—decrease, Rs. 32,751. The receipts of the preceding year included a large amount which really fell due in 1906-07 but which was not realized in that year. The decrease in 1908-09 as compared with 1907-08 is therefore only nominal.

Interest on loans—decrease, Rs. 50,162. This was due to the realisation on account of interest from Agricultural Banks being less than in the previous year.

State Railways (revenue account)—increase, Rs. 28,940. This was due partly to increased traffic and partly to the decrease in the share of surplus profits payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Cauvery Power Scheme (revenue account)—decrease, Rs. 10,67,034. A large portion of the revenue from the scheme was transferred to the depreciation fund formed during the year. The decrease was mainly due to this cause and partly also to the increased expenditure on the revenue account.

Expenditure.

320. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,00,42,678 against Rs. 2,03,20,728 in the previous year and was the same as the revenue receipts of the year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads together amounted to Rs. 2,94,63,953 against Rs. 2,92,12,792 in the previous year. It was more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 17,54,423. The particulars of expenditure under the several service heads and of disbursements under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII.

Variations under expenditure.

321. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels—decrease, Rs. 86,416. The full amount of remuneration was not claimed and disbursed during the year.

District Administration—increase, Rs. 1,29,649. This large increase was mainly due to the share of land revenue charges debited to law and justice having been reduced from one-half to one-fourth and partly also to the improvement of the shekdari service.

Forest—increase, Rs. 97,276. The increased working charges for timber and sandalwood on account of a larger collection in the year as also the purchase of a traction engine contributed to the increase.

Law and Justice—decrease, Rs. 70,908. The decrease was due to the reduction from one-half to one-fourth of the share of land revenue charges debited to this head.

Stationery and Press—decrease, Rs. 35,866. There was some special expenditure on the purchase of material and type in the previous year and the absence of such expenditure in 1908-09 led to the decrease.

Army—increase, Rs. 1,24,880. The increase was chiefly due to special non-recurring expenditure on account of the Field Service equipment for the Imperial Service Regiment and the extra carts and components and mobilisation equipment provided for the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Scientific and other minor departments—increase, Rs. 23,007. This was due to the special charges incurred in connection with the improvements to the botanical and other public gardens and the expansion of the civil veterinary department.

Public Instruction—decrease, Rs. 3,50,382. In the previous year there was a special building grant of 5 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science and the absence of such special expenditure during the year caused the decrease. But the annual grant of half a lakh to the same Institute, the re-organisation of the State colleges to adapt them to the new University Regulations, the increase of pay of schoolmasters and the payment of a grant-in-aid to the Village School Fund to cover the loss of income from fees entailed by making primary education free, raised the expenditure under this head by about 2 lakhs.

Medical—increase, Rs. 1,24,070. The appointment of an acting Senior Surgeon during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave and on deputation to Japan, the entertainment of a specialist in ear, throat and nose diseases for the Victoria Hospital and of a Durbar Physician, the expansion of the Public Health Department, the transfer to this head of the expenditure on Plague measures hitherto shown under "Miscellaneous" and the purchase of a large quantity of medicines, brought about the increase over the expenditure of the previous year.

Railways—decrease, Rs. 1,38,356. In the previous year, there were some special items of capital expenditure and the absence of such charges during the year accounts for the decrease.

Public Works—decrease, Rs. 71,364. The grant for the year was less than that for the previous year and was also not fully worked out; hence the decrease.

Pensions—increase, Rs. 44,070. This was due to the gradual expansion of the pension list.

Famine Relief and Insurance—increase, Rs. 85,853. Of the expenditure shown under this head two lakhs represent the annual saving on account of famine insurance. The balance was the direct expenditure on famine relief incurred during the year.

Miscellaneous—decrease, Rs. 1,78,199. In the previous year there was some special expenditure under this head which was not repeated in 1908-09. This and the transfer of the plague expenditure to the head "Medical" explain the decrease.

Cash balance.

322. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 91,20,001, of which the sum of Rs. 36,57,089 was in the Public Treasuries, Rs. 51,69,896 in the Bank of Madras, Rs. 2,88,086 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, and Rs. 4,930 in transit.

Invested surplus.

323. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Indebtedness.

324. The main items of indebtedness were:—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs.*—This loan was discharged in 1902. A small balance of Rs. 39,500, however, remained unclaimed at the end of the year.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1908 to Rs. 68,62,641. There was, during the year, an addition of Rs. 4,10,220 to the fund. The amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1909 was Rs. 72,72,861, of which a sum of Rs. 72,72,800 represented the nominal value of Government of India Stock Certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on the 1st July 1908 was Rs. 73,52,445 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1908-09, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively, Rs. 25,83,248, Rs. 4,247, Rs. 2,08,140, Rs. 29,65,700 and Rs. 3,913. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 71,78,467.

(4) *Four per cent Loan of 20 lakhs.*—For financing the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, a loan of 20 lakhs at 4 per cent was raised in August 1906 repayable after 15 years. A sinking fund is being formed for the redemption of the loan by setting aside every year one-fifteenth of the amount of the loan. On the 30th June 1909, there were 4 lakhs to the credit of the fund.

Retrenchments.

325. The proposals of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to the Geological and Public Works Departments and the establishment of travellers' bungalows were dealt with during the year. In the Public Works Department the changes sanctioned are extensive, and when fully carried out will result in a reduction of expenditure to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,35,000 a year, the reduction being mainly based upon the idea of a reduced normal grant for expenditure on public works. On the recommendation of the Committee, some minor retrenchments amounting to about Rs. 10,000 were also made in the expenditure on the Geological Department and the establishments of travellers' bungalows.

II. Excise (1908-09).

Administrative measures.

326. The important changes introduced during the year were the following:—

(i) The trade in foreign liquor was brought under better control by enforcing the provisions of the Excise Regulation in regard to the import and transport of such liquor. The fixed fees on some of the licenses

were raised and some of the retail "off" licenses and the "Refreshment Room" licenses were sold by public auction for a term of 3 years in Bangalore, Mysore, Saklespur, Shimoga and Chikmagalur.

(ii) For the sale of the sophisticated spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, separate licenses were issued on a fixed fee of Rs. 60 per annum per shop.

(iii) On a representation made by the members of the Representative Assembly, the term of the lease of date toddy shops was extended to three years in certain taluks as an experimental measure.

(iv) The cultivation of ganja by private agency not having proved a success, it was decided to grow the drug by departmental agency.

(v) Rules were issued to regulate the import, transport and export of opium and allied drugs from one portion of British territory to another through intervening Mysore territory.

(vi) The provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation were extended to the drug called "novocaine."

(vii) The powers of Government, under Section 6 of the Excise Regulation to regulate the import of intoxicating liquors and drugs were delegated to the Excise Commissioner.

(viii) Sanction was accorded to the opening of a school in Bangalore to train the excise staff in technical matters connected with the department.

Distillery.

327. The contract distillery system described in para 337 of the Administration Report for 1907-08 was in force during the year under report. A second still was installed with a view to provide against breakages, etc.

Manufacture and stock.

328. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year was 520,382 gallons and 45 drams, which, with the balance on hand on the 1st July 1908, *viz.*, 18,585 gallons and 38 drams, gave a total of 538,968 gallons and 32 drams. Deducting therefrom 14,713 gallons and 17 drams on account of wastage, etc., the net stock in the distillery was 524,255 gallons and 15 drams. Of this, 509,662 gallons and 4 drams were issued from the distillery, leaving a balance of 14,593 gallons and 11 drams or 17,368 gallons and 30 drams in terms of 20° U.P. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, during the year was 74,467 gallons and 22 drams of ordinary arrack, 88 gallons of rectified spirit, 4,586 gallons of rum, and 589 gallons of methylated spirits, against 71,587 gallons and 32 drams, 123 gallons, 3,607 gallons, and 1,652 gallons, respectively, in the previous year. The permission given to the manufacturers to export arrack duty-free to Coorg during 1907-08 was renewed in 1908-09 also, and the quantity so exported amounted to 17,262 gallons and 41 drams of over-proof spirit against 5,772 gallons and 2 drams in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

329. Eleven outlying bonded depots, situated in places other than taluk headquarter stations, were closed during the year, thus reducing the number of depots to 70. The number of arrack shops was 859 or 36 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

330. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 402,947 gallons and 7½ drams against 405,420 gallons and 26 drams in the previous year, being a decrease of 6 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

331. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was very nearly the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 3·8 drams per head of population; though in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, it rose from 50·8 to 55·3 and 24·2 to 25·8 drams respectively. In the Kolar Gold Fields there was a fall from 89·4 to 79·5 drams.

Foreign liquor.

332. Under the system in force, imported foreign liquor pays no duty to the State, only a small vend-license fee being charged. The number of shops licensed during the year was 26 against 47 in the previous year and the number of licenses of all kinds issued also fell from 79 to 61. The consumption of foreign liquors, including Bangalore beer but excluding the special liquors manufactured in the Central Distillery, fell from 45,197 gallons and 48 drams to 42,921 gallons and 14 drams, the decrease being 5 per cent. The revenue, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 8,546 to Rs. 11,986, the increase being due to the enhancement of license fees and the sale by auction of some of the retail "off" licenses.

Date toddy.

333. One hundred and twenty-four toddy shops were closed during the year, reducing the total number of shops to 2,688. To meet the consumption in these shops, 490,210 date trees and 4,653 cocoanut trees were tapped against 462,576 date trees and 3,446 cocoanut trees in the previous year. Of these, 20,255 date trees and 552 cocoanut trees were tapped in British territory, the number of such trees tapped during the previous year being 14,165. The increase in the total number of trees tapped is said to have been due to the inadequate yield of the trees on account of the failure of the rains. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 58 per cent against 60 per cent in the previous year.

Bagani toddy.

334. The number of shops licensed during the year was 828 or 23 less than in the previous year. Twenty-six of these in the Kadur district did not work during the year. The actual number of shops that worked during the year was therefore only 802. There was a small increase of 283 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 16,449 against 16,166.

Country malt liquors.—Beer.

335. Only two taverns were worked during the year as in 1907-08. A beer canteen was opened in the military camp of exercise in the Bangalore district for a short time during the brigade manœuvres. The total quantity of beer consumed in 1908-09 was 5,660 gallons as against 9,103 gallons in 1907-08.

Akkibhoja.

336. The number of shops licensed during the year was 47 as against 70 in the previous year, but there was a small increase in revenue.

Intoxicating drugs.—Ganja.

337. As the cultivation of ganja by departmental agency could not be started early in the year, licenses had to be issued as usual to ryots who were willing to grow hemp plants. The total area cultivated by ryots was 25 acres which yielded about 63 seers of ganja per acre. As an experiment at "amani" cultivation about 5 guntas of land were cultivated in the distillery compound under the close supervision of the Inspector in charge of the distillery and the yield worked out to about 236 seers of ganja per acre. The ganja grown locally being insufficient to meet the demand in the State, it had to be supplemented by 50 Bengal maunds imported from Duggapad near Bezwada free of duty with the permission of the Madras Government. It has since been decided that the cultivation of ganja in the State should be taken up entirely by departmental agency. The number of shops licensed during the year was 238 against 240 in the previous year and the quantity of ganja consumed was 9,480 seers and 2½ tolas against 6,983 seers in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the better quality of the local drug sold during the year and to the suppression of smuggling.

Opium.

338. Opium was as usual obtained from the Government store-house at Tondiarpet, Madras. The price charged to the Durbar by the Madras Government during the year rose from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11-9-0 per seer of 80 tolas owing to fluctuations in the opium market. The number of shops licensed during the year was 113 or 5 less than in the previous year and the quantity of opium consumed was 1,217 seers and 9½ tolas against 1,221 seers and 65 tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

339. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,809, which gives an average of one shop for every 4 villages and for every 1,112 persons, against one shop for every 3 villages and for every 1,082 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

340. The gross demand for the year under all heads, including local cess and tree-rent on Government trees as well as the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 48,53,631 against Rs. 46,79,393 in the previous year, and the gross collections to Rs. 46,24,442 against Rs. 44,29,480, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 2,20,698 after remitting a sum of Rs. 8,491 as against Rs. 2,46,928 in the previous year. The collection was 95·2 per cent of the total demand as against 94·6 per cent in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess and the tree-rent credited to other departments, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 43,72,807 against Rs. 41,85,771 in 1907-08. Out of this net revenue a sum of Rs. 15,975 was paid to inamdars on account of the toddy revenue of their villages.

Incidence of excise revenue.

341. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-13-5·5 against Re. 0-12-11 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-8, Re. 0-6-4, Re. 0-0-2·7 and Re. 0-0-0·33, against 0-6-8, 0-5-11, 0-0-2 and 0-0-1·4, respectively, in the previous year.

342. The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 3,36,804, or Rs. 10,690 more than in the previous year, amounting to 7·2 per cent against 7·3 per cent of the gross revenue. The establishment charges were 4·5 per cent against 5 per cent in the previous year. Expenditure.

343. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 40,20,028. Surplus.

344. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 770 against Rs. 696 in the previous year, while the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 2,385 against Rs. 2,564 in 1907-08. Protective and preventive measures.

345. During the year under report 1,850 cases affecting 2,728 persons were reported as against 1,464 cases involving 1,735 persons in the previous year. The increase was chiefly under breaches of license conditions and illicit distillation of arrack. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,128 cases affecting 3,073 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,792 cases affecting 2,533 persons were disposed of as detailed below :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	389	417
Fined or compounded by departmental officers	763	910
Dealt with by magistrates ...	493	1,015
Struck off, withdrawn, etc. ...	147	191
Total ...	1,792	2,533

At the close of the year 284 cases affecting 399 persons were pending disposal before the departmental officers and 52 cases affecting 141 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1908-09).

346. The value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 19,79,610 and stamps of the value of Rs. 8,44,370 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 28,23,980. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 9,91,944 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 47,875 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 17,84,161. Stock.

347. The stamp revenue of the year rose by Rs. 49,627 and reached Rs. 8,47,921, the highest figure on record. This increase was contributed to both by judicial and non-judicial stamps. The revenue under the latter head has shown a steady tendency to increase. Stamp revenue.

348. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 57,163 against Rs. 49,298 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the purchase of the new "three-pie" paper and the recall of the old paper. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,930 under "Commission to stamp vendors" due to the increased sale of stamps. Expenditure.

349. The *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 4 Munsiffs' Courts, 1 Sub-Judge's Court and 1 District and Sessions Court, and those of 44 taluk offices, of 6 Assistant Commissioners' offices and of 2 Deputy Commissioners' offices. No serious violation of the Stamp laws was reported to Government. Inspection work.

IV. State Life Insurance (1908-09).

350. There were 2,683 proposals during the year as against 1,233 in the previous year. Of these, 1,639 were accepted, 1,134 being for first insurance and 505 for further insurance. Two hundred and ten proposals were rejected, 159 temporarily on medical grounds and 51 finally on medical and other grounds, and 834 were pending disposal at the close of the year. The large increase was due to the admission of a large number of schoolmasters to the benefits of insurance on the increase of their pay to ten rupees. Proposals.

Policies issued.

351. Of the 1,639 policies issued, 2 were cancelled on account of the death of the insured before taking delivery of their policies. The remaining 1,637 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 5,82,088 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,992.

Claims during the year.

352. During the year 58 policies held by 31 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 55,028 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 18 persons holding 30 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 15,945 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 6,142; and 61 persons holding 88 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 45,053 died during the year. Of these last, 9 died of plague, 4 of cholera, 12 of fever, 10 from lung complaints, 2 of heart disease, 7 of disease of the organs of digestion, 2 of dropsy, 2 of diabetes and 13 of other diseases.

Income and expenditure.

353. The opening balance at the credit of the insurance fund on the 1st July 1908 was Rs. 16,48,111. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 2,78,613, of which a sum of Rs. 2,25,902 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 52,711 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,23,934, including Rs. 5,206 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 1,12,465 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 18,02,790. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 44·4 and 1·8 against 28·8 and 1·7, respectively, in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 29·09 per cent of the total liability as against 28·48 per cent in 1907-08.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

354. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 13,093, 7,304 of first and 5,789 of further insurance; and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 68,08,605. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 11,717, assuring a total bonus of Rs. 59,24,065; the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 20,561, of which a sum of Rs. 268 was not being recovered under the rules. Of the remaining 1,376 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year 1908-09, 783 policies, assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,58,458, ceased by reason of the death of the insured; 195 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,01,555, by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 90 assuring a bonus of Rs. 52,574, by cancellation; 112 assuring a bonus of Rs. 83,485, by surrender; and 19 assuring a bonus of Rs. 8,262, by forfeiture. Of these 1,376 policies, 1,201 involving a net bonus of Rs. 8,05,519 were completely discharged and claims on 175 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 79,020 were pending payment at the end of the year.

V. Government Savings Banks (1908-09).

Number of accounts.

355. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1908 was 15,396. During the year under report, 2,276 new accounts were opened, 134 dead accounts revived and 2,828 accounts closed or treated as dead. Thus there remained at the close of the year 14,978 current accounts or 418 less than the number of accounts at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 539 with a balance of Rs. 3,35,603 were kept by Government officers in their public capacity, 725 with a balance of Rs. 1,69,764 were for security deposits, 1,571 with Rs. 11,12,257 were on behalf of minors and the remaining 12,143 accounts for Rs. 55,60,843 were kept by depositors for their own benefit. The number of dead accounts was 10,315 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 38,820.

Classification of depositors.

356. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 37, 6, 4, 4, 1 and 48, respectively, as against 37, 7, 4, 4, 1 and 47 in the previous year.

Deposits.

357. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 73,52,445. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 25,83,248 against Rs. 30,18,723 in the year previous, the balances of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 4,247 and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,08,140. The withdrawals amounted to Rs. 29,65,700 against Rs. 28,58,659 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead account was Rs. 3,913. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 71,78,467. The amount of withdrawals was more than that of deposits by Rs. 3,82,452.

Private accounts.

358. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,714 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 66,73,100, which gave an average balance of Rs. 486 on each account against Rs. 477 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

359. The deposit of Rs. 66,73,100 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1909 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-3-7 per head of population against Rs. 1-3-11 on the 30th June 1908.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1908.)

Births.

360. The total number of births registered during the year was 104,879 against 85,836 in 1907, the birth rate being 19·24 per thousand of population against 15·74 per thousand in 1907 and against 16·16, the average for the previous five years. Of the total number of births, 53,418 or 50·93 per cent were boys and 51,461 or 49·07 per cent girls.

Deaths.

361. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 90,314 against 113,860 in 1907, the death rate being 16·57 per thousand of population against 20·89 in 1907 and against 19·48, the average for the previous five years. The number of deaths among men was 47,012 and among women 43,302. The ratio of registered deaths per 1,000 of the population was 17·08 among men and 16·05 among women. The largest number of deaths was in January and the smallest in June 1908. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 76·74 among males and 65·90 among females for every thousand male and female infants, respectively, living of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio among males was 13·00 and among females 13·28 for every thousand men and women, respectively, living of that age.

362. The several causes of deaths registered in the State during 1908 were :—

	1907.	1908.
Cholera	4,972	2,446
Small-pox	6,013	1,890
Fevers	46,477	38,338
Bowel-complaints	5,808	4,606
Injuries	1,494	1,379
Plague	12,423	7,156
Other causes	36,683	34,499

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1908.)

General.

363. During the year under report no new appointments were made in the higher grades of the Public Health Department. Five Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination were deputed to Madras for undergoing training in sanitation with a view to appointment as District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were employed during the year in certain taluks and municipalities and arrangements were also made to replace the unqualified frontier plague supervisors by trained Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, but the number of such trained men being small, they could not be employed more largely.

364. Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, Chemical Examiner and Government Bacteriologist, was deputed to England to take the Diploma of Public Health and to study special methods of Chemistry and Bacteriology at Paris and Berlin. He will on his return be placed in charge of the Institute of Public Health. To popularise Sanitary methods and principles a Health Exhibition was held during the Dasara of 1908.

365. The work of inspection was conducted during the year 1908 as in the previous year by the Sanitary Commissioner, his Deputy and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers. Inspection.

366. During the year, a sum of Rs. 3,41,418 was spent on sanitary works, of which the sum of Rs. 75,710 was spent by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 2,65,708 by the Public Works Department. Sanitary works and outlay.

367. The major portion of the expenditure of Rs. 75,710 was in the municipalities in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore, and the works undertaken were the construction and repair of roads and wells, removing congestion from thickly populated parts, removing rank vegetation, removing silt from drains, widening conservancy lanes and the construction of latrines, tunnels, fountains, etc. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was in connection with the maintenance of water-works in towns, the extension of pipe lines and the construction of roads and drains in the Bangalore city and extensions.

368. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of manure and night soil from the surroundings of houses. Improvements were also effected in evacuated houses, before re-occupation was permitted, by providing free ventilation, etc. In 1,826 villages, manure pits were removed. Stagnant pools were filled up in 488 villages and notice boards put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 376 villages, warning people against defiling the water. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 35 villages. Village sanitation.

III. Vaccination (1908-09).

(*Calendar year 1908.*)

369. There were nine Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 99 taluk vaccinators and eight municipal vaccinators employed during the year under report. Staff.

370. The total number of operations performed during the year was 99,504 against 98,457 in 1907, showing an increase of 1,047. The largest number of operations (23,777) was in the Kolar district and the smallest number (4,247) in the Shimoga district. The taluk vaccinators performed 91·24 per cent of the total number of operations during the year, the municipal vaccinators, 3·72 per cent and the medical subordinates, 5·04 per cent. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was 95,296 against 90,939 during the previous year and the number of cases of revaccination, 4,208 against 7,518. Operations.

371. Successful cases of primary and secondary vaccinations numbered 88,938 or 93·34 per cent against 85,652 or 96·78 per cent in 1907, and successful cases of revaccination 1,847 or 43·89 per cent against 4,339 or 66·22 per cent. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 16·66 per cent against 16·51 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 28·71 in the Kolar district and the lowest 4·34 in the Shimoga district.

372. The number of persons inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination in the State was 61,200 against 1,01,588 in 1907. Of this number, 16,864 or 27·55 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 24,446 or 39·94 per cent bore small-pox marks, while 18,796 or 30·71 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 37,524 persons against 12,121 in the previous year. Among these, 19,591 or 52·21 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 10,930 or 29·13 per cent small-pox marks, while 7,775 or 20·72 per cent were unprotected. Inspection.

373. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 1,890 against 6,013 in the previous year, the ratio for 1,000 of population being ·35 against 1·10 in 1907. The death rate from this disease was highest in the Kolar district and lowest in the Hassan district. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of deaths from all causes was 20·93 against 52·80 in 1907. Small-pox.

374. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 19,412 against Rs. 21,930 in 1907. The average cost of each successful vaccination excluding what was spent out of Municipal Funds was Re. 0-3-6·73 against Re. 0-3-11·78 in 1907, the highest being Re. 0-11-9·26 in the Shimoga Expenditure.

district and the lowest Re. 0-2-4·24 in the Kolar district. The average cost of each successful case in the municipalities was Re. 0-3-9 against Re. 0-5-7 in 1907.

General remarks.

375. The Kurnool system of vaccination was in force in all the districts and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Vaccination was compulsory in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields. The work of vaccination in urban areas was entrusted exclusively to medical subordinates and the vaccinators were relieved of a portion of their work so that they might devote all their attention to rural areas.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute (1908-09).

(Calendar year 1908.)

Inoculation of calves.

376. The inoculation of calves was performed during the first half of the year under report in the usual manner according to Colonel King's method and during the second half vaccine was cultivated as in Japan. Three hundred and ninety-eight calves were purchased for Rs. 2,482. Of these, 381 were inoculated during the year, 27 for stock and the rest 354 for the manufacture of lanoline vaccine (251 in the usual method and 103 in the Japanese method).

Manufacture of vaccine.

377. Of the 251 calves inoculated in the usual method, 6 failed and 36 were rejected and the remaining 209 calves gave paste enough for 91,200 cases or at an average of 436·36 from each calf. Of the 103 calves inoculated with Japanese instruments, 8 failed and 11 were rejected and the remaining 84 calves gave paste enough for 107,692 cases or at an average of 1,282 cases from each calf, *i.e.*, nearly thrice the quantity got from a calf inoculated in the usual manner.

Issue of vaccine.

378. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, that is, enough for 198,892 cases, a quantity enough for 130,098 cases was distributed among the vaccinators, medical officers and subordinates in the State and a quantity enough for 36,816 cases was issued to outside applicants. The supplies to stations in the State and outside increased by 9,204 and 7,209 cases, respectively, as compared with those of the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

379. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves was Rs. 3,070 against Rs. 2,935 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 8,346 against Rs. 9,100 in 1907.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1908.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

380. Including the Railway dispensary at Bowringpet, shown by the Railway authorities in their return for the first time during the year 1908, the total number of medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1908 was 149, their classification being as follows:—

15 State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
116 Local Fund (exclusive of the Jahgirdar's dispensary at Yelandur).
3 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
5 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

381. Excluding the 6 special hospitals which are separately dealt with, the State public institutions and the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries numbered 128. The total number of beds in them was 405 for men and 379 for women, against 406 for men and 366 for women in the previous year.

Number of patients treated during the year.

382. The number of in-patients treated in the 128 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above, was 10,648 against 10,248 in 1907, showing an increase of 400; and that of out-patients, 1,128,799 against 1,110,147, showing an increase of 18,652.

383. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men	5,873	244·45	529,632	2,951·87	535,505	3,196·32
Women	3,701	156·33	228,757	1,355·69	232,458	1,512·02
Children	1,074	44·03	370,410	2,030·42	371,484	2,074·45
Total ...	10,648	444·81	1,128,799	6,337·98	1,139,447	6,782·79

384. The nationality of the patients treated was as follows:— Nationality patients.

	1907.	1908.
Europeans and Eurasians	14,878	13,386
Hindus	771,210	805,574
Mahomedans	250,186	242,902
Other classes	84,121	77,585

The chief diseases treated were:—

Malarial fevers	249,232	191,087
Eye diseases	76,507	154,932
Skin diseases	103,720	96,435
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	175,478	172,218
Injuries	76,447	83,495
Respiratory affections	67,240	67,972
Worms	43,925	38,381
Rheumatic affections	43,712	39,786

The number of cases treated during the year for small-pox, cholera and malarial fevers showed considerable decrease, being 140, 789, 191,087 as against 313, 1,410 and 249,232, respectively, in the previous year.

385. Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and two patients underwent surgical operations during the year in the 128 hospitals and dispensaries, State public, Local Fund and private aided. Including the 64 patients that remained under treatment at the end of 1907, the total number of patients operated on was 26,766. Of these, 25,492 were cured, 860 relieved, 219 discharged otherwise, 101 died, and 94 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The total number of operations performed during the year was 26,759, of which 1,954 were major operations. The major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, numbered 861. Surgical operations.

386. Out of the 10,648 in-patients treated during the year, 7,288 were cured, 1,791 relieved, 764 discharged otherwise, 645 died and 160 remained in the hospitals at the end of the year. Disposal of in-patients.

387. The total expenditure incurred on the State public institutions, except the 6 special hospitals, and in the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries, amounted to Rs. 4,05,562 against Rs. 3,93,281 in the previous year. During the year a specialist in ear, nose and throat diseases was newly entertained in the State service. He was attached to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, for duty. Expenditure.

388. There were 104 midwives during the year against 96 in 1907 and they attended to 5,786 cases against 5,490 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases treated by them was ·52 against ·91 in the previous year. Midwives.

389. The number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public institutions and the 6 Railway dispensaries was 64,857 and the number of operations performed in them was 1,664. The number of beds in these dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 65 for men and 14 for women. Private and Railway dispensaries.

390. There were 26 Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries in the State against 19 in the previous year including the Karnatic and Unani branches of the indigenous hospital at Mysore. The total number of patients treated in all of them during the year was 213,234; of these 107,078 were men, 51,174 women and Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

54,982 children. These indigenous hospitals seem to be as much resorted to as the regular medical institutions. The average attendance at these hospitals was 8,201 patients against 8,901 in the regular medical institutions of the State.

The Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

391. In response to repeated representations made to Government, an Ayurvedic College was established at Mysore during the year in place of the Vaidya class in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College. This new college commenced work from the 1st January 1909 with 10 scholarshipholders, as a separate institution. The course of study extends over a period of four years and includes instruction and practical training in physiology, anatomy, hygiene, midwifery and materia medica. Special provision was also made for scholarships to students of this college at the rate of Rs. 8 for the first year, and Rs. 10 for the second year, and Rs. 12 for the remaining two years. Instruction in Sanskrit works on medicine will be imparted by a head pandit and an assistant pandit and the practical training will be given at the indigenous hospital attached to the college. One of the Assistant Surgeons located in the Mysore city is deputed to give instruction in physiology, anatomy and other subjects of western medical science. The work of this institution is superintended by a committee consisting of the Councillor in charge of the Muzrai Department, as President, the Muzrai Superintendent, as Secretary, and four members, one of whom will ordinarily be the Civil Surgeon of the district and the others appointed for a term of two years by Government.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1908.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Admissions and discharges.

392. On the 1st January 1908 there were 212 inmates in the Asylum and 53 were admitted during the year, making a total of 265 patients against 277 in 1907. Of these, 56 were discharged and 26 died, leaving 183 at the close of the year. There were no re-admissions during the year. The daily average number confined in the Asylum was 196·41 against 208·05 in the previous year.

Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

393. Of the 53 lunatics admitted during the year, 41 were men and 12 women; 35 were Hindus, 6 Mahomedans and 12 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 32, was of patients aged between 20 and 40 years; 3 were under 20 years; 16, between 40 and 60 years; and the remaining 2 were above 60 years.

Causes of insanity.

394. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in only 29 out of the 53 new admissions during the year. Of the 183 cases remaining at the close of the year, the cause of insanity was known in only 75 cases. Insanity was due in 26 cases to the effects of ganja and intoxicants. This year there was the first instance of a woman whose insanity was attributed to ganja smoking. There was no case of idiocy or epileptic insanity among the patients admitted to the Asylum during the year.

Criminal lunatics.

395. At the beginning of the year under report there were 30 criminal lunatics (27 men and 3 women) and 6 men were admitted during the year. Of the total number of 36, 7 were discharged, 2 died, and 27 (24 men and 3 women) remained at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 26·91 against 29·39 in the previous year. The official visitors of the State inspected the criminal lunatics twice during the year.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

396. At the beginning of the year there were 52 lunatics belonging to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Twenty-two lunatics (13 men and 9 women) were admitted during the year, making a total of 74 against 72 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were discharged and 10 died, leaving 22 men and 22 women at the close of the year. Of the 74 treated (including 5 criminals), 26 were Hindus, 19 Eurasians, 12 Mahomedans and 17 Native Christians, against 14, 22, 13 and 23, respectively, in the previous year. The official visitors of the Civil and Military Station visited their patients ten times during the year.

Health of the lunatics.

397. The number of in-patients treated in the Asylum for diseases other than insanity was 78, the same as in the previous year, the daily average number of the sick treated being 4·98 against 5·84 in the previous year. A case of exceptional interest was that of a patient who died of heart disease. The body was found at the *post-mortem* examination to be extensively infested with cysts of one of the tape-worm tribes. The cysts were of about the size of sago grain and were found beneath the pericardium and endocardium, beneath the pleura on the diaphragm and also on the surface of the brain. Dr. Coleman, the Government Mycologist and Entomologist, prepared beautiful sections of the encysted worm.

Accommodation.

398. The removal of the lepers to the new buildings on the Magadi road has afforded additional space in the Lunatic Asylum for about 60 persons; more cubic space has been afforded to the different classes of inmates in the Asylum, and the separation of the criminal from the non-criminal lunatics and the Eurasian from the Indian female population has also been effected.

Employment of lunatics.

399. Out of 196·41, the mean population of the Asylum, 60·63 were employed on remunerative duties against 41·42 out of 208·05 in the previous year. In addition to weaving, tape-making and gardening, in which the patients were employed on an average 5 hours a day, some of the women were made to grind ragi and clean before issue such of the articles of diet as were supplied uncleaned by the contractor, who was made to pay a small fee according to the labour involved. A sum of Rs. 130 was realized during the year from this source. The net profit from lunatic labour during the year amounted to Rs. 507.

Private patients.

400. At the beginning of the year there were 8 private patients (6 male and 2 female); and 12 men and 1 woman were admitted during the year, making a total of 21 (18 men and 3 women). Of these, 17 were discharged, leaving 4 (3 men and 1 woman) at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 584 was recovered from the relatives of these patients and remitted to the Treasury. Four private servants were employed to take special care of the patients at the cost of their relatives.

Cost.

401. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 24,061 against Rs. 21,927 in 1907. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 7,209 against Rs. 7,057 in the previous year.

402. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 5,968 against Rs. 5,034; on diet Rs. 15,088 against Rs. 14,135; and on contingencies Rs. 3,005 against Rs. 2,759 in the previous year.

403. The average cost for each European lunatic per mensem was Rs. 17-8-10 against Rs. 15-8-11, while that for an Indian was Rs. 12-0-6 against Rs. 10-6-7 in the previous year.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

Strength of the Asylum.

404. At the beginning of the year there were 19 inmates (12 men and 7 women) in the Asylum and 58 (56 men, 1 woman and 1 male child) were admitted during the year, making a total of 77 (68 men, 8 women and 1 male child), against 61 in the previous year. Of these, 46 were discharged, 2 absconded and 4 died, leaving 25 (20 men and 5 women) at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 19·14 against 18·52 in the previous year.

Cost.

405. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 2,775 against Rs. 2,410 in the previous year.

Lepers of the Civil and Military Station.

406. There was no fresh admission from the Civil and Military Station during the year. The patient that remained at the close of the previous year continued in the Asylum during the year under report.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

407. The number of in-patients treated in this institution during the year was 757 against 590 in the previous year. Of these, 370 were labour cases and the remaining 387 were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the 757 in-patients, 737

were cured, 4 were relieved, 1 was discharged otherwise and 15 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 21·06 against 14·49 in the previous year.

Out-patients.

408. The total number of out-patients treated was 11,502 against 11,906 in 1907. The daily average number of out-patients was 73·57 against 86·82 in the previous year.

409. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	120	973	1,093
Mahomedans	44	1,659	1,703
Hindus	353	6,685	7,038
Other classes	240	2,185	2,425
Total ...	757	11,502	12,259

Surgical operations.

410. Four hundred and sixty-nine surgical operations were performed during the year against 631 in the previous year. Of these, 463 were cured and 6 died.

Cost.

The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 14,292 against Rs. 12,746 in 1907.

Training of midwifery scholars.

411. Seven pupil midwives were under training, 2 of whom were unstipended.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

412. The number of in-patients treated in this institution during the year was 606 against 389 in the previous year. Of these, 504 were labour cases and the remaining 102 were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of these in-patients, 589 were cured and 17 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 24·46 against 17·99 in 1907.

Out-patients.

413. The total number of out-patients treated was 12,016 against 12,853 in 1907. The daily average number of out-patients was 97·01 against 103·85 in the previous year. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are given below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	13	73	86
Mahomedans	109	3,379	3,488
Hindus	432	8,288	8,720
Other classes	52	276	328
Total ...	606	12,016	12,622

Surgical operations.

414. Three hundred and twenty-two persons underwent surgical operations during the year and all of them were cured.

Cost.

The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 9,584 against Rs. 9,883 in the previous year.

Training of midwifery scholars.

415. Eleven pupil midwives were under training during the year, and 4 of them were unstipended.

(5) ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Number of patients treated.

416. Five hundred and forty-five patients were treated during the year in this hospital intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. Of these, 103 were treated for plague, 33 for small-pox, 1 was treated for cholera, and 408 for other diseases.

Treatment of plague cases.

417. Of the 103 cases admitted for plague, 71 were cured, 29 died and 3 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost.

418. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,414 against Rs. 11,982 in the previous year.

(6) GOVERNMENT EYE-INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

419. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 691 against 612 in 1907. Of these, 425 were cured and 169 relieved; the treatment in 28 cases was

unsuccessful; 46 were discharged otherwise; and 23 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

420. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 10,215 against 5,958 in the previous year. Out-patients.

421. Of the total number of10,906 in- and out-patients, 4,583 were men, 2,602 women, and 3,721 children. According to nationality, 460 were Europeans and Eurasians, 7,964 Hindus, 1,384 Mahomedans and 1,098 were of other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

422. The daily average number of patients treated during the year was 67·04 men, 41·20 women and 48·37 children. Daily average.

423. Among the out-patients, 6,543 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva; 937 for diseases of the cornea; 920 for diseases of the lens and its capsules; 482 for diseases of the lids; 338 for errors of refraction and muscular arrangement; and 995 for other diseases. Among the in-patients, 421 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 81 for diseases of the cornea, and 189 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

424. Eight hundred and thirty-eight persons underwent surgical operations during the year. Of these, 615 were cured, 183 relieved, 25 were discharged otherwise, 1 died and 16 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Surgical operations.

425. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 11,592 against Rs. 10,587 in the previous year. Cost.

VII. The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore.

(Calendar year 1908.)

426. One hundred and forty-one cases relating to 280 articles were received for toxicological examination. Eighty-six cases were of suspected human poisoning, 8 of abortion, 7 of suspected cattle poisoning, and 38 of blood and seminal stains and the remaining two were miscellaneous cases relating to samples of ragi. In 32 or 22·69 of the total number of cases, there were detections of poison. Arsenic was found in the majority of the cases. Toxicological analysis.

427. One hundred and forty-two articles were received for chemical analysis, and 1,332 for bacteriological examination. Most of the articles were samples of water. Chemical and bacteriological analysis.

VIII. Plague Administration (1908-09).

428. The Deputy Commissioners assisted by the Revenue Assistant Commissioners and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be the Chief Plague Officers in the districts. In the taluks, the Amildars assisted by the local Police, Medical and Sanitary Officers, looked after the plague operations. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Presidents of the respective municipalities assisted by the Health Officers, were in charge of the plague operations as in the previous year. During the year a Health Officer was newly appointed for the Kolar Gold Fields. No special and costly establishment was entertained for plague duty during the year. Whenever necessary, temporary menial establishments were entertained which were dispensed with as soon as the need for their services ceased. The Plague Supervisor employed on frontier protection duty in the Kadur district was replaced by a duly trained Sanitary Inspector. Administration and staff.

429. (*a*) *Evacuation.*—As in the previous year, evacuation was resorted to by the people voluntarily. Its value as a plague prevention measure has been recognized and appreciated by the public. The usual facilities for evacuation were afforded, such as the supply of shed materials gratis to the poor and at cost price to others, the grant of advances to officials for running up sheds, etc. A few permanent sheds of corrugated iron roofing were constructed in the Hassan town for the temporary occupation of people who had to vacate their houses. In Shimoga corrugated iron sheets were obtained and sold at cost price to officials. Preventive measures.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—In rural areas, desiccation, the unroofing of thatched houses and their exposure to sun and air, and the lime-washing of houses were the usual methods adopted. Chemical disinfection was mostly confined to the larger towns and to villages on the British Indian frontier. Kerosine oil emulsion was tried as a disinfectant in the Bangalore city municipality during the year.

(*c*) *Destruction of rats.*—During the year 225,116 rats were destroyed in the State at a cost of Rs. 5,457 against 90,741 rats during the previous year at a cost of Rs. 4,851, the average cost per rat being 4½ and 10¼ pies respectively. More than half the number of rats killed was in the Bangalore city. Trapping was the method mostly employed though poisoned baits were also used on a small scale.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—The District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be responsible for inoculation in their respective districts and in special cases whole-time officers were deputed for inoculation duty. Rewards at the rate of 4 annas for each adult and 2 annas for each child were paid to persons of the labouring classes who were inoculated as a solatium for the temporary inconvenience caused to them. The number of persons inoculated was 10,378 as against 3,167 in the previous year. Notwithstanding this increase, the measure cannot be said to have become popular.

Plague attacks and deaths.

430. The numbers of plague attacks and deaths during the year were 6,339 and 4,464 against 19,275 and 14,059 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 12,936 and 9,595 respectively. The largest numbers of attacks and deaths recorded in any one month were 1,121 and 747 in August 1908 and the smallest 33 and 27 in April 1909. The district of Mysore suffered the most with 2,400 cases and 1,687 deaths, and Chitaldrug the least with 29 cases and 23 deaths. For the first time since the outbreak of plague in 1898, the Kolar Gold Fields area remained wholly free from plague during the year. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 70·4 against 72·9 in the previous year. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was as noted below :—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	246	185
Mysore do	171	117
Bangalore district	909	686
Kolar do	505	355
Tumkur do	304	240
Mysore do	2,229	1,570
Hassan do	493	331
Shimoga do	429	254
Kadur do	1,024	703
Chitaldrug do	29	23
Total ...	6,339	4,464

The number of deaths among men was 2,609 and among women, 1,855. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 1,642, was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest, *viz.*, 225, among persons of the age of 60 and above.

Plague hospitals.

431. The number of admissions to the plague hospital in Bangalore was 64 and to that in Mysore, 40, the percentage of recovery to admission being 54·69 and 42·50 respectively. In the plague hospital at the Kolar Gold Fields only one imported case was admitted during the year.

Expenditure.

432. The total expenditure in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 36,038 as against Rs. 75,219 during the previous year, the large decrease being due to the curtailment of extra establishments for plague duty, for disinfection, railway inspection, and other purposes.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1908-09).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

433. The principal measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education were the following:—

(1) School fees were abolished during the year in the IV and V classes of village elementary schools, in the upper and lower primary classes of taluk vernacular schools and from the second class downwards in all Anglo-Vernacular schools. By this arrangement primary education, which was free in village elementary schools, was made free in all the schools of the State.

(2) The study of English was made compulsory in all Anglo-Vernacular schools from class III upwards.

(3) The minimum pay of all village schoolmasters was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

(4) A scheme was sanctioned for the imparting of religious and moral instruction in Government schools with effect from the 1st November 1908. Curricula were drawn up and suitable books, pictures and other adjuncts were selected and prescribed. The teaching was carried out during the year in the several schools with a varying measure of success.

(5) Additions were made to the staff and equipment of the two first grade colleges in the State to commence the work of the intermediate classes from January 1909 in accordance with the new regulations of the Madras University.

(6) The high school classes of the Bangalore Central College were separated from the college classes and formed into a new high school called the Bangalore High School, with effect from the 1st January 1909.

(7) Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A., Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, was deputed to study the system of compulsory education in the Baroda State. His report on the subject was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

(8) An educational exhibition was held for the second time during the Dasara holidays of 1908 in the Jubilee Institute at Mysore. A most interesting and valuable collection of exhibits of the best elementary and higher elementary schools of England, specially prepared and kindly presented by the Board of Education in England, was on view on that occasion.

(9) Nine sloyd centres were opened during the year, one at each of the eight district head-quarters and one at Channapatna.

(10) Arrangements were made for the periodical medical examination of school children and for the regular attendance of unhealthy pupils at the local hospitals.

(11) Three Damodar Das scholarships were awarded during the year, of which two were for the study of mining and metallurgy and the third was for the study of electrical engineering in England.

(12) A special provision of Rs. 1,500 per annum was sanctioned for replacing male teachers in girls' schools by competent female teachers.

(13) The work of training teachers in Kindergarten methods was continued and 260 teachers were trained during the year.

Number of schools and scholars.

434. The number of public schools increased from 2,366 to 2,367 and their attendance from 101,614 to 113,251. The average daily attendance was 80,706 or

75·5 per cent of the average monthly strength against 72,373 or 73·75 per cent in 1907-08. The number of private institutions increased from 1,780 to 1,943 and their attendance from 21,492 to 25,757. The total number of institutions, both public and private, rose from 4,146 to 4,310 and the attendance in them from 123,106 to 139,008. There was one school to every 6·8 square miles of area and to every 1,264 of the population of the State. The percentage of male and female pupils to the population of school-going age rose from 25·2 to 28·4 and 4·72 to 5·3, respectively. These statistics are a record of the most rapid progress made during any one year in the State, which now holds a place in the front rank with the provinces of British India in point of the numbers both of institutions and of pupils.

The increase in attendance chiefly occurred in the Anglo-Vernacular middle schools for boys and in the primary schools for boys and girls, and was mainly due to the abolition of fees in the primary classes of all Government schools.

Taking only the population of the school-going age into consideration, the percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to this total increased from 15·06 to 17·00.

Proportion of scholars to population.

435. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State increased from 1 in 44 to 1 in 39, the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 31, being shown by the Tumkur district, and the lowest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 51, by the Kadur district.

As in the previous year, the Chitaldrug district showed the highest percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age and Kadur the lowest. In the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Bangalore took the first place and Chitaldrug the last.

Number of pupils according to sex.

436. The following table gives the numbers of pupils for 1908-09, according to sex in the several kinds of educational institutions :—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public Institutions—				
Colleges	6	1	591	2
High schools	14	2	3,571	27
Middle schools	206	51	26,638	5,488
Primary schools	1,801	215	59,385	14,692
Normal schools	3	2	212	26
Industrial schools...	19	1	1,074	124
Sanskrit schools	41	...	1,276	2
Commercial schools	2	...	68	7
Engineering schools	1	...	42	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind ...	2	...	26	...
Total ...	2,095	272	92,883	20,368
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes ...	1,943	...	24,687	1,070

Nationality of scholars.

437. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 445 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,501 were Native Christians, 114,933 were Hindus, 17,987 were Mahomedans and 3,142 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·27 in the case of Hindus, 6·70 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·71 in the case of Native Christians, 10·49 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 3·13 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 21,438, was made up of 260 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,062 Native Christians, 4,225 Mahomedans, 11 Parsees, 6,026 Brahmins, 166 Kshatriyas, 872 Vaisyas, 2,347 Lingayets, 228 Jains, 5,490 other high caste Hindus, 439 low caste Hindus and 312 others. Compared with the female population

of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was ·62 in the case of Hindus, 3·30 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·10 in the case of Native Christians, 14·74 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and ·67 in the case of Parsees and others.

Number of public institutions with reference to special classes.

438. As in the previous year, there were 6 institutions, 5 aided and 1 unaided for the education of Europeans and Eurasians. For Mahomedan boys there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 986 pupils, 37 middle schools with 2,827 pupils and 179 primary schools with 6,024 pupils. For Mahomedan girls there were 11 middle schools with 785 pupils and 68 primary schools with 2,466 pupils. The number of schools for depressed castes, such as the Holeyas and the Madigas, was 81 and their attendance 2,022. Of the 81 schools, 43 were departmental institutions, 34 were aided and 4 unaided schools. The number of schools for Lambanis was 11 and their strength 203, including 18 girls.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of language taught.

439. Of the public schools in the State, 44 taught Sanskrit, 110 were Anglo-Kanarese schools, 6 Anglo-Tamil schools, 5 English middle schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 86 Kanarese middle schools and 44 Hindustani middle schools. Of the 1,801 public primary schools for boys, 1,610 were Kanarese schools, 179 Hindustani schools, 5 Tamil schools, 5 Telugu schools and 2 Mahratti schools. Of the 215 public primary schools for girls, 145 were Kanarese schools, 68 Hindustani schools, 1 a Tamil school and 1 a Mahratti School. In the remaining 50 public institutions, instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages.

Of the 1,943 private institutions, 5 were Sanskrit schools (advanced), 1 was an Arabic school (advanced), 1,776 taught the vernaculars (elementary), 2 taught the Koran (elementary) and the remaining 159 did not conform to the departmental standards.

In the public schools instruction was given to 11,615 pupils in English, to 6,764 in a classical language, and to 109,181 in a vernacular language.

Of the 25,757 pupils in private schools, 699 were learning the English language, 271 a classical language, and 24,787 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

440. There were 3 English and 4 Oriental colleges for collegiate education, 16 high schools and 257 middle schools for secondary education and 2,016 public schools for primary education. The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the two years 1907-08 and 1908-09:—

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper primary, Vernacular		Lower primary, Vernacular	
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09
Boys ...	2·38	2·08	8·46	9·18	4·46	3·96	16·70	16·01	68·00	68·77
Girls ...	0·20	0·21	2·49	1·75	1·75	1·93	9·00	8·65	86·56	87·46

Night schools.

441. The number of night schools for the education of illiterate artisans, labourers and others decreased from 80 to 73 but their strength increased from 1,947 to 2,670. Classified according to the languages taught, 60 were Kanarese schools, 12 Hindustani schools and 1 a Telugu school. Six of the night schools were exclusively intended for the education of Panchamas.

Village indigenous schools.

442. The number of aided village indigenous schools decreased from 138 to 135 and their strength from 2,883 to 2,716. Of these 2,716 pupils, 2,585 were boys and 131 girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools, otherwise called private institutions, increased from 1,780 to 1,943 and their attendance from 21,492 to 25,757, of whom 1,070 were girls. None of these unaided indigenous schools followed the departmental curricula of studies.

Normal schools.

443. There were 3 normal schools for teachers under Government management and 2 for school-mistresses, of which one was under private management. The number of school-masters under training was 212 against 187 in the previous year, and that of school-mistresses 26 against 13.

444. The normal school at Mysore did good work during the year. A music teacher was added to the staff of the school to give instruction in music to the teachers under training. An art instructor was also appointed during the year. The number on the rolls increased from 145 to 164, of whom 108 were teachers in Government schools and the rest were private students. The results of the school in the public examinations were good. Suitable changes were made in the curricula of the upper secondary classes and in the system of practical teaching.

445. The district normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga were in a fairly satisfactory condition. There were 12 girls in the lower secondary training class attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore. Two girls passed in the theoretical and practical examinations and one in the theoretical examination only, out of 4 sent up for each.

446. In the aided Wesleyan Mission girls' normal school, Bangalore, there were 10 girls on the rolls. Five students passed in the theoretical and 5 in the practical examinations of the lower secondary grade out of 6 sent up for each.

Industrial schools.

447. The number of industrial schools increased from 19 to 20 and their attendance from 888 to 1,198, the latter figure including 124 girls. Of these schools, 4 were weaving schools. Two new industrial schools were started during the year, *viz.*, the Government industrial school at Sagar and the aided industrial classes attached to the Janopakari Doddanna Setty's Free Anglo-Vernacular school, Bangalore. The industrial school at Chitaldrug, which was not in a satisfactory condition, was closed in January 1909.

448. The number on the rolls of the Mysore industrial school, which is the largest industrial school in the State, slightly fell from 240 to 232. Of the students, 55 learnt pottery, 18 smithy work, 28 carpentry machine work, and 43 rattan work, 19 learnt drawing as a special subject. The results of the school in the Madras Technical Examinations were satisfactory. The industrial school at Hassan had 34 pupils on its rolls against 28 in the previous year. The work of this school was greatly hampered by plague and the distress. Twenty-six students of the local high school also learnt carpentry in this school. The carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur did good work during the year. The number on the rolls increased from 26 to 35. The school obtained 4 certificates in the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1908. The industrial school at Channapatna worked satisfactorily during the year. The number on the rolls was 56. The subjects taught were lacquer work, both elementary and advanced, the making of musical wire, carpentry, blacksmith's work and drawing. The school obtained two silver medals at the Nagpur and Dhulia Exhibitions and three certificates at the Mysore Educational Exhibition of 1908. The three Government weaving schools at Dodballapur, Molakalmuru and Chiknayakanhalli and the aided weaving school at Hole-Narsipur made fair progress during the year.

449. The ten aided industrial schools in the State were in a fairly satisfactory condition. One of these, *viz.*, the Wesleyan Mission industrial school at Hassan, was for girls. The number of pupils in this school increased from 88 to 117. The subject taught was the knitting of night caps, socks, stockings, vests and jerseys. The unaided industrial school at the Bamboo Bazaar, Bangalore, taught carpentry and wood-carving to 22 pupils.

Agricultural instruction.

450. The agricultural farm attached to the normal school, Mysore, continued in a state of efficiency during the year. The students of the upper secondary training class cultivated crops, those of the lower secondary training class did gardening work and those of the VII class were given practice in field operations such as ploughing, harrowing, etc. Jola, kar ragi, gingelly and ground-nuts were cultivated and the results were encouraging. The yield per acre of jola was 1,645 lbs., of kar ragi 937 lbs., and of ground-nuts 1,004 lbs. An examination in practical agriculture was ordered to be held in connection with the Mysore Local Examinations. Small flower and vegetable gardens were maintained in connection with several taluk and village elementary schools, but their condition was unsatisfactory on account of the drought.

Schools for special instruction.

451. The number of other special schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1 engineering school at Mysore, 2 commercial schools, 1 at

Bangalore and the other at Mysore, and 1 school for the deaf-mutes and 1 for the blind at Mysore. The engineering school had 39 pupils on its rolls. The results of the school in the Madras Technical Examinations were fair. The aided commercial school at Bangalore continued to do good work during the year. Its attendance increased from 44 to 50, and 7 of the pupils were girls. The subjects taught in the school were book-keeping, type-writing, short-hand, commercial correspondence, office routine, banking and currency including political economy, commercial and industrial law and commercial geography and history. The commercial school at Mysore had 25 pupils against 10 in 1907-08. Type-writing, short-hand and book-keeping were taught in the school.

452. The school for deaf-mutes had 13 pupils on its rolls, of whom 2 read the Kannada Second Reader, 1 the Kannada First Reader, and 4 the Primer. They were able to write to dictation easy words and sentences and work sums in simple multiplication. The remaining 6 could articulate easy words and sentences. All the 13 pupils learnt rattan work, 3 knitting, 5 drawing and clay-modelling and 6 weaving.

453. The school for the blind had also 13 pupils on its rolls. Four of these pupils read the IV and V Kannada Readers and portions of the Ramayana and Mahabharata and worked sums in simple fractions. Three out of these 4 also learnt English. Four read the Kannada First and Second Readers and knew addition and subtraction. Music was also taught, and this subject the boys liked best.

Results of examinations.

454. In the B. A. Degree Examination of the Madras University, 36 candidates out of 67 sent up passed in the English language branch, 37 out of 45 in the second language branch and 33 out of 67 in the science branches, *viz.*, 14 in physical science (with 3 in the first class), 9 in geology, 6 in mathematics, and 5 in history. One lady student of the Maharani's College completed her examination for the B. A. Degree by passing the English language division during the year. In the F. A. Examination out of 131 candidates that were sent up 69 passed, 2 being placed in the first class. In the Matriculation Examination, out of 198 candidates examined from 10 Government institutions, 115 or 51·8 passed, of whom 2 were placed in the first class. From the four aided high schools, 104 candidates were examined, of whom 46 passed. For the English Lower Secondary Examination 939 candidates were sent up and of these 358 passed, 11 in the first class, 167 in the second class and 180 in English only.

455. In the Vidwat Examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, out of 15 candidates examined, 12 passed. Of the successful candidates, 5 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 2 from the Bangalore Sanskrit College and 5 were private candidates.

456. At the Kannada Pandits' Examination of 1908, 2 candidates were sent up, of whom 1 passed. Three out of 4 passed the Moulvis' Examination. Forty-three candidates were examined for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, of whom 19 passed, with 2 in the first class. At the Sanskrit and Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations, 2,071 candidates were examined, of whom 685 passed. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' Examination in Sanskrit, 294 candidates appeared, of whom 170 passed, 72 in the first class and 98 in the second class.

457. At the examination for teachers' certificates, 15 out of 23 examined passed the upper secondary grade, 28 (including 9 women) out of 37 passed the lower secondary grade and 7 out of 15 the primary grade.

458. At the Madras Technical Examinations, the industrial schools passed 54 candidates in cabinet-making, painting, design, free-hand drawing, modelling and other subjects; the engineering school, Mysore, passed 24 candidates in one or more of the following subjects, *viz.*, building, drawing, earth-work, road-making, hydraulics and irrigation works, mensuration, bridge-work, etc.; and the commercial schools passed 10 candidates in book-keeping, type-writing, short-hand, etc.

Students' hostels.

459. There were 24 hostels during the year for the accommodation of students as against 23 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were for boys and 4 for girls. Of the 20 institutions for boys, 10 were under Government management, 2 were aided by Government and 8 unaided. All the four institutions for girls were unaided. The total number of boarders in these institutions was 1,142 against 1,260 in 1907-08. Of these, 797 were boys and 345 girls. Of the 1,142 boarders, 116

were studying in arts colleges, 615 in secondary schools, 216 in primary schools and 195 in special schools.

Physical education.

460. Field games, sports and gymnastics received a due share of attention in the colleges and schools.

Controlling agencies.

461. The Inspector-General continued to be at the head of the department, and for a portion of the year, from November 1908 to June 1909, he had an assistant to relieve him of the less important office work. As in the previous year, the inspection staff consisted of 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors, including one Deputy Inspector for Hindustani Schools, and 12 Assistant Deputy Inspectors, including the two Assistant Deputy Inspectors for Hindustani Schools. The work of inspection was satisfactory and only 44 schools remained uninspected during the year owing chiefly to their having been temporarily closed on account of the plague.

Almost all the village school committees were helpful in promoting the interests of the schools in their villages. In some cases they also executed petty repairs to the school buildings at their own cost.

Expenditure on public instruction.

462. The total expenditure on public instruction in Mysore amounted to Rs. 16,17,320 against Rs. 14,64,914 in 1907-08. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Primary schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,26,539	...	3,86,070	3,09,946	32,174	1,14,818	9,69,547
For women ...	8,515	...	1,13,203	77,067	1,760	1,289	2,01,834
Total ...	1,35,054	...	4,99,273	3,87,013	33,934	1,16,107	11,71,381

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,162	81,129	89,302	86,600	22,679	1,34,067	4,45,939

Sources of expenditure.

463. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given in the following table :—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs		
State Funds	8,19,291	8,94,052	55·93	55·28
Local Funds	2,75,857	3,57,423	18·84	22·10
Municipal Funds	26,550	27,163	1·81	1·68
Fees	1,51,449	1,42,951	10·33	8·84
All other sources	1,91,767	1,95,731	13·09	12·10
Total ...	14,64,914	16,17,320	100·00	100·00

464. Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·35 per cent, high schools for boys 9·57 per cent, middle schools for boys 14·30 per cent, primary schools for boys 19·16 per cent, girls' schools 11·77 per cent and special schools 9·28 per cent.

465. The average cost of education per head of population rose from Re. 0-4-5 to Re. 0-4-9, the cost to State Funds being Re. 0-2-7 against Re. 0-2-5 in 1907-08. The corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency were Re. 0-4-6 and Re. 0-2-0 respectively. Of the total direct expenditure on education, a sum of Rs. 9,57,691 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 3,997 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 3,11,693 on aided institutions and Rs. 7,279 on unaided schools. The average annual cost, calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 10-4-5 against Rs. 10-2-7 in 1907-08. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 13-14-5, of which a sum of Rs. 4-0-1 was met from Provincial Funds and Rs. 1-2-1 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1907-08 being Rs. 13-15-6, Rs. 4-3-9 and Rs. 1-0-1 respectively. In the unaided schools the cost was Rs. 4-11-1 against Rs. 3-11-11 in 1907-08. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-14-8 against Rs. 10-13-8 in 1907-08.

Outlay on English colleges and schools.

466. The total amount spent by Government on English colleges was Rs. 1,12,179, of which Rs. 53,893 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 49,771 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 8,515 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total annual cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 197-6-6 for the Central College, Rs. 352-15-9 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 8,515 for the Maharani's College. The total cost of the high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,54,776, the average cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 44-3-1.

Expenditure on primary education for boys.

467. The expenditure on primary education for boys amounted to Rs. 3,09,946 against Rs. 2,23,451 in 1907-08. The percentage of the expenditure on primary education to the total expenditure on education increased from 15·25 to 19·16. In these calculations the cost of primary education means only the amount spent on purely primary schools not teaching above the elementary grade. The expenditure on primary classes in high and middle schools has been included in the cost of secondary education.

Expenditure on female education.

468. The expenditure on female education was Rs. 2,20,850 against Rs. 1,97,995 in the previous year. It was distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,44,322
Local Funds	7,354
Municipal Funds	2,179
Fees	3,033
All other sources	63,962
Total ...	2,20,850

Expenditure on hostels.

469. The expenditure on students' hostels during the year was Rs. 88,761 against Rs. 87,413 in 1907-08. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 71,586 was spent on hostels for boys, and a sum of Rs. 17,175 on hostels for girls. The cost was met from the sources shown below:—

Sources.	Amount. Rs.
State Funds	7,374
Subscriptions and endowments	44,194
Fees	37,193
Total	88,761

Scholarships.

470. The total amount disbursed during the year in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 89,302 or 5·52 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 14,478, in professional colleges to Rs. 32,924, in secondary schools to Rs. 17,978, in primary schools to Rs. 221 and in special schools other than training schools to Rs. 23,701. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 24,125, of which a sum of Rs. 7,312 was for students studying medicine, and Rs. 1,833 for those studying forestry in Europe. Scholarships for the

study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 3,940, of engineering to Rs. 1,300, of technical arts to Rs. 4,079, of agriculture to Rs. 199, of forestry to Rs. 4,170, of sanitary science to Rs. 867 and for training in the Teachers' College to Rs. 423.

Thirty-seven State scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,324 were awarded to widow pupils in Government and aided institutions, in addition to those paid from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund. Two of these scholarships were held in the high school classes and the rest in the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

Thirty-five scholarships were awarded to Mahomedan students, of which 6 were held in the college classes, 28 in the high school classes and one in the middle school class. There were also 6 Mahomedan students receiving special scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem in the Aligarh college. A scholarship of £250 per annum tenable for three years was awarded to a Mahomedan student to enable him to enter the Cambridge University and qualify himself for the Bar in England.

As in the previous year, only one Pallegar scholarship was held in the III form.

Grants-in-aid.

471. The total outlay on "Grants-in-aid" was Rs. 1,30,029 or 8·03 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,25,146 or 8·54 per cent in 1907-08. The contributions from the various funds were as follows:—

	Rs.
State Funds	98,323
Village School Fund	4,408
Local Funds General	17,724
Municipal Funds	9,574

From the State Funds a sum of Rs. 13,320 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 27,197 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 22,935 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 17,100 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 8,439 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 7,561 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,771 for scholarships in aided institutions for boys and girls.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

472. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned for building and furniture grants during the year, of which Rs. 7,950 was paid for buildings.

Expenditure on buildings.

473. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings by the Education and Public Works Departments was Rs. 68,765. The principal works completed or in progress were:—

(1) Anglo-Vernacular schools at Malur, Tiptur, Kunigal, Chintamani, Turuvekere and Belur;
(2) the Taluk Kannada Boys' School at Mandya;
(3) twenty-nine village school buildings in the several districts;
(4) additional accommodation for the Maharaja's College and the Central College, Bangalore; and
(5) a building for the drawing and modelling classes of the Mysore Normal School.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1908-09).

Encouragement to authors.

474. The total amount spent for the encouragement of authors was Rs. 3,104. The chief items of expenditure were the following:—

Rupees 500 for the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 300 for the Educational Review, Rs. 400 for the *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi*, Rs. 112 for the *Mahabharata* edited at Kumbakonam, Rs. 100 for purchasing 100 copies of the *Dharmapada*, Rs. 125 for purchasing 100 copies of the book "Indira" and Rs. 100 for 100 copies of "The Ruling Chiefs of India."

III. Literature (1908-09).

Books and periodicals.

475. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 57 against 58 in 1907-08. Of these, 34 were in the Vernacular languages spoken in the State, 13 were in more languages than one, 4 were in Indian classical languages, and 6 in English or other European languages.

Arranged according to subject matter, 3 were works of fiction, 2 of poetry, 5 of history and 7 of science; 2 treated of art, 3 of law, 3 of philosophy, and 21 of religion; there were 4 dramas, 3 miscellaneous books and 4 periodicals. Copyright was registered for 47 books as against 40 books in 1907-08.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1908-09).

476. The number of muzrai institutions in the State was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,58,000, including grants sanctioned during the year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of the institutions enjoyed land inams also. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India enjoyed cash grants from the State amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum. Number of muzrai institutions.

477. The total receipts were Rs. 5,54,090 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,23,365 as against Rs. 5,27,670 and Rs. 3,80,250 in 1907-08. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 16,06,275. Receipts and expenditure.

478. Ninety-four muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 32,813 the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 from the State. Construction and repairs.

479. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola and the Bisagni matts and the land endowments belonging to them continued to be in the hands of Government. Four minor matts, the management of which was assumed by Government in 1907-08, also continued to be under the department during the year under report. Matts.

Four new institutions were also taken over for management, namely:—

(1) the Jangam matt in Mamulpet, Bangalore city;
(2) the Ganga Visveswaradevaru temple at Bilamunde in the Tirthahalli taluk;
(3) the chattram founded by Sarvadhikari Bale Raj Urs at Bellale near Melkote, French Rocks sub-taluk; and
(4) the Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Bandihole in the Krishnarajpete taluk.

The succession to the headship of the following matts and darga was recognized by Government, namely:—

(1) the Kondada Asrama matt at Hebbur;
(2) the Jangamvadi matt at Benares;
(3) the Yethiraja matt at Melkote;
(4) the Virupaksha Wadeyar matt at Bhairamangala in the Closepet sub-taluk;
(5) the Degala Dodda and Chikka matts at Kankanhalli; and
(6) the Attavalla Sha darga near the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore city.

480. An additional tasdik of Rs. 120 per annum to the Bade Masjid at Mysore and the restoration of a cash tasdik of Rs. 2-15-0 per annum to Munivrinda matt at Bhimanakatte in the Tirthahalli taluk were sanctioned during the year. New grants.

481. The income of this charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,295 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,879. There were on the 30th June 1909, 160 recipients of the charity, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins. Prince Gulam Mahomed Charities.

482. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the masoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were, as usual, preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith duly performed. In the langarkhana attached to this institution, 171 poor persons were paid monthly stipends. The Gumbuz.

483. The Sanskrit colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar, maintained out of muzrai funds, continued to do good work. An Ayurvedic college was newly opened during the year in Mysore. Educational institutions.

Deposits by private individuals.

484. The encouragement given to private individuals for depositing moneys with Government at a favourable rate of interest for charitable objects, was largely taken advantage of, and a sum of Rs. 98,100 was invested with Government under these rules during the year for the support of religious and charitable institutions.

Palace muzrai institutions.

485. As the system of divided control that prevailed till recently in the management of the muzrai institutions aided by Palace Funds and situated in Mysore did not work satisfactorily, these important and richly endowed institutions were removed from the purview of the Muzrai Department and placed entirely under the control of the Palace officers.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

486. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State:—

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage and other charities, Bangalore city	600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city ...	225
5. The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6. The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote ...	120

Control.

487. On the retirement from service of Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, B.A., Muzrai Secretary to Government, the separate appointment of Muzrai Secretary was abolished and the secretariat work was placed under the general control of the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments. The appointment of a Muzrai Superintendent for the administrative and executive charge of the department and for the frequent inspection of all the important institutions in the State, was revived. The Superintendent was also given the status of an Under-Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department.

Inspection.

488. During the year under report, the Muzrai Superintendent inspected the important muzrai institutions in the Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore districts and His Highness the Maharaja's charities at Tirupati in the North Arcot district.

II. Amrut Mahal (1908-09).

Health of Amrut Mahal cattle.

489. The general health of the Amrut Mahal cattle was very unsatisfactory, owing to the prevalence of rinderpest in most of the herds. Inoculation against the disease was attempted, but owing to the semi-wild state of the cattle, it was not possible to operate on the full-grown cattle, and only calves in two or three herds were subjected to the operation.

Stock.

490. The year opened with a stock of 7,806 head of cattle; 1,050 calves were born during the year, of which 526 were female and 524 male. The number of deaths was 1,682, the number sold was 295, and 4 cattle strayed and were lost. The stock at the end of the year thus numbered 6,875.

Sheep farm.

491. At the beginning of the year there were 268 sheep. There were 87 births and 52 deaths during the year; 15 sheep were disposed of by sale and the number left at the close of the year was 288. The number of rams supplied to ryots for breeding purposes was 17.

Revenue.

492. The revenue of the department from sales of cattle, grazing fees, etc., was Rs. 30,492, and a sum of Rs. 3,916 due on account of grazing fees was remitted.

III. Archæology (1908-09).

Inscriptions.

493. New inscriptions, 525 in number, were discovered in different parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts. The majority of them were in Kannada characters. Most of them are assignable to specific dynasties, such as the Vijayanagar and the Mysore dynasties, and the Chalukyas, the Gangas, the Hoysalas

and the Cholas. A few records relate to the Sevunas and the Mahrattas and to the Nuggihalli and Ikkeri chiefs.

A copper plate inscription dated 1279 A.D. states that the Hoysala king Narasimha III granted the revenues of the Habbale village in the Arkalgud taluk for the payment of the tax levied by the Mahomedans on the Hindu pilgrims residing at Benares. The king's generosity extended not only to the pilgrims from his own territories but also to those from the Telugu, Tamil, Tulu, Malayalam and Mahratta provinces and from Gujarat, Bengal and Tirhut.

Some excavations were made on the site of an ancient city called Chandravalli to the north-west of Chitaldrug. Some of the vessels and pieces of pottery dug up are decorated with bands and rings and others bear ornamental devices, and are neatly polished and glazed. Some of the pieces are said to resemble pottery found in the prehistoric graves in the Nilgiris and elsewhere. A Roman denarius and 4 lead coins of the Andhra period were also found among the ruins.

Collection and publication of ancient manuscripts and Kannada classics.

494. Among the manuscripts procured or dealt with during the year under report was the *Lokavibhaga*, a Sanskrit work treating of Jaina cosmography by Simhasuri who flourished in the 5th century A.D. This work fixes the period of the Pallava king Simhavarma.

Preservation of ancient buildings and monuments.

495. The Asoka inscriptions on the hill near Siddapura, Molakalmuru taluk, and on the rock to the north of the Brahmagiri hill were protected by masonry walls, iron bars and a canopy.

IV. Government Press (1908-09).

Additional plant.

496. During the year under report additional plant of the value of Rs. 20,706 was purchased. The electric motors installed in the previous year continued to work satisfactorily both as regards economy and despatch of work.

Establishment.

497. The strength of the establishment of the Central Press was 417 at the end of the year, of whom 175 were on fixed pay and 242 on piece-work. The whole staff consisted of 2 Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 15 Native Christians, 47 Mahomedans and 346 Hindus. The number at the Branch Press at Mysore was 25.

Technical Education.

498. The weekly classes for technical instruction were attended by 19 men, and 7 out of 12 candidates passed in the Madras Government Technical Examinations. The results compared very favourably with the percentage of passes in the Madras Presidency.

Outturn of work.

499. Composing work was much less than in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the more economical method of compiling and setting the monthly Government Proceedings Volumes, to the retention of recurring work as standing matter and to the greater use of stereo plates.

500. There was an appreciable increase in the outturn of work in the printing, binding and type-founding departments of the Press as shown by the following figures:—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Number of pages composed	45,611	39,967
Number of copies printed	15,435,780	15,987,292
Number of books bound	907,611	1,016,138
Value of type cast	Rs. 7,623	Rs. 9,915

Receipts and expenditure.

501. The receipts consisting, as in the previous years, chiefly of subscriptions to the Mysore Government Gazette, advertising charges, charges for private work and other miscellaneous items, amounted to Rs. 3,107 against Rs. 5,329 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure on the whole printing establishment was Rs. 93,577 against Rs. 1,30,215.

General.

502. During the year under report, two probationers were appointed by Government to be trained in the work of the Press and Stationery Departments.

V. Stationery (1908-09).

Stock.

503. The year opened with a stock valued at Rs. 65,718 and stock of the value of Rs. 97,142 was added during the year under report, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,62,860. Stationery articles of European manufacture valued at Rs. 26,766 were obtained during the year, and the outlay on Indian made paper, etc., was Rs. 57,940. Typewriting and carbon papers worth Rs. 1,405 were also purchased for supply to the various offices of the State.

Supply to public departments and taluk offices.

504. The cost of stationery supplied during the year to the various departments of the State was Rs. 1,04,326 against Rs. 1,03,111 in 1907-08. Of this amount, Rs. 41,530 represented the value of papers, boards, etc., issued to the Government Press for printing the Gazette, the monthly proceedings, departmental forms, etc., as against Rs. 48,229 in the previous year.

Balance.

505. The year closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 58,534.

VI. Meteorology (1908-09).

Observatories and instruments.

506. There were four observatories in the State, *viz.*, one first class station at Bangalore, one second class station at Mysore, and two third class stations at Chitaldrug and Hassan. There were also 216 rain-gauge stations.

Working.

507. The observations were recorded with regularity and punctuality and duly communicated to the British Indian meteorological stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. At the request of the Meteorological Office at Simla three special storm observations for use in storm warnings were telegraphed to Simla.

Expenditure.

508. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 12,033 against Rs. 12,866 in the previous year.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1908-09).

The Lal-Bagh.

509. The Lal-Bagh continued to be very popular as a place of study and recreation.

Horticultural shows.

510. The summer and winter horticultural shows were held at the Lal-Bagh as usual. About 3,000 children between 8 and 15 years of age belonging to the local schools were admitted free to the shows on the second day. The shows were very successful, and gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to the best exhibits of fruits, flowers and vegetables.

The zoological collection.

511. The zoological collection was added to so as to be more representative and interesting. The condition of the animals was in general good and satisfactory.

Improvements.

512. The principal works of construction were the completion of the approach from the Basavangudi extension, the erection of a gate, the laying down of pipes for the supply of water, the construction of a tropical nursery, an out-door nursery, and a potting yard and bulb store and the formation of an alpine garden.

Finance.

513. The receipts during the year from the sale of plants, grass and seeds and from fees for admission to the horticultural shows amounted to Rs. 4,111 against Rs. 4,401 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 40,629 against Rs. 29,135. The increase was chiefly due to the extensions made and improvements effected and to the additional establishment entertained.

Other gardens and parks.

514. The principal gardens under Government management other than the Lal-Bagh were the Curzon and Gordon Parks at Mysore, the Daria Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam, the Cubbon Park at Bangalore and the Exotic Garden at Nandidrug.

The net cost of maintaining these gardens and parks was Rs. 11,960 against Rs. 10,428 in the previous year.

VIII. The Government Museum (1908-09).

515. The total number of visitors to the museum during the year under report was 274,343, the number of gosha lady visitors was 11,763, and the largest attendance recorded in a single day was 12,210. Visitors.

516. Additions to the stock in the museum were made by purchases, and donations and an interesting collection of aquatic birds and fishes found in the Marikanave reservoir was formed. Additions.

517. A collection of indigenous varieties of fibres and basts was made at the museum to be sent as exhibits to exhibitions outside the State. A collection of specimens of valuable timbers grown in the Philippine Islands was presented by the Economic Botanist, Manilla. Economic products.

518. Some brass and copper coins were added during the year. Eight gold, 2 silver, and 21 copper coins of Mysore were presented to the Imperial Museum, Calcutta. There were at the end of the year 4,822 coins of gold, silver, copper, lead and other metals. Coins.

519. The cost of the institution was Rs. 3,078 against Rs. 2,824 in the previous year. Cost.

520. One silver medal was obtained by the exhibits from the museum at the industrial and agricultural exhibition and cattle show held at Cochin. General.

IX. Printing Presses (1908-09).

521. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 55 printing presses at the end of 1908-09 against 45 at the end of 1907-08. Of these, 26 were in the Mysore district, 19 in the Bangalore district, 3 in the Tumkur district, 3 in the Chitaldrug district, 2 in the Kolar district and 2 in the Shimoga district. Printing presses.

522. Exclusive of the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the official Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette* which are official publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue Departments, respectively, there were being published at the beginning of the year under report 15 newspapers and 24 periodicals. During the year some newspapers and periodicals ceased publication and there were 6 newspapers and 24 periodicals in existence in the month of January 1909. Exclusive of the official publications above referred to, there were being published at the end of June 1909, 8 newspapers and 35 periodicals. Of these, 5 were published in English, 33 in Kanarese, 2 in Urdu, 2 in Telugu and 1 in Sanskrit. Of the 8 newspapers, 2 were published fortnightly, 1 daily for some time and twice a week subsequently, and the rest weekly, all of these being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the 35 periodicals, 2 were published quarterly, 32 monthly and 1 fortnightly. Thirteen of them treated of religion and philosophy, 8 were educational and literary magazines, 2 were technical journals, 2 were comical magazines, 2 were devoted to legal topics and the rest dealt with miscellaneous matters. Newspapers and periodicals.

X. Libraries (1908-09).

523. In addition to the libraries attached to the colleges and schools of the State, there were in the State three Government libraries, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum at Bangalore. Libraries.

524. The Oriental Library contained 14,788 volumes at the end of the year, of which 7,888 were printed books and 6,900 manuscripts. Of these, 234 printed volumes in Sanskrit, Kanarese and English bearing on oriental literature and 267 manuscripts were additions made during the year. Of the Sanskrit manuscripts collected, the Jaiminiya Brahmana consisting of two sections known as the Talavakaraka Brahmana and the Talavakaraka Upanishad, deserves special mention. Oriental Library.

During the year 986 printed volumes and 74 manuscripts were lent out for study and consultation and 2,143 volumes were consulted in the library by visitors.

Educational Library.

525. There were in the Educational Library and Museum 5,613 volumes at the end of the year, of which 298 were added during the year. The number of volumes issued out was 740 and the number of visitors to the library was 450. A sum of Rs. 997 was spent during the year in purchasing books, journals and magazines. This library contained some very good books on the principles of education, the history of education, methods of teaching, kindergarten and manual training, which were specially beneficial to teachers.

Museum Library.

526. During the year 49 scientific and reference works were added to the Museum Library, Bangalore, and the total number of books was 995. The library and reading room were extensively used.

The Central Book Depot.

527. The value of the stock in the Government Central Book Depot at the end of July 1908 was Rs. 1,18,462 and that of the stock in branch depots, Rs. 6,436, making a total of Rs. 1,24,898. Books and maps of the value of Rs. 51,719 were added to the stock during the year and those of the value of Rs. 4,362 were supplied free of cost to schools and Government offices. The amount realised from sales was Rs. 30,666.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 8th December 1909.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1908-09.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	30th March 1906.	31st March 1909.	
2. Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A.* ...	Do ...	1st April 1909		
3. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty ...	Member of Council	30th March 1906.		
4. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L.† ...	Do ...	2nd April 1909		
5. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., I.C.S.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908		
6. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.‡	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
7. Mr. Srinivasiengar S. Setlur, B.A., LL.B.§	Do ...	23rd September 1908.		
8. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.‖	Do ...	15th June 1909		

* Also continued as a Member of Council till 31st March 1909.
† Also continued as a Judge of the Chief Court till the 1st April 1909.
‡ Also officiated as Chief Judge from 15th June to 11th July 1909.
§ Temporary. Also officiated as Judge from 24th July to 22nd September 1908.
‖ Officiating.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1908-09.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1. II of 1908.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.	Yes	11th July 1908.	
2. III of 1908.—The Mysore Newspapers Regulation, 1908.	Yes	8th August 1908.	Came into force on the 9th September 1908.
3. IV of 1908.—The Mysore Village Offices Regulation, 1908.	Yes	16th October 1908.	Came into force on the 1st July 1909.
4. V of 1908.—The Mysore Police Regulation, 1908.	Yes	23rd December 1908.	
5. VI of 1908.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.	No	26th December 1908.	
6. I of 1909.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888.	No	11th January 1909.	
7. II of 1909.—A Regulation further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903.	No	Do.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1908-09.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men							Details of force at the end of the current year							Arms	Remarks
	Sanctioned strength of the force	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	393	19	4	7	6	395	1	...	...	15	63	317	1,70,880	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,714	213	45	38	72	1,772	3	...	...	50	379	1,343	2,16,213	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	514	16	3	6	5	516	1	...	...	24	75	417	3,85,727	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	412	134	2	...	68	476	1	...	1	13	58	404	2,31,319		
Total ...	3,202	3,033	382	54	51	151	3,159	6	...	1	102	575	2,481	10,04,139	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1908-09.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 10,19,815	140	1,960	19	83	163	3,171	Information not available	
District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	13	100 to 600									
Inspectors	112	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	7	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	702	10 to 25									
Constables	4,858	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	9,315	10,389	5,559	6,264	4,914	5,842	2,800	3,613	2,114	2,212	50·3	57·6	57·	61·8	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Mysore	1,66,291	2,03,889	50,891	75,113	30·6	36·8	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	4	17	21	14
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	...	2	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	14 *	36	77	33
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	28	29	57	22
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	2	3	6
		Total ...	76 *	84	160	76
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	49 †	67	116	60
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	7	14	8 *
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13 †	27	40	18
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	5	8	7
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	3
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	31	14	45	13
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	4	30	34	25
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	40	79	119	78
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	5	4	9	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	80	130	210	117
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	28	35	63	39
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	7	13	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	59	87	146	95
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	18	28	11
		Total ...	336 †	511	847	485

* Increase due to 3 C cases being included.
† Increase due a C case being included under each of the serials 11 and 13.

VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	22	9	...	6	...	1	1	1	9	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
40	45	27	3	21	1	1	1	...	27	7	...
26	487	90	14	35	...	1	40	...	90	288	...
2	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
88	569	129	18	63	2	3	42	1	129	314	...
51	182	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	97	1
7	8	2	...	1	..	1	...	...	2	3	...
23	34	7	...	6	...	...	...	1	7	16	...
5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	12	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	5	...
26	25	18	7	2	1	2	6	...	18	3	..
69	135	30	2	15	1	8	4	...	30	60	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...
109	185	20	2	13	1	2	2	...	20	92	...
27	48	8	...	2	3	3	...	...	8	20	...
6	6	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	..
78	171	64	4	12	4	5	39	...	64	48	..
17	28	6	...	3	1	...	2	...	6	17	..
438	843	182 †	16	60	12	22	54	1	165	365	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Section of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	...	4	5	2
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	3	23	16
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	1	1
		Total ...	1	8	29	19
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	9	...	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	4	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	3	6	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	2	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	14	2	4
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	2	30	13	10

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	123	
...	...	1	...	...	3	12	4	56	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
9	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	42	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	
28	6	11	7	1	4	12	4	238	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	37	18	55	33
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	40	79	119	50
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	59	72	131	57
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	32	57	89	60
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,624	1,337	2,961	1,189
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,792	1,563	3,355	1,389
		Class IV—Minor offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	42	84	126	74
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	4	7	11
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	45	88	133	85
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	139	303	442	210
		Theft { ordinary	1,426	2,439	3,865	1,913
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	122	126	248	106
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	24	105	129	76
37	419, 420	Cheating	11	30	41	17
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	107	180	287	173
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	21	51	72	28
		Total ...	1,850	3,234	5,084	2,523
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	10	12	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	18	69	87	63
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	41	670	711	535
		Total ...	61	749	810	602
		Grand Total ...	4,160 *	6,229	10,389	5,160

* Increase due to 5 C cases being included.

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24	107	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	26	49	...
62	89	52	...	47	...	4	1	...	52	25	...
66	49	9	1	3	3	1	1	...	9	20	...
55	76	33	...	21	...	2	9	1	33	30	...
1,320	729	378	17	283	4	34	12	27	377	185	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,527	1,050	498	18	380	7	41	23	28	497	309	...
73	168	24	2	5	...	1	16	...	24	119	...
4	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	172	26	2	6	...	1	17	...	26	121	...
276	418	246	12	168	4	45	17	...	246	112	...
2,322	2,508	1,559(*a*)	115	792	67	128	352	103	1,557	638	...
92	102	42	...	31	3	...	7	1	42	34	...
98	163	111	5	88	...	...	7	11	111	36	...
21	49	17(*b*)	...	15	...	...	1	...	16	13	...
166	239	47	2	13	1	2	29	...	47	118	...
41	63	25	7	17	...	...	...	1	25	27	...
3,016	3,542	2,047(*c*)	141	1,124	75	175	413	116	2,044	978	...
4	21	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	5	...
61	104	59(*d*)	...	1	...	1	56	...	58	24	...
657	855	669(*e*)	8	85	...	...	573	1	667	96	...
722	980	731(*f*)	8	88	...	1	630	1	728	125	...
5,868	7,156	3,613(*g*)	203	1,721	96	243	1,179	147	3,589	2,212	1

(*a*) 2 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
(*b*) 1 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
(*c*) 3 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
(*d*) 1 furnished security for good behaviour.
(*e*) 2 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
(*f*) 1 furnished security and 2 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
(*g*) 5 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C., and 1 furnished security for good behaviour.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	4	...	..
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maming any animal.	...	2	10	...
29	454, 455, 457, to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	37	27	36
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	43	37	37
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	2	1	5
32	336 to 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	.	...
		Total ...	1	3	1	5
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	72	49	24
		Theft { ordinary	1	483	143	105
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	5	6
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	26	1	3
37	419 to 420	Cheating	...	2	2	1
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	10	...	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	10	7	3
		Total ...	1	609	207	142
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	13	...	1
		Total ...	...	14	2	1
		Grand Total ...	6	707	289	214

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	20	
10	12	19	4	1	4	...	...	11	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	
7	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	
171	23	36	6	2	...	1	...	99	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
191	39	56	10	6	27	1	...	157	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28	
66	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	56	
301	35	25	9	...	1	...	...	220	
12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	
49	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	10	
5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
445	56	44	11	...	1	...	...	391	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	
37	21	18	3	...	...	...	...	46	
37	21	19	3	...	...	...	...	70	
723	124	130	35	9	32	13	4	1,007	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the State of Mysore during the year 1908-09.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Brought to trial in 1908-09				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year			Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges ...	137	115	56	255	...	...	...	...	366	311	...	181	103	...	1	26	
District Magistrates	55	33	1	56	3	22	...	...	109	82	9	1	43	1	...	28	
Other Magistrates ...	16,936	18,312	2,271	5,637	1,536	21,598	...	...	27,945	31,042	6,945	14,236	6,648	205	50	2,944	14*
Total ...	17,128	18,460	2,328	5,948	1,539	21,620	...	...	28,420	31,435	6,954	14,418	6,794	206	51	2,998	14

* Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases															
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore... ...	...	...	129	101	43	33	21	14	...	...	...	...	3	3	16	12	
Sessions Judges	5	4	56	45	17	11	66	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	
District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction ...	7	7	387	205	115	61	363	190	3	2	...	...	18	7	56	39	
Total ...	12	11	572	351	175	105	450	238	3	2	...	...	21	10	87	65	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year or received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.		
District Courts ...	37	12	9	21	46	33	34	16	12	17	4,01,014	2	8	11	4	4	1	...	12	2	3	1	10	1,09,058	292·77	...	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	536	576	1,910	2,090	2,446	2,666	1,870	2,015	576	651	5,36,600	9	2,026	55	1,491	489	8	67	27	888	428	204	495	5,52,551	75·59	8	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	4,768	5,887*	17,722	18,332	22,490	24,219	16,594	17,178	5,896	7,041	21,83,995	1,014	16,610	708	12,583	4,741	486	217	...	7,941	3,055	2,153	4,029	19,68,223	138·14	305	
Total ...	5,341*	6,475	19,641	20,443	24,982	26,918	18,498	19,209	6,484	7,709	31,21,609	1,025	18,664	774	14,078	5,234	495	284	39	8,831	3,486	2,358	4,534	26,29,832	168·83	313	*Excluding 9 suits transferred from one Court to another, out of those that were pending at the close of the last year.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Courts	33	18	2,91,982	79	59	5,56,716	112	77	8,48,698	94	53	5,41,362	18	24	3,07,336	21	2	1	
Sub-Judges' Courts ...	334	324	1,98,802	2,055	2,243	5,74,861	2,389	2,567	7,73,662	2,065	2,152	5,70,323	324	415	2,03,339	400	15	...	
Munsiffs' Courts	3,589	4,365	11,05,059	23,591	24,124	44,46,221	27,180	28,489	55,51,280	22,815	23,715	42,34,252	4,365	4,774	13,17,028	4,639	121	14	
Total ...	3,956	4,707	15,95,843	25,725	26,426	55,77,798	29,681	31,133	71,73,640	24,974	25,920	5,34,58937	4,707	5,213	18,27,703	5,060	138	15	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of												Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Chief Court of Mysore—											Rs.	Rs.											Year M. D.	Yr. M. D.	
Appeals from original decrees ...	368	518	354	307	722	825	204	356	518	469	2,15,623	1,90,154 3 11	120	236	34	51	33	44	12	24	5	1	1 1 3	1 4 20	
Do appellate decrees ...	198	229	181	177	379	406	150	182	229	224	47,793	38,537 5 9	87	104	25	30	7	8	5	18	26	22	... 10 27	1 1 29	
Do original orders ...	39	*49	91	87	130	136	80	86	*49	50	...	...	45	41	12	12	3	3	12	23	8	7	... 4 17	... 6 11	
Do appellate orders ..	13	12	20	22	33	34	21	20	12	14	...	...	9	14	3	3	...	...	2	2	7	1	... 5 13	.. 7 12	* Excluding 1 Mis. appeal ordered to be treated as regular appeal.
District Judges' Courts—		(a)							(b)															days	
Appeals from decrees ...	159	79	232	278	391	357	283	289	109	68	62,951	66,861 12 10	173	195	42	33	36	33	13	21	19	7	... 7 21	135·86 ..	
Do orders ...	31	23	59	89	90	112	67	91	23	21	...	...	38	55	19	20	1	...	5	11	4	5	... 7 25	1133·7 ...	
Sub-Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	129	73	303	279	432	352	359	224	73	128	59,666	61,301 8 11	183	136	49	53	76	19	22	9	29	7	... 3 5	94·26 ...	
Do orders ...	40	19	64	62	104	81	85	69	19	12	...	...	41	33	7	15	1	1	26	15	10	5	... 2 14	68·94 ...	

(a) Excludes 30 appeals out of those that were pending at the end of last year, which were transferred from one Court to another, where they are shown as institutions.
(b) Includes one appeal which was ordered to lie over past year and which was shown as pending in the last year's account.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1908.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,142	10,770	11,321	11,912	1,200·02	1,201·74	1,223	Rs. 1,05,911	13·01	Number of deaths 18

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	77,561	90,006	30,923	38,812	39,946	43,220	557	587	400	563	5,735	6,824	76,997	89,473	Rs. 15,514,015	Rs. 18,206,967	249	207	315	326	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	30,673	62,41,708 0 0	54,075 2 0	38,612	78,73,018 0 0	66,506 12 0	
Sales	39,656	70,39,696 0 0	59,646 2 0	43,020	79,00,390 0 0	65,997 14 0	
Wills	552	.....	2,086 2 0	587	.....	2,248 4 0	
Money bonds	400	83,962 0 0	471 12 0	563	94,218 0 0	621 6 0	
Miscellaneous	5,716	21,48,649 0 0	32,680 7 0	6,691	23,39,361 0 0	36,634 1 2	
Total ...	76,997	1,55,14,015 0 0	1,48,959 9 0	89,473	1,82,06,987 0 0	1,72,008 5 2	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	82,735 11 9	.....	.....	84,398 7 4	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	66,223 13 3	.....	.....	87,609 13 10	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1908	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1908-09	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1909	Remarks
		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	87,505	2,97,532	3,65,706	4,53,211	3,25,413	3,51,056	1,02,155	
1 Hoskote	694	2,934	2,701	3,395	2,728	2,203	1,192	
2 Dodballapur	3,022	6,181	2,839	5,861	6,104	4,368	1,493	
3 Nelamangala	1,231	2,693	2,376	3,607	2,807	2,169	1,438	
4 Tyamagondlu	1,000	2,645	2,671	3,671	2,993	2,233	1,438	
5 Kankanhalli	—1,244	2,025	2,207	963	2,304	2,348	— 1,385	
6 Magadi	1,999	3,716	3,908	5,907	3,156	3,223	2,684	
7 Closepet	1,950	3,811	3,936	5,886	3,484	3,382	2,504	
8 Channapatna	6,502	7,152	6,905	13,407	5,103	6,921	6,486	
9 Anekal	473	3,670	3,827	4,300	3,683	3,348	952	
10 Sarjapur	1,303	1,348	1,460	2,763	1,444	1,846	917	
11 Devanhalli	1,925	3,427	3,716	5,641	3,830	3,447	2,194	
12 Vadigenhalli	1,530	2,000	2,072	3,602	2,284	1,960	1,642	
Total ...	20,385	41,602	38,618	59,003	39,920	37,448	21,555	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1 Kolar	4,333	12,866	16,362	20,695	15,584	13,729	6,966	
2 Bowringpet	10,324	8,210	9,130	19,454	9,774	8,991	10,463	
3 Chintamani	20,345	12,431	9,295	29,640	7,269	8,481	21,159	
4 Srinivaspur	1,186	1,807	1,389	2,575	2,217	1,983	592	
5 Mulbagal	1,794	2,679	3,019	4,813	2,838	3,375	1,438	
6 Sidlaghatta	3,810	4,587	5,624	9,434	5,565	7,006	2,428	
7 Chikballapur	13,546	8,206	8,098	21,644	7,581	8,442	13,202	
8 Bagepalli	263	727	550	813	647	827	— 14	
9 Gudibanda	874	1,070	934	1,808	974	1,281	527	
10 Goribidnur	1,312	1,864	1,850	3,162	2,066	2,236	926	
11 Malur	650	1,903	1,801	2,451	2,022	2,101	350	
Total ...	58,437	56,350	58,052	1,16,489	56,537	58,452	58,037	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1908	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1908-09	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1909	Remarks
		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1 Tumkur	9,069	17,115	19,413	28,482	16,726	15,039	13,443	
2 Maddagiri	2,182	2,961	1,467	3,649	2,523	3,291	358	
3 Koratagere	1,105	1,545	1,083	2,188	1,473	1,531	657	
4 Chiknayakanhalli	3,158	3,392	2,864	6,022	4,640	3,626	2,396	
5 Sira	5,443	4,837	3,444	8,887	4,500	3,450	5,437	
6 Gubbi	900	3,233	2,609	3,509	4,596	4,423	—914	
7 Tiptur	14,265	7,165	5,354	19,619	3,755	5,246	14,373	
8 Turuvekere	1,568	1,570	1,278	2,846	1,085	1,124	1,722	
9 Pavagada	543	1,003	738	1,281	1,103	1,236	45	
10 Kunigal	3,681	4,060	3,026	6,707	3,030	3,205	3,502	
Total ...	41,914	46,881	41,276	83,190	43,431	42,171	41,019	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	20,433	1,84,520	2,69,140	2,89,573	1,97,872	2,65,839	23,734	
1 Hunsur	—387	7,878	6,155	5,768	6,329	6,117	—349	
2 Chamrajnagar	41,65	3,841	3,929	8,094	2,290	2,964	5,130	
3 Yedatore	2,386	2,222	2,924	5,310	1,768	4,962	348	
4 Heggaddevankote ...	110	977	597	707	703	489	218	
5 Gundlupet	6,242	6,618	4,197	10,439	3,491	3,433	7,006	
6 Nanjangud	21,375	17,343	15,492	36,867	9,681	8,741	28,126	
7 T.-Narsipur	500	1,782	1,072	1,572	1,141	1,319	253	
8 Periyapatna	1,514	2,542	2,318	3,832	1,766	2,230	1,602	
9 Bannur	4,261	2,782	2,426	6,687	1,767	1,177	5,510	
10 Talkad	2,488	1,919	1,804	4,292	1,428	1,722	2,570	
11 Seringapatam	5,656	13,165	11,592	17,248	7,480	10,086	7,162	
12 Mandya	1,915	3,182	1,912	3,827	1,689	2,383	1,444	
13 Krishnarajpete	681	1,696	1,794	2,475	1,955	1,421	1,054	
14 Malvalli	3,362	3,970	4,021	7,383	4,186	3,873	3,510	
15 Nagamangala	1,856	2,579	1,490	3,346	2,796	2,320	1,026	
16 Melkote	1,872	1,900	1,898	3,770	1,121	1,665	2,105	
17 French Rocks	4,343	3,137	2,342	6,685	1,417	1,598	5,087	
18 Saligram	7,492	6,855	3,411	10,903	1,982	1,286	9,617	
Total ...	69,831	84,088	69,374	1,39,205	52,990	57,786	81,419	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1908	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1908-09	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1909	Remarks
		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Hassan	1,5397	14,595	14,096	29,493	11,928	12,937	16,556	
2 Alur	12,794	3,592	3,581	16,375	1,746	2,162	14,213	
3 Saklespur	8,666	4,143	7,093	15,759	3,976	7,024	8,735	
4 Belur	6,392	3,467	3,377	9,769	2,922	3,108	6,661	
5 Arsikere	8,088	6,277	7,071	15,159	4,285	14,411	748	
6 Channarayapatna	2,398	2,346	2,644	5,042	2,074	2,859	2,183	
7 Arkalgud	3,085	2,902	3,245	6,330	2,197	2,388	3,942	
8 Hole-Narsipur	1,576	4,215	4,579	6,155	3,537	3,819	2,336	
Total ...	58,396	41,537	45,686	1,04,082	32,665	48,708	55,374	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1 Shimoga	21,534	29,686	31,496	53,030	22,080	24,900	28,130	
2 Kumsi	1,387	1,370	1,475	2,862	1,557	1,367	1,495	
3 Channagiri	2,211	2,452	2,402	4,613	2,416	2,704	1,909	
4 Honnali	1,611	1,993	2,861	4,472	1,743	2,016	2,456	
5 Nyamti	1,977	2,217	2,292	4,269	1,987	1,773	2,496	
6 Shikarpur	4,187	4,605	4,877	9,064	3,799	3,301	5,763	
7 Sorab	1,032	1,522	1,635	2,667	1,841	1,962	705	
8 Sagar	4,246	6,329	4,371	8,617	5,174	3,792	4,825	
9 Kallurkatte	822	744	754	1,576	710	530	1,046	
10 Tirthahalli	201	1,698	2,853	3,054	2,369	2,497	557	
Total ...	39,208	52,616	55,016	94,224	43,676	44,842	49,382	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1908	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1908-09	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1909	Remarks
		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Chikmagalur	1,463	25,816	29,541	31,004	26,109	19,693	11,311	
2 Tarikere	17,840	11,704	12,223	30,063	7,776	9,956	20,107	
3 Birur	6,104	5,060	3,962	10,066	4,256	4,936	5,130	
4 Kadur	2,072	4,323	2,628	4,700	3,460	3,013	1,687	
5 Yedahalli	1,043	1,223	1,532	2,575	1,038	1,381	1,194	
6 Mudgere	4,695	2,148	2,124	6,819	2,080	2,139	4,680	
7 Koppa	4,007	2,030	1,004	5,011	762	724	4,287	
Total ...	37,224	52,304	53,014	90,238	45,481	41,842	48,396	
Sringeri ...	2,314	5,620	7,704	10,018	4,960	6,822	3,196	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1 Chitaldrug	475	10,915	13,616	14,091	11,721	13,487	604	
2 Davangere	26,873	19,075	22,026	48,899	18,327	21,106	27,793	
3 Harihar	2,032	4,768	5,654	7,686	3,527	5,247	2,439	
4 Holalkere	1,181	2,373	2,003	3,184	2,267	2,360	824	
5 Hosdurga	1,397	2,411	1,410	2,807	1,919	1,741	1,066	
6 Hiriyur	2,462	2,285	1,865	4,327	2,007	1,978	2,349	
7 Challakere	2,945	3,702	3,587	6,532	1,544	2,351	4,181	
8 Molakalmuru	981	1,850	1,970	2,951	1,847	1,908	1,043	
9 Jagalur	3,521	3,053	3,374	6,895	2,439	2,936	3,959	
Total ...	41,867	50,432	55,505	97,372	45,598	53,114	44,258	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1908-09.

State	July 1908	August 1908	September 1908	October 1908	November 1908	December 1908	January 1909	February 1909	March 1909	April 1909	May 1909	June 1909	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore.	10·63	4·74	2·72	2·57	0·06	0·02	0·75	0·04	0·25	1·62	6·42	5·35	35·17	38·97	38·73	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1908-09.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1908		During June 1909		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	0	5	15	
2. Rice (best sort)	6	3	5	7	
3. Do (common)	7	4	7	3	
4. Javar	15	4	11	5	
5. Marua or Ragi	15	3	11	7	
6. Gram	7	9	7	1	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1908-09.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—							
Capital — 36. Charged to Revenue.	−50,783	.....	−50,783	.....	.....	.....	−50,783
Capital — 37. Not charged to Revenue.	1,98,238	.....	1,98,238	.....	.....	.....	1,98,238
35. Revenue	.....	14,25,585*	14,25,585	.....	.....	.....	14,25,585
Total ..	.....	.....	15,73,040	.....	.....	.....	15,73,040
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	3,64,150	.....	3,64,150	.....	74,340	74,340	4,38,490
Establishment	.....	.....	1,34,655	.....	.....	13,010	1,47,665
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2,785	.....	.....	370	3,155
Suspense	.....	.....	−8,649	.....	.....	.....	−8,649
Total ...	.....	.....	4,92,941	.....	.....	87,720	5,80,661
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	44,688	1,21,152	1,65,840	.....	1,24,573	1,24,573	2,90,413
Establishment	.....	.....	61,740	.....	.....	21,800	83,540
Tools and Plant.. ...	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	624	791
Suspense	.....	.....	311	.....	.....	.....	311
Total ...	.....	.....	2,28,058	.....	.....	1,46,997	3,75,055
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	5,56,079	99,225	6,55,304	99,804	16,584	1,16,388	7,71,692
Communications ...	33,720	4,31,431	4,65,151	59,908	2,78,331	3,38,239	8,03,390
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,27,592	1,60,388	3,87,980	1,14,598	41,440	1,56,038	5,44,018
Establishment	.....	.....	4,29,138	.....	.....	61,627	4,90,765
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	42,359	.....	.....	1,758	44,117
Suspense	.....	.....	9,523	.....	.....	.....	9,523
Total ...	.....	.....	19,89,455	.....	.....	6,74,050	26,63,505
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	2,888	4,436	7,324	.....	.....	.....	7,324
Establishment	.....	.....	1,606	.....	.....	.....	1,606
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Suspense	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	8,938	.....	.....	.....	8,938
Total Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	42,92,432	.....	.....	9,08,767	52,01,199

* Includes Depreciation charges Rs. 11,27,685, provisionally adjusted.

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1908-09.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
36. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—							
Works	6,314	.....	6,314	.....	.....	.....	6,314
Establishment	.....	.....	2,056	.....	.....	.....	2,056
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	103
Total ...	.....	.....	8,473	.....	.....	.....	8,473
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	8,783	.....	8,783	.....	.....	.....	8,783
Establishment	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total ...	.....	.....	8,794	.....	.....	....	8,794
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	2,246	19,222	21,468	.....	.....	.....	21,468
Establishment	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	95
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total ...	.....	.....	21,567	.....	.....	...	21,567
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	21,616	17,180	38,796	.....	.....	.....	38,796
Communications ...	288	1,024	1,312	.....	.....	.....	1,312
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	26,780	8,737	35,517	.....	.....	.....	35,517
Establishment	.....	.....	3,484	.....	.....	.....	3,484
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	142
Total ...	.....	.....	79,251	.....	.....	.....	79,251
3 B. Military Works—							
Works	.....	46	46	.....	.....	.....	46
Establishment	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	46	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,18,135	.....	.....	.....	1,18,135
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	44,10,567	.....	.....	9,08,777	53,19,334

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

District	Year	Horses and cattle								Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses and mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load-carrying	
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1908-09	172,695	208,612	4,652	42,000	3,325	...	11,007	388,933	91,689	1	...	24,992	
Kolar		169,924	160,955	10,330	55,529	3,118	...	11,021	538,525	82,783	...	...	25,832	
Tumkur		207,288	162,666	15,080	56,968	3,416	...	8,431	682,733	109,682	38	...	19,883	
Mysore		288,024	301,889	5,932	62,252	3,492	...	9,803	660,324	154,006	4	...	45,814	
Hassan		196,618	183,232	8,196	53,351	3,291	...	2,720	301,984	93,908	...	...	11,717	
Shimoga		174,006	135,535	22,567	60,956	1,572	...	1,417	59,801	81,940	1,748	...	26,986	
Kadur		106,978	86,674	8,616	35,907	1,296	...	1,807	92,614	51,319	336	...	9,723	
Chitaldrug		152,550	98,213	9,763	82,968	2,733	...	5,628	388,242	73,762	...	...	19,973	
Total ...		1,468,083	1,337,776	85,136	449,931	22,243	...	51,834	3,133,156	739,089	2,127	...	184,920	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1907-08	895	21,64,050	118	40,929	240	61,486	3,663	19,00,497	4,916	41,66,962	
	1908-09	859	21,83,077	113	44,007	238	74,345	3,516	20,48,917	4,726	43,50,346	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collections during the previous year 1907-08	Collection during the current year 1908-09	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	99,06,003	1,08,74,424	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed ...	...	92,76,070	...	1,00,26,434	86,51,960	...	...
2. Fluctuating ...	15,47,615		1,16,66,948			3,11,142	
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)	...	8,43,263	...	3,53,745	2,63,719	...	...
Total ...	15,47,615	1,01,19,333	1,16,66,948	1,03,80,179	89,15,679	3,11,142	24,40,127
A. *Mining Royalty and Leases—*							
1. Royalty	...	15,64,800	15,64,800	15,13,086	15,64,800	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	31,675	31,675	69,891	31,675	...	...
Total ...	...	15,96,475	15,96,475	15,82,977	15,96,475	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	27,035	4,59,280	4,86,315	4,26,280	4,63,126	...	...
2. Sandalwood ...	94	10,53,228	10,53,322	14,20,842	9,24,558	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	1,06,601	5,12,870	6,19,471	4,29,593	4,15,407	...	...
Total ...	1,33,730	20,25,378	21,59,108	22,76,715	18,03,091	...	3,56,017
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	671	42,384	43,055	41,033	42,525	...	...
2. Country spirit license fee including toddy	1,60,269	42,14,269	43,74,538	40,73,321	42,43,055	...	...
3. Ganja license fees ...	1,194	24,625	25,819	22,257	24,860	...	...
4. Duty on sale of ganja	421	45,847	46,268	37,092	43,174	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	7,632	8,204	15,836	9,697	9,769	...	...
Total ...	1,70,187	43,35,329	45,05,516	41,83,400	43,63,383	8,473	1,33,660
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps	...	4,58,777	4,58,777	4,46,705	4,58,777	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	8,109	8,109	7,448	8,109	...	...
3 Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	3,69,005	3,69,005	3,31,973	3,69,005	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	12,018	12,018	12,179	12,018	...	..
Total ...	...	8,47,909	8,47,909	7,98,305	8,47,909	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1907-08	Collection during the current year 1908-09	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	...	2,308	2,308	2,882	2,308	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	35,901	35,901	36,427	35,901	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	6,115	6,115	5,143	6,115	...	...
Total ...	...	44,324	44,324	44,452	44,324	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	23,664	23,664	24,980	23,664	...	...
2. Tolls	...	24,698	24,698	23,161	24,698	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	75,363	2,84,161	3,59,524	3,16,443	2,43,615	...	...
4. Customs on supari ...	98	...	98	2,451	98	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,117	4,929	6,046	10,177	4,902	...	...
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	8,417	8,417	8,745	8,417	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	15,376	15,376	23,071	15,376	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,31,332	1,31,332	1,34,900	1,31,332	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	..	92,270	92,270	1,37,879	92,270	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,71,947	1,71,947	1,49,439	1,71,947	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	65,714	65,714	31,390	65,714	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	81,244	81,244	73,974	81,244	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	2,526	2,526	2,519	2,526	...	...
Total ...	76,578	9,06,278	9,82,856	9,39,129	8,65,803	...	1,17,053
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	39,625	39,625	84,415	39,625	...	...
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	4,13,317	4,13,317	4,46,068	4,13,317	...	...
(*b*) On loans ...	...	91,644	91,644	1,41,806	91,644	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	23,110	23,110	35,094	23,110	...	...
3. Sale of water on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	3,55,761	3,55,761	3,36,155	3,55,761	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	80,908	80,908	67,087	80,908	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1907-08	Collection during the current year 1908-09	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	1,885	1,885	1,633	1,885	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,07,635	1,07,635	1,21,697	1,07,635	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	...	1,090	1,090	1,163	1,090	...	...
Total ...	...	11,14,975	11,14,975	12,35,118	11,14,975	...	...
G. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	2,52,317	2,52,317	2,23,377	2,52,317	...	...
2. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	2,38,722	2,38,722	13,05,756	2,38,722	...	...
Total ...	...	4,91,039	4,91,039	15,29,133	4,91,039	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	19,28,110	2,14,81,040	2,34,09,150	2,29,69,408	2,00,42,678	3,19,615	30,46,857
H. Debt Heads—							
1. Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	..	...	...	3,67,195	...	...	...
2. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	1.54,679	1,54,679	1,87,492	1,54,679	...	...
3. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	15,11,242	15,11,242	21,54,977	15,11,242	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	5,24,495	5,24,495	4,33,885	5.24,495	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	34,37,337	34,37,337	23,68,088	34.37,337	...	...
4. Advances recovered...	...	16,67,126	16,67,126	14,57,641	16,67,126	...	...
5. Loans recovered ...	...	1,96,993	1,96,993	2,39,360	1,96,993	...	...
6. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	2,823	2,823	3,167	2,823	...	...
7. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	1,72,157	1,72,157	.....	1,72,157	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	76,66,852	76,66,852	72,11,805	76,66,852	..	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	19,28,110	2,91,47,892	3,10,76,002	3,01,81,213	2,77,09,530	3,19,615	30,46,857
Grand Total including opening balance ...	19,28,110	2,91,47,892	3,10,76,002	4,00,87,216	3,85,83,954	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1907-08	Current year 1908-09	Previous year 1907-08	Current year 1908-09	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,40,000	2,67,000	2,24,056	2,04,572	
2. Of lapsed deposits	3,500	3,500	11,890	462	
Total ...	2,43,500	2,70,500	2,35,946	2,05,034	
C1. Revenue collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,58,000	7,83,200	8,12,703	7,26,287	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture	1,500	3,000	.....	3,000	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	17,300	18,200	19,813	21,504	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent ...	1,000	.....	1,940	1	
Total ...	7,77,800	8,04,400	8,34,456	7,50,792	
C2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	
2. General Administration	4,01,400	3,96,200	3,83,074	3,92,449	
3. Account Department	1,11,000	1,04,900	89,429	1,03,505	
4. District Administration and land revenue	8,67,300	9,75,600	8,44,146	9,73,795	
5. Excise	3,18,000	3,36,000	3,30,064	3,39,848	
6. Forests	7,38,000	7,61,000	6,64,457	7,61,733	
7. Police	9,92,000	9,81,000	9,79,426	10,20,333	
8. Jail Department	1,25,000	1,30,000	1,22,431	1,30,271	
9. Law and Justice charges ...	8,86,000	7,90,000	8,79,711	8,08,803	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,20,000	1,88,000	2,27,587	1,91,721	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	...	.....	15	6,775	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,72,700	1,69,200	1,58,430	1,57,547	
13. Army	13,76,000	14,62,000	12,89,785	14,14,665	
14. Scientific and other departments ...	2,65,500	2,96,600	2,53,025	2,76,032	
15. Miscellaneous	1,39,600	1,47,400	1,23,230	1,65,260	
Total ...	82,07,500	83,37,900	79,44,810	83,42,737	
D. Public Instruction	10,83,000	10,23,900	13,54,422	10,04,040	
E. Medical charges	6,70,000	7,64,400	5,98,542	7,22,612	
F. Religious charges	3,35,000	3,58,000	3,35,296	3,49,935	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1907-08	Current year 1908-09	Previous year 1907-08	Current year 1908-09	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(a) Railways	3,50,000	3,00,000	4,45,594	3,07,238	
(b) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	42,000	46,000	75,528	—50,784	
Total ...	3,92,000	3,46,000	5,21,122	2,56,454	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	13,93,500	13,68,000	13,25,936	12,29,116	
2. Repairs	7,70,000	7,72,000	7,85,874	8,16,632	
3. Establishment	6,66,598	6,29,761	6,38,067	6,27,139	
4. Tools and Plant	33,902	34,239	34,678	45,319	
5. Suspense account	... ..	.....	6,200	1,185	
Total ...	28,64,000	28,04,000	27,90,755	27,19,391	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	7,200	11,800	7,032	11,607	
J. Pensions	10,09,000	10,83,000	10,47,667	10,91,737	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	3,15,000	3,28,000	2,96,087	3,10,375	
2. Registration charges	85,000	85,000	82,174	84,076	
3. Agricultural charge	71,500	92,400	57,068	70,883	
4. Famine	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,85,853	
Miscellaneous	5,29,500	4,65,700	5,15,351	3,37,152	
Total ...	12,01,000	11,71,100	11,50,680	10,88,339	
Total Services ...	.....	.....	2,03,20,728	2,00,42,678	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	1,75,997	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	11,71,200	17,26,264	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(a) Revenue deposits... ...	.....	.....	20,94,656	14,76,619	
(b) Judicial do	.....	.....	4,27,673	5,27,493	
(c) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	24,40,268	25,99,372	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	15,15,739	16,94,916	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	7,45,638	11,99,742	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	1,077	20,872	
7. Other debt head items (Net) ...	.....	.....	4,95,813	.....	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.. ...	88,92,064	94,21,275	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	.....	.....	2,92,12,792	2,94,63,953	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,08,74,424	91,20,001	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,00,87,216	3,85,83,954	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1908.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
128 * Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,128,799	10,648	7,288	1,791	764	645	.....	160	4,05,562	444·81	6337·98	6782·79	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 3 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1908.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	54,49,800	85,836	1,04,879	19,043	.....	1,13,870	90,314	.....	23,556	15·74	19·24	20·89	16·57	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1908-09.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure					
Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09	Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	416	433	363	378	93,373	...	...	10,291	...	1,03,664
1	1	Do women	1	1	1	1	8,515	...	...	...	...	8,515
4	4	Colleges, Oriental	152	159	122	137	21,760	264	...	...	851	22,875
7	7	Total ...	569	593	486	516	1,23,648	264	...	10,291	851	1,35,054
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,532	3,572	2,688	2,956	86,437	...	1,200	52,423	14,715	1,54,775
118	120	Middle Schools do	14,283	18,195	10,668	13,066	96,603	8,706	5,629	53,497	13,187	1,77,622
123	86	Do Vernacular, for boys	9,937	8,786	6,767	6,143	32,106	...	14,014	3,215	4,338	53,673
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	28	26	24	22	14,098	...	...	72	479	14,649
7	7	Middle Schools, do	798	687	590	605	16,460	...	480	2,888	15,438	35,266
40	44	Do Vernacular, for girls	3,901	4,458	2,310	1,806	46,894	...	550	71	15,773	63,288
304	273	Total ...	32,479	35,724	23,047	24,598	2,92,598	8,706	21,873	1,12,166	63,930	4,99,273
		Primary Schools.										
1,777	1,801	Primary Schools, for boys	56,851	63,898	41,112	46,718	35,548	2,50,672	2,266	2,870	18,590	3,09,946
206	215	Do for girls	9,273	10,179	5,790	6,685	47,181	7,354	1,149	2	21,381	77,067
1,983	2,016	Total ...	66,124	74,077	46,902	53,403	82,729	2,58,026	3,415	2,872	39,971	3,87,013
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	187	212	144	161	27,610	4,055	...	1	508	32,174
2	2	Do do Mistresses	13	26	7	18	300	...	...	...	1,460	1,760
...	...	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	4,492	...	...	...	...	4,492
18	19	Industrial Schools for men	800	1,081	608	829	5,328	31,397	...	189	48,902	85,816
1	1	Do do for women	88	117	70	86	360	...	...	...	929	1,289
2	2	Commercial Schools	54	75	46	52	635	...	...	747	274	1,656
43	41	Sanskrit Schools	1,244	1,278	991	993	7,660	...	1,215	1,191	3,796	13,862
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	24	26	40	20	1,395	...	360	...	132	1,887
1	1	Engineering School	32	42	32	30	...	5,942	...	1,163	...	7,105
72	71	Total ...	2,442	2,857	1,938	2,189	47,780	41,394	1,575	3,291	56,001	1,50,041
2,366	2,367	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	101,614	1,13,251	72,373	80,706	5,46,755	3,08,390	26,863	1,28,620	1,60,753	11,71,381
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
3	6	Advanced	162	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,777	1,937	Elementary	21,330	25,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,780	1,943	Total Private Institutions ...	21,492	25,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	3,47,297	49,033	300	14,331	34,978	4,45,939
4,146	4,310	Grand Total ...	1,23,106	1,39,008	72,373	80,706	8,94,052	3,57,423	27,163	1,42,951	1,95,731	16,17,320

GPB—600—8-12-09

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1911-12

(Ending 30th June 1912)

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1912

PRICE ONE RUPEE

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

(Ending 30th June 1912.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and area.

1. The State of Mysore in Southern India is situated between 11°36′ and 15°2′ North Latitude and 74°38′ and 78°36′ East Longitude. The City of Mysore is the capital of the State, but Bangalore is the administrative headquarters, where are situated the public offices and archives of the State and where also reside most of the principal officers. Adjoining the Bangalore City is the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, a tract measuring 13·54 square miles assigned to the British Government for the purposes of a Civil and Military Station and administered by the Hon'ble the British Resident.

2. The area of the State is 29,474·82 square miles, including that of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The greatest length from north to south is about 230 miles, and the extreme length from east to west 290 miles. The State is nearly equal in extent to Scotland, the area of which is 30,405 square miles, or to Bavaria which is 29,292 square miles in area.

Boundaries.

3. The State is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency, except on the north and north-west, where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara respectively of the Bombay Presidency, and towards the south-west where Coorg adjoins it. On the eastern and western frontiers the nearest points are respectively 120 and 8 miles distant from the sea.

Physical features.

4. The plateau of Mysore is situated like a wedge between the Eastern and Western Ghats and the Nilgiris where the ghats converge. The general elevation rises from about 2,000 feet above sea level along the north and south frontiers to about 3,000 feet at the central watershed which separates the basin of the Krishna on the north from the basin of the Cauvery on the south. Harihar in the Chitaldrug district is probably the lowest point with an elevation of 1,830 feet, Mulainagiri in the Bababudans in the Kadur district with a height of 6,317 feet being the highest point.

5. Isolated peaks of massive rock called "drugs" form a prominent feature of the country, while chains of hills running chiefly north and south divide the tableland into numerous valleys.

Population.

6. According to the census of 1911, the population of the State (excluding that of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) is 5,705,359 giving a mean density of 194 persons per square mile. The majority of the population are Hindus who form 92·62 per cent. Of the rest, 5·11 per cent are Mahomedans, 0·69 per cent are Christians and 1·58 per cent belong to other religions.

7. Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture. The percentages for different occupations are as follows:—

(1)	Pasture and agriculture (including fishing and hunting, ·04)	73·12
(2)	Industrial occupation	7·64
(3)	Insufficiently described occupation	6·90
(4)	Trade	4·06
(5)	Public administration	2·29
(6)	Professions and liberal arts	1·40
(7)	Public force	1·24
(8)	Unproductive	0·89
(9)	Extraction of minerals	0·91
(10)	Transport	0·53
(11)	Domestic service	0·66
(12)	Persons living on their income	0·36

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His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

8. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about six weeks in August and September 1911. On the 26th November 1911 His Highness left for Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar and, on its conclusion, returned to the capital on the 15th January 1912, after visiting Lahore, Kapurthala, Amritsar, Haridwar, Dehradun, Lucknow, Ajodhya, Allahabad, Benares, Gaya and Calcutta. During the summer of 1912, His Highness proceeded to Ootacamund on the 6th April, stayed on the Hills for about six weeks, and returned to the capital on the 18th May 1912.

Delhi Durbar.

9. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's kharita intimating that His Imperial Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, intended to hold an Imperial Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 for the purpose of making known in person to all princes and peoples of India the solemnity of His Coronation in London, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Delhi accompanied by the Yuvaraja and attended by the principal officers and sirdars of the State, and was present at the great and historic ceremonial. On that auspicious occasion, the Knighthood of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness the Yuvaraja. Mysore occupied a distinguished position in the Durbar honours list. Mr. Stanley Ismay, Chief Judge, received a Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, while the title of C.I.E. was conferred on Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, Chief Engineer, Col. Desaraj Urs, M. V. O., Chief Commandant, and Col. R. G. Jones, the Military Secretary, and Indian titles of distinction were granted to other officers of the State.

Local celebration of the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

10. In honor of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi of Their Imperial Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, His Highness was pleased to order the period of six days from the 7th to the 12th December 1911 to be observed as close holidays. All public offices, courts, colleges and schools were accordingly closed on those days throughout the State. On the day of the Imperial Durbar special prayers with ceremonies befitting the occasion were offered in all the places of public worship; food and cloth were distributed to the poor; sports and entertainments were provided for the school children; a certain number of prisoners were set free; formal durbars were convened at all district and taluk headquarters for the purpose of reading the Proclamation; several public offices and private buildings were illuminated; and at Mysore, a salute of 101 guns was fired. All the people in the State celebrated this unique and historic event with great *èclat*, manifesting their loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Throne.

Other events in the State.

11. Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, K.C.I.E, the Ex-Dewan of Mysore and Jahgirdar of Yelandur died in December 1911. The demise of His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Sachchidananda Sivabhinava Narasimha Bharati Swamigalavaru, the saintly and distinguished Guru of the Sringeri Matt, which is one of the most famous Hindu ecclesiastical institutions in India, occurred in March 1912.

Visit of high personages.

12. His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala visited Bangalore during August 1911.

The Dewan and Councillors.

13. Consequent on the retirement of Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur, the late First Councillor, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Second Councillor, was appointed as First

Councillor and Mr. D. Devaraj Urs, Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, as Second Councillor, in His Highness the Maharaja's State Council.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

14. The following is a brief summary of the work done during the year by the three Committees for Agriculture, Education, and Industries and Commerce of the Mysore Economic Conference.

15. The Agricultural Committee made liberal grants to five out of the six District Agricultural Associations that came into existence in the State, prepared and circulated to the members notes on sericulture, allotted 14 scholarships for the training of the sons of the raiyats in sericulture in Tata's silk farm at Bangalore, and 12 scholarships to students for receiving a thorough knowledge in practical operations connected with the plant and cultivation, and appointed two sericultural inspectors. Subjects concerning the indebtedness of the Mysore raiyat, fresh sources of revenue to meet useful additional expenditure, the creation of large self-contained farms and the extension of the co-operative movement were carefully considered. Under the auspices of this Committee, a beginning has been made to start forest nurseries, and leaflets and pamphlets bearing on agriculture, sericulture, co-operative movement, etc., are being issued from time to time. Experiments on well-boring operations in some parts of the State have been undertaken.

16. The work of the Education Committee during the year under report was confined to recommendations for (1) the improvement and extension of primary education, (2) the supply of trained teachers, (3) the opening in the course of five years of a thousand new elementary schools, (4) the encouragement of female education and appointment of an inspectress of schools, and (5) the establishment of model middle schools with boarding establishments for girls. The improvement of college hostels and libraries, the provision for Honours Courses and the grant of diplomas were recommended as a preliminary step to the establishment of a University for Mysore. All these recommendations were, after due consideration by the Conference, submitted to Government for sanction; and, in August 1912, final orders were passed by the Government on the recommendations and sufficient funds were placed at the disposal of the Educational department for the current year's work.

17. The work done by the Committee for Industries and Commerce consisted mainly in studying the present conditions of indigenous industries and the facilities available in the State for new industries, in the shape of labour, capital and raw material. Nine bulletins relating to silk, cotton and tanning industries, distillation of sandalwood oil, etc., were prepared and issued to the public. A beginning was made towards opening an industrial museum. Local and other specimens of industrial products are being collected. As recommended by this Committee with the support of the Conference, Government sanctioned the purchase of shares in the Mysore Tannery, Limited, up to a maximum value of Rs. 60,000 with a view to encourage local leather industry. A resolution to establish a central State-aided Bank approved by the Conference, is under the consideration of Government. Sanction has been accorded to an industrial survey of the State and the services of an expert have been engaged to advise the Government on matters relating to commerce and industries.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

18. The twenty-eighth session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 6th October 1911 and succeeding days, 265 members having been returned for 281 seats in the Assembly. Four hundred and ninety-six subjects of general and local interest were discussed.

The British Resident.

19. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore during the year under report.

Relations with the British Government.

20. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1911-12).

Extent of arable lands.

21. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,855,657 acres, as against 18,856,921 acres in the previous year. Of this, 1,383,833 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,471,824 acres, of which 8,565,084 acres were assessed lands available for cultivation and the remaining 8,906,740 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

22. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,545,521 acres representing 88·09 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 44,883 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

23. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,091,465 with an area of 7,096,698 acres, giving an average of 6·50 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1911-12).

Original survey and classification.

24. The Survey department is now mainly concerned with the revision of survey and settlement, and original survey and settlement operations are confined only to inam villages. During the year under report seven inam villages comprising 846 fields with an area of 3,426 acres were surveyed, and four villages containing 886 fields measuring 2,729 acres were classed.

Revision survey.

25. Resurvey operations were completed in 454 villages consisting of 142 villages of the Kunigal taluk, 242 of Hassan taluk, 40 of the late Honnavalli (present Tiptur) taluk and 30 villages of the Koppa taluk. The total area re-surveyed was 405,687 acres or 634 square miles.

Reclassification.

26. The original soil classification which has been found by experience to be suitable is left undisturbed, but reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands is made so as to correspond with the facilities for irrigation as actually enjoyed by the lands during resurvey. These operations were carried out in 753 villages situated in the late Harnahalli (present Arsikere), Chiknaikanhalli, late Banavar (present Kadur), Maddagiri, Nelamangala, Magadi and Koppa taluks. The total number of fields classed was 20,893 measuring 69,007 acres.

Revision settlement.

27. During the year revision settlement was introduced into the Honnali and late Anantapur taluks of the Shimoga district. The revised rates were announced to the raiyats in the last cold weather and the revised assessment for these tracts will be levied with effect from the official year 1912-13. Proposals for the revision settlement of the Shimoga taluk were sanctioned in March last, and the rates will be announced in the current cold weather so that the revised rates may take effect from the official year 1913-14.

28. A few particulars showing the results of the revision settlement introduced into the Honnali taluk and the late Anantapur taluk are given below :—

Honnali taluk.

The boundaries of the Honnali taluk having undergone some alterations since the introduction of the original settlement, the tract dealt with does not exactly correspond with the present Honnali taluk. Fifty-six villages

now forming part of the Kumsi sub-taluk are included in it, while 15 villages in the south-east now contained in the Honnali taluk are excluded from it. It enjoys great natural advantages the soil being fertile and not much exposed to the vicissitudes of rainfall, while the climate is healthy and population abundant. It is well supplied with means of communication and the opening of the Harihar-Bangalore and Birur-Shimoga railway lines has greatly promoted its development. But great moderation was shewn as usual in revising rates during resettlement. Thus in spite of the increase in prices and general indications of growing prosperity, the revision settlement has led to an increase of only 12½ per cent over the collections of 1907-08. The average old and new rates are as shewn below :—

			Old.	New.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	...	...	0 14 10	1 1 3
Wet	...	...	3 2 8	3 4 1
Garden	...	...	5 11 6	4 4 11

The average rate per acre has been slightly raised from Rs. 1-2-8 to Rs. 1-5-0. The revision settlement will result in a net increase of Rs. 14,763 to the land revenue of the tract.

The late Anantapur taluk.

The late Anantapur taluk consisted of 175 villages, which on the abolition of that taluk in 1875 were absorbed in the adjoining taluks of Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli, Shikarpur and Shimoga. The revision settlement extends to all the 175 villages. The tract has a copious rainfall and the general agricultural conditions are on the whole on a par with the adjacent parts of the Sagar taluk. But owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, scarcity of population and difficulties of communication, it forms one of the backward parts of the State. Ample allowance has been made both during the original settlement and again during the revision settlement for these deteriorating causes. The revision has resulted in a moderate increase of 4 per cent over the collections of 1906-07. The average old and new rates compare as follow :—

			Old.	New.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 9
Wet	...	..	2 13 10	2 15 10
Garden	...	...	11 5 1	10 12 10

In the case of supari gardens the halat on supari having been abolished, there has been a reduction of nearly 75 per cent of the original assessment. The average rate per acre for the whole tract is Rs. 2-8-0 which gives an increase of only Re. 0-1-10 over the old average. The net increase to the land revenue of the tract under the revision settlement will be only Rs. 2,823.

Cost of the department.

29. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,49,270 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,55,247 of the previous year.

Survey maps.

30. Maps of 196 villages in resettled taluks and also maps of 916 villages copies of which were out of stock, were newly printed and issued during the year.

Potgi.

31. The potgi of the village officers in the resettled taluks of Sagar, late Budihal (Chiknaikanhalli) and parts of the Channapatna and Nelamangala taluks was revised during the year. In addition to this the decennial revision of potgi of the Bowringpet taluk and the Turuvekere sub-taluk and the quinquennial revision of potgi of 27 villages of the Hiriyur taluk irrigated by the Marikanave channel were made during the year. The potgi payable to village officers of 17 inam villages into which survey and settlement had been introduced was also fixed during the year.

III. Land Revenue (1911-12).

Alienation.

32. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 99 acres 37 guntas and 57 square yards, as shewn below:—

	A.	G.	Sq. yds.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones	60	14	30
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	36	27	100
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	2	35	48
Total ...	99	37	57

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

33. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 67,161 acres as against 81,984 acres and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished was 17,107 acres as against 20,343 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the area taken up was due to unfavourable seasonal conditions, but this cause did not influence relinquishments to the same extent owing to the tendency on the part of the raiyats not to give up lands in spite of the vicissitudes of the seasons, on account of a general increase in the value of lands. On the whole there is a net increase of 50,054 acres in the extent of lands under occupation.

Area under cultivation.

34. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,047,453 acres as against 6,188,113 acres in the previous year. Of this, 826,761 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops as against 951,062 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

35. The net demand for the year under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,04,42,816 as against Rs. 1,04,25,614 in the previous year. Including uncollected arrears at the beginning of the year, the total amount of Land Revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,20,48,708 as against Rs. 1,24,68,018 in 1910-11. The net recoverable demand for the year, however, was Rs. 1,19,11,905 as the arrears referred to above include Rs. 1,36,803 which was remitted during the year. Out of this, Rs. 1,36,439 was remitted under the concessions shown during the scarcity of 1908-09, but the amount could not be written off earlier as the enquiries had not been completed.

Collections.

36. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,06,20,994, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,90,911 at the end of the year.

Coercive processes.

37. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 74,283 as against 89,302 in the year previous. While there was thus a perceptible decrease in the total number of processes issued, cases of actual sale rose from 1,469 to 2,045. This was chiefly due to unfavourable seasonal conditions during the year. Coercive processes are not resorted to, except in cases of absolute necessity, that is, either when the kandayam is wilfully withheld or when there is no other alternative than to proceed against the land. The following table shews the several processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears as compared with those of the previous year:—

Items	1910-11		1911-12	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notices of demand	67,395	10,65,819	53,696	10,23,272
Notices of attachment	5,943	1,19,018	4,731	93,073
Notices of sale	14,495	3,76,943	13,811	4,16,835
Sales held	1,469	41,343	2,045	42,888
Total ...	89,302	16,03,123	74,283	15,76,068

IV. Inam Settlement (1911-12).

Original work.

38. During the year eight land inams with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 22 and two ready money inams of the value of Rs. 90 were confirmed. Sixteen minor inams and two whole inam villages were resumed to Government and struck off the inam registers, by which it is expected that there will be a net increase of Rs. 1,568 of land revenue as the lands are liable to be fully assessed on resumption. One ready money inam of the value of Rs. 5-11-0 per annum was struck off.

Revision of quit-rent.

39. Three land inams and one ready money grant were revised, the revision leading to a reduction of quit-rent by Rs. 36.

Registers, Title-deeds, etc.

40. During the year final title-deeds for whole inam villages in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug and also 3,278 final title-deeds for minor inam villages of Srinivaspur, Chintamani, part of Nanjangud and portions of the Sidlaghatta and Bowringpet taluks were prepared. Registers for 48 confirmed and 94 resumed cases, supplemental final quit-rent registers and correction statements for 300 cases were also issued.

41. The revised final quit-rent register of the Chintamani taluk was completed and that of the Bowringpet taluk, finally printed. The preparation of the revised final quit-rent register for the Malur taluk was taken in hand.

Cost of the department.

42. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 4,456 as against Rs. 4,105 in the year previous and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,80,496. The total addition to the annual revenue by the settlement of inams was Rs. 2,73,445.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1911-12).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

General.

43. During the year under report the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood variously at 6, 4, 12, 13, and 12 at different periods.

Three meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

44. Besides the nine bills that were pending consideration by the Legislative Council during the previous year, namely, (1) the Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, in certain respects, (2) the Bill to provide for the prevention of smoking by juveniles, (3) the Bill to further amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, (4) the Bill further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902, (5) the Bill to provide for the establishment of village courts in Mysore, (6) the Partition Bill, (7) the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore, (8) the Bill for the protection of judicial officers in Mysore, and (9) the Bill further to amend the Indian Contract Act as in force in Mysore, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year:—

(1) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code,
(2) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation,
(3) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation,
(4) a Bill to regulate the emigration of minors and other persons beyond the limits of the Mysore State,
(5) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, and
(6) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation.

45. Eight of the bills, as detailed below were passed into law during the year. The Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, which was intended to empower a single judge of the Chief Court to dispose of first appeals coming before it so as to relieve the pressure of work in that Court, was withdrawn by permission as the necessity for it ceased after the re-establishment of a District Court for the Bangalore Division. The remaining bills were in various stages of progress.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Laws passed. Regulation IX of 1911.

46. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*

Under the old municipal regulations of 1871, as amended by Regulation VII of 1899, the municipalities had power to regulate the sale of articles liable to octroi duty, by requiring a license to be taken by the vendor. This provision did not find a place in the later regulation of 1906 which was modelled after the Bombay Act of 1901. The City municipality of Bangalore found by experience that smuggling could not be prevented effectively in the absence of facilities for tracing articles suspected to have been smuggled. This regulation creates these facilities,

(*a*) by requiring a license to be taken for the sale of dutiable articles,
(*b*) by imposing a suitable penalty for not taking out a license, and,
(*c*) by empowering municipal councils to authorize their officers to search premises suspected to contain dutiable articles on which octroi has not been paid, to seize such articles, and to arrest the offenders, provided that the person arrested or the article seized is produced within twenty-four hours before a magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipal limits.

Any abuse of this power is provided against by ensuring that no person other than the officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Municipal Council, can search premises or seize an article or arrest an offender under provision (*c*), and that no action can be taken under provision (*c*) without previously obtaining a warrant from a competent magistrate or in respect of goods purchased for *bona fide* consumption up to a limit of Rs. 200.

The maximum annual tax leviable on motor vehicles before this regulation, was only Rs. 6, so large a number of motor vehicles as is now using the public roads not being anticipated when the regulation of 1906 was passed. The annual tax under the present amended regulation has been raised to Rs. 30 on motor cars and to Rs. 15 on motor cycles.

47. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.* Regulation X of 1911.

This Regulation which was enacted in 1902, was found not sufficiently comprehensive to provide for the requirements of non-municipal areas in the matter of sanitation, of control and regulation of offensive trades and heavy traffic, and such other matters. As the Municipal Regulation could not apply to such areas, action could be taken in sanitary matters only under the Local Boards Regulation, 1902, and the Village Sanitation Regulation, 1898. They did not go far enough and left Government powerless to frame rules for, among other things, the regulation of musafirkhanas, slaughter houses, and cart stands. It was therefore found necessary so to amend the Local Boards Regulation, 1902, as to provide comprehensively for all matters above mentioned.

48. Remedy was urgently called for to prevent another evil in the shape of unwieldy traffic on roads within the jurisdiction of district boards. Heavy traction engines plying in certain places caused great damage to roads and culverts, as well as danger and inconvenience to the public. It appeared necessary, not only to exercise some control over the use of these public roads, but to prohibit the transit of unwieldy vehicles likely to injure the roadway or any construction thereon, or likely to cause risk or obstruction to other vehicles, or to pedestrians. Such transit was made conditional on the payment of regulated fees or tolls and on conformity to prescriptions laid down generally, or specially in respect of time, lights, mode of traction, etc. This Regulation is an enabling one. It is not incumbent on any District Board to take action under these clauses except in a clear case of necessity. All bye-laws framed by District Boards in this behalf are, by way of preventing any hasty action on their part, required to be first published in the Government Gazette for criticism, if any, thereon being considered and to be next submitted to Government for being sanctioned in their original or modified form.

49. *A Regulation to provide for the prevention of smoking by juveniles.* Regulation XI of 1911.

To arrest the evil of a wide-spread habit of smoking among boys of sixteen years and under, in large cities like Bangalore, it was resolved by Government to pass this Regulation framed after the ordinance in force in Ceylon. The Regulation makes it penal for any person to sell tobacco in any form to young persons actually or by appearance under the age of sixteen years, and empowers Police Officers to seize tobacco found in the possession of such persons. The fact of seizure is to be intimated by the police to the parent or guardian of the boy or to the headmaster of the school of which he is a pupil. The boy is not liable to punishment for the first offence, but if he repeats it after the lapse of three months, he has to be sent to the nearest magistrate as soon as possible, unless a written undertaking is given by the parent or guardian or by some other respectable person, to produce him whenever required, in which case the boy is to be released forthwith. When a person under sixteen years of age is produced before a magistrate for repeated offences, such magistrate may either discharge him with a warning, or inflict on him a fine not exceeding one rupee, or order him to receive six stripes by way of school discipline.

Regulation I of 1912.

50. *A Regulation for the protection of judicial officers.*

Although provision is to be found in several existing enactments for the protection from civil liability of officers acting in a judicial capacity, it was considered desirable to provide for such protection in a single enactment. The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, XVIII of 1850, of British India was taken as the basis of this regulation.

Regulation II of 1912.

51. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation of 1900.*

Under section 4 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900, the court fee in respect of suits relating to lands in government villages was to be calculated at ten or five times the assessment on the lands, according as they were situate in permanently or temporarily settled villages, while the court fee payable in respect of suits for lands in inam villages was calculated either at fifteen times the net profits where such profits had arisen from lands during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint, or at their market value. It was represented by the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly that this method of calculation worked a hardship in the case of holders of land in alienated villages, and that the rule in respect of lands in government villages should be extended at least to those lands in alienated villages into which survey and settlement had been introduced. The Government considered the representation a reasonable one and accordingly passed this enactment to place such lands, for purposes of valuation under section 4 of the Court Fees Regulation, in the category of lands situate in government villages which are not permanently settled.

Regulation III of 1912.

52. *A Regulation to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore.*

The Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments was frequently required by civil courts, at the instance of private parties, to produce before them books of account and other documents connected with the Palace. These requisitions not only became very frequent of late years, but were of a very vague and indefinite character, causing to the officer a great deal of trouble and inconvenience in producing them. Under the law before this Regulation, neither could their production be refused, nor were their certified copies ordinarily admissible in evidence. The Regulation was passed to minimise the evil under notice by making certified copies of those documents admissible in evidence and also by empowering the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments to decline the production, or to refuse the grant of certified copies, of such documents as could not in his opinion be made available to the public. The interests of private parties were at the same time protected by providing that whenever the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments declined to produce, or to give certified copies of, all the documents required by both parties to a suit or other proceeding, the other documents produced by him or certified copies of other documents of which he has furnished certified copies, shall not be admitted in evidence against any of the parties who object to their being so admitted.

Regulation IV of 1912.

53. *A Regulation further to amend the Indian Contract Act as in force in Mysore.*

The law on the subject of contract in force in the State is the British Indian Act, IX of 1872, with the amendments made by the Indian Contract Act Amendment Act IV of 1886. The Act was further amended in British India by Acts XII of 1891 and VI of 1899. It was considered desirable to incorporate these amendments into the Act and thereby to assimilate the law in force in the State to the law of British India on the subject of contract. The changes introduced in the Act by the Regulation are explained below.

The definition of "undue influence" contained in section 16 of the Act was not comprehensive enough and was merely an enumeration of two common classes of cases of undue influence. The law of undue influence has now been stated in the form of the general principles on which it has been determined by courts of equity.

Another provision embodied in the amending Regulation relates to the scope of section 74 of the Act, which has been amplified so as to make it applicable in terms to all stipulations by way of penalty, whether the penalty consists of a sum named in the contract or not. The change is intended to relieve debtors to some extent from payment of exorbitant rates of interest.

54. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation No. IV of 1888.* Regulation V of 1912.

In a case decided by the Chief Court of Mysore in 1906 a majority of the judges held that the money payable by an inferior holder (whether a *kadim* tenant or not) to a superior holder in respect of land in an alienated village was not a charge on the holding in respect of which the arrears accrued and that the period of limitation applicable to suits for the recovery of such dues was six years. This decision was represented as working great hardship on the inamdars in the State. They complained that it was nearly impossible for them to recover their dues, particularly in cases of fraudulent alienation of the land by the inferior holder, unless such dues bore the character of being a charge on the estates. As the alienees of rent or land revenue they desired that the arrears due to them might be regarded as the first charge on the land in the same manner as the assessment due to Government in respect of government lands. The representation of inamdars appeared to the Government reasonable. It was considered to be no injustice to impose on the land held by the tenants in inam villages the same obligation that rests on all lands in government villages in respect of the revenue payable to Government. This Regulation therefore allows to the inamdars the right of treating the rent or revenue due to them as the first charge on the holding. The period of limitation applicable to suits for the recovery of these arrears was retained at six years. The Regulation also slightly altered section 97 of the Land Revenue Code. That section as it stood before, enabled a superior holder to seek the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner to recover arrears from the inferior holder "within the revenue year or within the year of tenancy." This period was very often found too short, more so especially in a year of scarcity when the raiyat might not be able to pay up the kandayam within twelve months of a poor harvest. In his own interests a longer time was allowed for the recovery by the inamdar of his dues, by enabling the recovery of arrears of two years from the end of the revenue year or the year of tenancy.

55. C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE. Rules under Acts and Regulations.

Under section 5 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, certain changes were made in rule III (i) (*a*) of the opium rules regarding the limit of private possession of opium. (1) The Opium Act.

56. Under section 5 of the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Chikmagalur and of that of the Subordinate Judge of Shimoga were altered. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883, the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, a District and Sessions Court at Bangalore was established with local jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur, the original civil jurisdiction conferred on the Chief Court was withdrawn and the pecuniary value of the original civil jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bangalore, was limited to Rs. 10,000. (2) The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation.

57. Under the Land Revenue Code, 1888. (3) The Land Revenue Code.

(*a*) Under section 233.

(1) Rule 95 (*c*) of the Land Revenue Rules was amended so as to empower the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar to remit in any case the fee for issue of notices of demand under section 158.

(2) New Rules 45, 47 (*b*), and 48 of the Land Revenue Rules were substituted for the old Rules regarding the disposal of the occupancy of building sites and other lands in towns and other places of considerable size or of increasing importance.

(*b*) Under rule 8 (*c*) of the Land Revenue Rules, revised forms of security bonds were prescribed.

(4) The Arms Regulation

58. With a view to the inter-provincial verification of sales of arms, certain conditions to license forms II and III were added under section 12 requiring the license-holders to furnish not later than the 10th of every month to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which he carries on business, a copy of his sale book showing the sales made during the preceding month.

(5) The Stamp Regulation.

59. Under the Mysore Stamp Regulation II, 1900.

(*a*) Notification No. 308, dated 29th January 1884, directing that an officer in charge of a subdivision of a district be deemed to be the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) within the meaning of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, was cancelled.

(*b*) Under section 75 rules were framed regarding payment of postage for transmission by registered post of documents, etc., presented for cancellation, impression of stamp or other such purpose.

(6) The Forest Regulation.

60. Under the Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*a*) Under section 35 the rules issued under Notification No. 14550—Legis. 103, dated 1st May 1901, regulating the cutting and removal of leaves from date trees and of dead date wood on lands at the disposal of Government other than state forests, were amended.

(*b*) Under section 59 the District Excise Officers of the State were invested with the power to compound offences therein set forth.

(*c*) Revised rules for the sale of timber by public auction were issued in supersession of the rules issued under Notification No. 15229—R. F. 155-92, dated 15th March 1895.

(*d*) Rule 3 of the rules published under Notification No. R. 7709—Ft. 13-05-18, dated 25th March 1908, regarding the bonus to be paid to the occupant for sandal trees in his occupancy, was amended.

(7) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

61. Under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation II of 1901.

Rule 10 B of the Game Rules was amended so as to extend the operation of licenses issued, to portions of district and state forests and lands which lie within the limits of the hobli in which the licensee resides.

(8) The Mysore Excise Regulation.

62. Under the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901, in supersession of Notification No. Fl. 2776—S. R. 49-07, dated 21st December 1908, a revised scale of fees as regards the sale of foreign liquor licenses was prescribed.

(9) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation.

63. Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 the rules relating to tolls were amended.

(10) The Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation.

64. Under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation III of 1902 rules were issued fixing the standard of weight as a "*seer*" weight, which is a mass of metal in the possession of Government, equal to the weight of 24 rupees (of 180 grains troy, each) of the British Indian currency; and the standard measure of capacity as a "seer" measure, which is a hollow bronze cylinder in the possession of Government capable, when filled to the brim, of holding just 108 tolas (of 180 grains troy, each) weight of distilled water at its maximum density and under normal atmospheric pressure. The use of the following weights and measures of capacity was also recognized :—

A. Weights. Tola, half tola, quarter tola, and smaller sub-divisions of a tola and multiples of a tola; seer, half seer, quarter seer, and one-eighth seer; maund, lower multiples of a seer such as puncheru (five seers), dhadiah (ten seers), half maund, quarter maund, and multiples of maund, Bengal seer and Bengal maund.

B. Measures.—Seer and sub-multiples of a seer such as half seer (acheru), quarter seer (pavu), one-eighth seer (arpavu) and one-sixteenth seer (chataku); multiples of a seer such as balla (four seers), kolaga (eight seers), palla (one hundred seers) and khandi (twenty kolagas or one hundred and sixty seers).

These rules are not intended to apply to, or to interfere with, the use of the British or metric system of weights and measures, or any other recognized system not based on a weight or measure called the "seer" or any sub-division or multiple thereof as a unit.

65. Under section 78 of the Mysore Registration Regulation I of 1903 an additional rule relating to fees leviable on agricultural leases was issued. (11) The Mysore Registration Regulation.

66. Under section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the taluk of Yelandur was constituted a sub-division and under section 13 (1) of the said Code, it was placed under the charge of the Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate in charge of the Nanjangud sub-division. (12) The Criminal Procedure Code.

67. Under section 2 (1) of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation 1906, vaccination was declared compulsory for a period of two years in the local areas under the control of the Municipal Boards of Kolar, Mulbagal, Malur, Srinivaspur, and Bowringpet. (13) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation.

68. Under the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906. (14) The Mysore Mines Regulation.

(*a*) Under sections 21 and 37 revised rules were prescribed for the conduct of all mining operations so as to prevent danger to human life or safety; for the reporting and investigation of accidents and other matters connected with such mining operations; for requiring the delivery of periodical returns of work done, workmen employed, the outturn from the mines of minerals and mineral ores, and other such information as Government may think fit to demand; and for the furnishing of samples of quartz and other rocks and minerals mined or met with in the course thereof.

(*b*) Under section 35 (2) (*a*) the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields, was empowered to prescribe bye-laws for the regulation and inspection of bakeries and aërated factories in that area.

69. Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, the provisions of section 142 (2) were declared applicable to— (15) The Mysore Municipal Regulation.

(*a*) Milk and its products such as curds, butter-milk, ghee, butter; sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and aërated waters, in the Tumkur and Hassan municipalities;

(*b*) Ghee, sweet or gingelly oil and milk in the Kolar municipality.

70. Under the Mysore Police Regulation— (16) The Mysore Police Regulation.

(*a*) The provisions of section 37 were extended to the city of Mysore and the town of Robertsonpet in the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*b*) The provisions of clause (*i*) of section 56 were extended to the whole of the Kadur district, and

(*c*) The provisions of clause (*w*) of section 56 were extended to the whole of the Bangalore taluk.

71. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, certain formalities were prescribed in issuing a warrant by a civil court for the arrest of a public servant or of a railway or telegraph official, resident in the State. (17) The Code of Civil Procedure.

72. Under section 4 of the Guardian and Wards Regulation, 1911, the courts of the Subordinate Judges of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were invested with the functions of a District Court under the Regulation. (18) The Guardian and Wards Regulation.

(19) The Mysore Insolvency Regulation.

73. Under section 3 of the Mysore Insolvency Regulation, 1911, all the Subordinate Judges in the State were invested with the jurisdiction conferred on district courts within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges.

(20) The Public Conveyances Regulation.

74. Under section 4 of the Public Conveyances Regulation, 1911, the said Regulation it was applied to the Mysore City municipality.

(21) The Prevention of Juvenile smoking Regulation.

75. Under clause (3) of section 1, this Regulation was declared to come into force in all district towns and in the Kolar Gold Fields.

II. Military (1911-12).

Nature of the force.

76. The military force of the State is composed of,

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore, and the Local Service Regiment with headquarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts;

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

77. The sanctioned strength of fighting officers and men was 3,202 comprising 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 490 in the Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

78. The actual strength of fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,074. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer and four men; the infantry battalions by one commissioned and three non-commissioned officers and 53 men; and the transport corps by five commissioned and three non-commissioned officers and 57 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments	39	137	731
(*b*) Infantry	53	384	1,315
(*c*) Transport Corps	10	58	347

The composition of the force.

79. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,019 officers and men including non-combatants, 458 were Mahomedans and 414 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments, 834 were Mahomedans and 144 Mahrattas out of a total of 1,834; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 315 were Mahomedans and 37 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 519. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

80. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances; and the infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

81. One squadron of the Imperial Service Regiment proceeded to Mysore on 18th September 1911 for Dasara duties and returned to headquarters on 19th October 1911. Two squadrons of the field service strength of the regiment which were ordered for duty at Delhi during the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor George V, left Bangalore on the 19th November 1911 and returned to headquarters on the 29th December 1911. The regiment took part in the regimental training camp held under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer near Hoskote from 11th

to 15th February 1912, in which field firing was also practised. One squadron of the regiment proceeded to Mysore for duty during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in May 1912. One squadron of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on 25th January 1912 for duty at the Royal Field Artillery practice camp at Rajankunte and returned to Mysore on 9th March 1912. Sixteen sowars of the Local Service Regiment were as in the previous year employed daily on patrol duty at the Shimoga, Jagalur and Pavagada stations. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were as usual employed in guarding the treasuries in the State, the reliefs during the year being those connected with the guards over the taluk treasuries. The party of two officers and 21 non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Service Transport Corps which proceeded to Hessarghatta grass farm on 23rd May 1911 and which was increased by 39 non-commissioned officers and men and seven carts, returned to headquarters on 9th September 1911. The "A" Division consisting of one officer, 75 non-commissioned officers and men, 98 ponies and 32 carts left for Mysore for carriage work during Dasara on 21st September and returned to Bangalore on 18th October 1911. Two officers, 66 non-commissioned officers and men, 96 ponies and 15 carts proceeded to Delhi on the 17th November and returned to Bangalore on the 30th December 1911. One Lance Dafadar and eight drivers with 14 ponies and seven carts took part in the regimental training camp held near Hoskote under the Inspecting Officer. Two officers, 15 non-commissioned officers and 127 rank and file with 155 ponies and 48 carts left for Mysore on the 15th June 1912 for carriage and tonga work during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja. The Transport Corps was employed on dak duty in connection with guests and visitors who went to the Government stud farm at Kunigal and a large portion of the carts were employed in bringing grass from distant kavals. A detachment of the Transport Corps also took part in the Bangalore Brigade manœuvres from the 17th to 19th January 1912.

Efficiency.

82. During the year under report the efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad, and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Mysore Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the strength at the close of the year being one officer, one trumpeter, two farriers, 43 sowars and 64 remounts. There were at the end of the year, 458 horses and 232 mules attached to the regiment. During the year under reference 490 men were fully exercised in musketry, of whom there were 17 marksmen, 78 first class, 137 second class and 190 third class. In the South Indian Rifle Association competition held in September 1911, the regimental men obtained money prizes aggregating Rs. 564, of which four were first prizes. In the "Lloyd Lindsay," team match the B Squadron won the first prize, the A Squadron, the second and the D Squadron, the third. In the inter-regimental shooting competition between the Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Troops, conducted by the Inspecting Officer in February 1912, the A Squadron won match No. 3, the B Squadron No. 4 and the D Squadron, the aggregate. The signallers of the regiment were inspected by the Inspector of Signalling Imperial Service Troops, in January 1912. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops remarked that the result of the inspection was satisfactory and the general standard of efficiency most commendable. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers stood 5th in the order of merit on the signalling inspection of the Imperial Service Troops for 1911-12. One non-commissioned officer was detailed to attend the signalling class at Kiyarighat from 22nd March to 27th July 1912. One dafadar and eight sowars of the regiment learnt pioneer work. One commissioned and one non-commissioned officer of the regiment attended the survey class in the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners at Bangalore from the 22nd May 1912 to the end of the year for a preliminary course of instruction before attending the class at Roorkie. In ambulance training 16 men were qualified in stretcher drill, first aid to the injured, and the use of the first field dressing. One sowar attended the veterinary class at Poona

from January to April 1912. At the central assault-at-arms held in August 1911, three first prize cups were won by three commissioned officers of the regiment in addition to money prizes won by the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. The discipline of the regiment was on the whole very good and there were no courts-martial held during the year.

His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India, visited, in February 1912, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers lines as well as the Transport lines, inspected the barracks, ponies, carts, etc., and expressed himself as well satisfied with everything he observed. Major-General Drummond, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment at Bangalore in February 1912 and also complimented it on the excellent work done by the detachment during the concentration at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, observing that all ranks showed the greatest zeal and willingness in carrying out the various duties assigned to them and that they presented a splendid appearance on the day of the review and marched past in a manner which called forth the admiration of military experts and of the spectators in general.

83. During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron-drill, lance and sword drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. At the close of the year there were on the rolls of the riding school of the regiment, 19 recruits and 10 remounts undergoing training, and there were 351 horses on the strength of the regiment. The duty performed by the regiment at the Royal Field Artillery practice camp at Rajankunte was satisfactory.

84. In the infantry regiments the recruits and men at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were as far as practicable drilled by the Commandants of the battalions aided by drill instructors.

85. The four divisions of the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps were drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in the different movements required for transport in the field; and the ponies, etc., entrained and detrained in a wagon prepared for this practice. Some of the carts of the corps have been altered and are now so constructed as to be interchangeable with those of the British transport carts and at the same time have been made adaptable to either bullock or pony traction. Fifteen carts have already been completed, the remainder, *viz.*, 277, have still to be transformed and eight to be newly built.

Military Stores.

86. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments, the Palace infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard. The mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers has been kept well.

Expenditure.

87. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,96,980 against Rs. 12,49,372 in the previous year as detailed below :—

	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters establishment	56,561	49,807
Imperial Service Lancers	3,68,238	4,04,175
Local Service Regiment	1,83,798	1,76,197
Infantry Regiments	2,24,499	2,30,724
Military Stores	6,366	8,192
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Superannuated and retired allowances	87,247	86,805
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,22,663	2,41,080
Total ...	12,49,372	12,96,980

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

88. At the beginning of the year under report, there were at the Farm nine stallions, 105 mares and 102 foals. The births during the year were 24 colts and 36 fillies, giving a percentage of 39·2 births to 160 mares covered, against 13·7 in the previous year.

89. Including transfers between classes of mares and foals and from the Palace stables, the additions to the stock were nine mares only as there were no additions either in stallions or foals. The casualties including deaths, sales, and transfers to other establishments were eight mares and 30 young stock, there being no sort of casualties among stallions. There were thus at the end of the year under report nine stallions, 106 mares and 132 foals. The approximate value of the live stock in the Farm at the end of the year under report was Rs. 89,365 against Rs. 93,150 at the close of the previous year. Stock.

90. Distinguished visitors to the Farm during the year were His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja, Mr. Hugh Gough, Director-General of Horse Breeding in Secunderabad, and His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala. Visitors.

91. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 34,630 against Rs. 39,009 in the previous year. Expenditure.

III. Police (1911-12).

92. There was no change in the constitution of the Police force during the year. Constitution.

93. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :— Strength.

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1910-11		1911-12	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	7	69	7	69	7	69
Gold Fields Police	38	237	38	236	38	237
Total ...	45	306	45	305	45	306
City Police, Bangalore ...	49	278	49	260	49	277
City Police, Mysore	46	275	43	250	44	253
Total ...	95	553	92	510	93	530
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	176	13	167
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police School	12	...	12	...	12	...
Bangalore district	89	533	88	523	89	529
Kolar district	79	426	79	422	78	425
Tumkur district	85	580	84	573	83	580
Mysore district	76	421	76	343	73	412
French Rocks circle ...	44	275	40	267	44	274
Hassan district	70	390	69	355	67	388
Shimoga district	83	474	83	459	83	457
Kadur district	54	380	54	348	53	332
Chitaldrug district	87*	534*	86	527	87	525
Total ...	679	4,013	671	3,817	669	3,922
Grand Total ...	832	5,055	821	4,808	820	4,925

* The increase in the sanctioned strength of the officers and men of the Chitaldrug district is due to the addition of the Hosdurga Treasury Police guard to the Davangere town.

The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents, and one Probationary Assistant Superintendent, 112 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 698 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants and 5,055 Constables.

The Police Training School.

94. Of the 59 students who were under training in the Headquarter Police Training School at the beginning of the year, 50 attended the final examination. Of these, 13 passed the inspectors' test and 17 the station house officers' test. A second batch consisting of 44 men in service and 13 recruits was under training at the close of the year.

Preservation of order.

95. During the year under report there were no serious breaches of the peace. The number of cases of rioting was 45 against 29 in the previous year, most of them being the outcome of disputes connected with land.

Prevention of crime.

96. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 89 persons of whom 54 were directed by magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Thirteen persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

97. Out of a total number of 502 heinous cases reported during the year, 134 cases were partially investigated by Superintendents and 62 were partially or fully investigated by Amildars and Deputy Amildars. The number of finger print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 23,198.

Cognizable cases.

98. There was a slight increase in the number of cognizable cases during the year. Including 4,584 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 10,494 cases in all during the year. Of these, four were transferred to the British police; in 140 cases investigation was refused; in 4,017 cases charge sheets were submitted; and 3,126 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 797 on C form. Thus there remained 2,410 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the end of the year. Of the cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,399 cases ended in conviction, 839 in acquittal or discharge, 17 were struck off, 16 were withdrawn, 11 were compounded, the accused in 17 cases were warned, and 718 cases were pending before magistrates at the close of the year. Of the 3,126 cases reported on B form, 1,539 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,587 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 797 cases reported on C form, the magistrates accepted the police reports in 135 cases, leaving 662 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,139 cases involving 2,482 persons were reported direct to magistrates and in 241 of these cases, 403 persons were convicted. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 5,762. Including 1,028 such persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 6,790 persons. Of these, 240 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 11 were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 3,204 were convicted, 2,014 were acquitted or discharged, 10 died, nine escaped, two were handed over to the British police, and 1,300 persons were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

99. Serious offences against the person numbered 945 against 953 in the previous year. Of these, 59 were cases of murder against 66 in 1910-11; 16 of them ended in conviction and 20 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

100. The magistrates dealt with 8,342 non-cognizable cases involving 17,225 persons as against 8,131 cases involving 16,515 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,639 cases involving 2,393 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

101. The village police arrested 99 persons in 61 cases as against 84 persons in 56 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 53 cases with 85 persons ended in conviction as against 49 cases with 71 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 86·8 as against 87·5 in 1910-11.

Previous convictions.

102. Out of a total number of 1,643 persons convicted of offences under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 160 or nearly 9·7 per cent of the total number as against 180 persons or 10 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

103. The value of property lost was Rs. 2,17,473 as against Rs. 1,92,590 in the previous year, the total value of property recovered being Rs. 1,02,348 or 47·0 as against Rs. 78,351 or 40·7 in the previous year.

Processes.

104. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 132,220, of which 121,232 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 91·6.

Inspection work.

105. The Inspector-General of Police spent nearly four months in touring in the State and inspected two district offices, 33 investigating centres, 12 sub-stations and four outposts as against one district office, 24 investigating centres and 16 sub-stations in the previous year. Eighty-five investigating centres, sub-stations and outposts were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, and 425 by Superintendents. Eight sub-stations and 25 outposts were left uninspected.

Finger prints.

106. In the finger print bureau 3,599 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,410 were received for record and 2,189 for search. Of the latter, 301 were traced.

Arms Regulation.

107. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1911 under the Arms Regulation was 15,773 against 15,708 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 43 persons with the result that 37 were convicted, three acquitted and three were under trial at the end of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

108. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1911 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 256. Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases involving 24 persons, of which six cases with 14 persons ended in conviction and two cases with three persons in acquittal or discharge. The remaining two cases were pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

109. During the year under report the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 27 concerned in nine cases as against 26 in 10 cases in 1910-11. Six cases involving 17 persons ended in conviction against eight cases involving 22 persons in the previous year.

Rewards.

110. Three hundred and thirteen officers and men were rewarded during the year, 41 by promotion, 38 by award of good marks and 234 by money rewards. Eighty-two private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of crime.

Punishments.

111. One hundred officers and men as against 123 in 1910-11 were given black marks; 168 officers and 1,880 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year, as against 251 officers and 2,179 men in the preceding year; one officer and 76 men were dismissed the service as against eight officers and 94 men in 1910-11; and one officer and 25 men were convicted by magistrates as against two officers and 34 men in the previous year. Of these, one was convicted of house trespass, three of theft, one of receiving stolen property, one of extortion and the rest of minor offences.

Expenditure.

112. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,11,971 against Rs. 10,07,346 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,625.

IV. Extradition (1911-12).

Extradition.

113. During the year under report, 48 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 36 were British subjects, and 12 subjects of the Mysore State. Including four extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 52 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, thirty-five were convicted, seven acquitted, three discharged and the remaining seven

were under trial at the end of the year. Eighty-four persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian and other courts for trial. Of these, 55 were Mysore and 29 British subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 33 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 51 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were not known except in 11 cases. Of these, seven ended in conviction, one in discharge, one in acquittal, and in two cases the prosecution was withdrawn.

V. Criminal Justice (1911-12).

Courts.

114. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 131. There were three Sessions Judges, three Assistant Sessions Judges, eight District Magistrates, 27 Magistrates of the first class, 55 Magistrates of the second class and 35 Magistrates of the third class. There were two benches of Honorary Magistrates, and five Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

115. The number of offences reported to the several courts during the year was 17,915 as against 16,064 in 1910-11. Of these, 37·88 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 31·68 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 17·77 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 14,776 or 82·48 per cent of the offences reported as against 14,063 or 87·54 in 1910-11. Out of the offences returned as true, 11,866 were under the Indian Penal Code and 2,910 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,230 or 10·37 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,419 or 12·43 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

116. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 14,520 of which, 13,295 or 91·57 per cent were disposed of leaving 1,225 pending at the close of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 13,142 cases or 90·51 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 54 cases and courts of Session 99. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 18·89 days against 11·69 days; by the District Magistrates 15·15 days against 6·25 days; and by the courts of Session 38·20 days against 57·19 days, in 1910-11. Of the 99 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 86 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

117. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 29,572 of whom, 5,508 were arrested by the police, 1,700 were brought before the courts on warrants, and 22,364 appeared on summonses. Including persons involved in the pending cases, the total number of persons under trial during the year was 32,868 as against 30,707 in 1910-11.

118. The cases of 29,144 persons or 88·66 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, the cases of 229 persons were disposed of by courts of Session; of 105 by District Magistrate; of 1,085 persons by benches of magistrates; and of 27,725 by other magistrates.

Results of trial.

119. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 77·30 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 75·03 per cent, and 21·68 per cent were convicted against 23·87 per cent, in 1910-11. Thirty-five persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the persons discharged or acquitted, about 79·10 per cent were concerned in compoundable offences such as hurt, criminal force, assault, criminal trespass, mischief.

Punishments.

120. Of the persons convicted, two were sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, 1,885 to imprisonment, 4,647 to fine, and 109 to whipping.

The records of two cases involving two persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions courts for confirmation. Including two cases involving two persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal four cases involving four persons. In two cases

involving two persons the sentence of death was commuted into transportation for life, and in one case involving one person, the sentence was confirmed. One case involving one person was pending at the close of the year. One person whose sentence was confirmed and one person whose sentence was commuted into transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy and in both the cases, the memorials were rejected.

Of the 2,039 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation and persons committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 29·23 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 57·09 per cent to imprisonment for six months and under, 11·77 per cent to imprisonment over six months and under two years, 1·03 per cent to imprisonment between two years and seven years, and the rest to imprisonment for over seven years.

In the majority of the cases, *viz.*, 3,784, out of 4,647, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10; in 30 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; and in only one case, was the fine above Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 46,767 and the amount realized Rs. 37,480. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,304.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

121. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 376 involving 526 persons. Of these, 41 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and 18 to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

122. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 91,194. Of these, 84,773 were detained for one day, 5,251 for two days, 874 for three days, and 296 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 42,364. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,182 as against 1,670 in 1910-11. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 3,267 as against Rs. 6,136 in the previous year.

Appellate Courts.

123. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 16 as against 18 in the previous year.

Appeals.

124. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 784 appeals involving 1,378 persons. Of these, 777 were appeals from convictions and seven from orders of acquittal.

Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 141 appeals, the courts of Session 161, and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers had 482 appeals for disposal. In 53 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 339 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 96 cases they were modified, in 208 cases the sentences were reversed, in three cases the proceedings were quashed, in 11 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered, one case was referred to the Chief Court by the Sessions Judge, one appeal was disposed of under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and 72 cases involving 143 persons were pending at the close of the year.

125. Inclusive of two appeals pending at the close of the previous year, there were seven appeals against orders of acquittal for disposal as against eight in 1910-11. In four of these the orders of the lower court were reversed, in two cases the proceedings of the lower court were quashed, and the remaining case was pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

126. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 28 days as against 51·66 days in 1910-11; in the Sessions courts, 26·39 days as against 23·27 days; and in the courts of subordinate magistrates 19·08 days as against 14·19 days, in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

127. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 581 persons. In the case of 154 persons, the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 192 persons, the orders of the lower court were confirmed, in the case of one person the sentence was enhanced, in the

case of 12 persons, the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 52 persons, they were reversed, in the case of 23 persons, proceedings were quashed, and new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 54 persons. The District Magistrates referred the cases of two persons for a revision to the Chief Court. The cases of 91 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

128. The receipts amounted to Rs. 76,785 against Rs. 67,775 in 1910-11 and the charges except those of the Chief Court to Rs. 2,98,590 against Rs. 2,91,554.

European British subjects.

129. There were 15 cases involving 17 European British subjects against 14 cases involving 17 persons in 1910-11. Nine cases involving 10 persons ended in conviction and in six cases involving seven persons, the accused were acquitted.

VI. Civil Justice (1911-12).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

130. Including the Chief Court, and the District Court established at Bangalore with effect from 21st August 1911, the number of civil courts in the State during the year under report was 24 as against 23 in 1910-11. The temporary additional Munsiff's Court established at Chikballapur was ordered to be continued until further orders.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

131. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 24,525 as against 21,969 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' Courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work, 2,383 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 35 in the district courts.

Of 13,160 ordinary suits, 11,346 or 86·21 per cent, related to money or movable property, 830 or 6·31 per cent to immovable property and 984 or 7·48 per cent to other matters.

Out of 11,365 small cause suits, 7,375 were based on contract in writing, 680 on contract not in writing, 2,209 on account stated, 87 for money had and received, 429 for price of goods sold, 24 for wages, etc., 22 for breach of contract, 368 for rent, 158 for movables or their value and 13 for damages.

Omitting 306 or 2·33 per cent of ordinary suits in which the subject matter could not be valued in money, the subject matter of 6,445 or 48·97 per cent was under Rs. 100 in value and that of 6,051 or 45·98 per cent was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In 307 cases or 2·33 per cent was the subject matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value, and in only 51 cases or 0·39 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,350 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 8,229 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,369 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, and 417 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 43,23,737 against Rs. 33,61,712 in 1910-11. The average value of each suit was Rs. 178-8-5 against Rs. 154-15-7 in the preceding year.

Disposal of suits.

132. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 8,877. The total number for disposal during the year was 34,364 including 962 suits refiled and remanded during the year. Of this number, 20,332 were ordinary suits and 14,032 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 13,097, of which, 366 were disposed of without trial, 8,839 without contest, 3,888 after contest, and four by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 10,922 of which, 632 were disposed of without trial, 1,241 were compromised, 1,286 were decreed on confession, 6,301 were decreed *ex-parte*, 59 were dismissed *ex-parte*, and 1,403 were disposed of after contest. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 24,019 leaving 10,345 suits pending at the close of the year. Of the suits not disposed of, 9,539 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 767 in the Subordinate Judges' courts, and 39 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 205·58 days in the pre-

vious year to 168·76 and that of contested regular suits rose from 145·41 to 275·22 days. In uncontested suits, the average duration was 62·61 days against 57·86 days in the previous year.

Miscellaneous cases, subordinate courts.

133. Including 1,172 miscellaneous cases pending from the year 1910-11, there were 5,823 cases for disposal against 5,239 in the previous year. Of these, 521 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,451 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 91 for review of judgment or new trial, and 273 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, the remaining 3,487 relating to other matters. Of these, 4,061 were disposed of and 1,762 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

134. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts, was 33,513 against 33,267 in 1910-11. Of these, 23,272 were disposed of leaving 10,241 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 61·60 against 72·33 in 1910-11. Immovable property was sold in 1,464 cases and movable property in 121 cases. Out of 913 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 96 were actually imprisoned. Realizations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 7,50,974.

Insolvency applications.

135. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 246 against 215 in 1910-11. Of these, three were withdrawn, 46 granted, 89 rejected and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In eight cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges.

136. The total number of appeals for disposal in the district courts and the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 967 including those pending at the end of 1910-11. Of these, 742 appeals were decided as against 543, leaving 225 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

137. The number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 267 and the number pending at the end of 1910-11 was 513. Exclusive of 118 appeals transferred to the District Judge, Bangalore, there were 662 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 261 were decided as against 246, leaving 401 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

138. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,04,000 as against Rs. 3,02,910 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 317 per appeal. The average value of the appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 528 and the average cost to the parties Rs. 82-13-3. The average duration of appeals was 620·07 days in the Chief Court as against 687·06 in the previous year; in the district courts, 129·89 days against 201·31 days and in the Subordinate Judges' courts, 105·64 against 162·27 days in 1910-11.

Second appeals.

139. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 204 against 162 in 1910-11. Of these, 71 related to immovable property and the rest arose out of other suits. Their aggregate value was Rs. 44,139 against Rs. 42,431 in 1910-11. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 216-5-10 against Rs. 262. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the preceding year was 460 against 412 in 1910-11. Of these, 223 appeals were disposed of against 156 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 276 and Rs. 62-11-10, respectively. The average duration was 508·28 days against 541·24 days in 1910-11.

Miscellaneous appeals.

140. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court including those pending from the previous year was 108 against 148 in 1910-11. Of these, 80 were disposed of leaving 28 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 115. Of these, 85 were disposed of and 30 left pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

141. The total number of processes issued during the year was 1,62,404 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 93,277, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 63,331.

Receipts and charges.

142. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts exclusive of the process receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 4,66,902 and Rs. 3,87,338 respectively as against Rs. 4,04,894 and Rs. 3,39,476 in 1910-11.

VII. Prisons.

(*Calendar year 1911.*)

Prison population. General.

143. There were two jails and 79 lock-ups in the State during the year under report.

The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 9,621 as against 10,730 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,287 prisoners at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 10,908 against 11,923 in 1910. Of these, 9,847 were discharged, leaving 1,061 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population decreased from 1,180·42 to 1,164·17, which is attributable to the more favourable seasonal conditions during the year.

Convicts.

144. Of this total jail population there were 3,838 convicts against 4,278 in 1910, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,203 and 640 respectively. During the year, 3,040 prisoners were discharged, leaving at the end a convict population of 798. The daily average number of convicts fell from 922·14 to 920·16.

Prisoners under trial.

145. The number of prisoners under trial that passed through the jails and lock-ups decreased from 7,555 in 1910 to 6,961 in the year under report. Of these, 6,703 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 258 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 236·78 against 251·55 in 1910. The average period of detention was 12·41 days against 12·15 days in 1910.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

146. Of the 2,203 convicts admitted during the year, 2,072 or about 94·05 per cent were male convicts and 131 or about 5·95 per cent were female convicts. The majority, *viz.*, 1,789 or 81·21 per cent were Hindus. There were 310 Mahomedans, 95 Christians and nine Buddhists and Jains, representing respectively 14·07 per cent, 4·31 per cent, and 0·41 per cent of the total number. Convicts, able to read and write numbered 368 or about 16·7 per cent of the total admissions; nine or about 0·41 per cent, were able to read only, while 1,826 or about 82·88 per cent were illiterate. The majority of the convicts admitted during the year and numbering 1,568 or about 71·18 per cent had been convicted of offences against property.

Nature of the sentence.

147. Of the convicts admitted, 259 or about 11·76 per cent had been sentenced to simple imprisonment; 1,888 or about 85·70 per cent, to rigorous imprisonment; 15 or about 0·68 per cent, to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement; 25 or about 1·13 per cent, to rigorous imprisonment with whipping; 15 or about 0·68 per cent, to transportation for life; and one or about 0·05 per cent, to death. Of the total number of convicts, 1,213 or more than half had only a sentence of one month and under.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

148. The number of imprisoned convicts previously convicted was 281 or 12·75 per cent of the whole against 354 or 13·46 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of recommittals, 178 had been convicted once, 40 twice and 63 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year rose from 51 to 63.

Prison offences.

149. The following table shows a steady falling off in prison offences:—

Year	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of offences	119	76	69	67	25

All the prison offences were dealt with by Superintendents of jails. The discipline in the prisons continued to be satisfactory.

Discharges.

150. Of the 3,040 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 676 were transferred to other jails; 134 were released on appeal, 1,895 on expiry of sentence, 247 under remission rules, 75 on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi by Their Imperial Majesties; three were executed; eight died; one was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum; and one released by the special order of Government. Of the 6,703 prisoners under trial who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 3,913 were acquitted, 1,902 convicted and sentenced, 882 transferred; four escaped; and two died.

Escapes.

151. Two convicts and four under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during 1911, against 10 and 16 respectively in 1910. Both the convicts and two of the under-trial prisoners were re-captured during the year. Of the 24 convicts who remained uncaptured during the decade ending 31st December 1911, one was recaptured during the year.

Health of prisoners.

152. The total number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals fell from 633 in 1910 to 608 in the year under report, the daily average number of sick being almost the same as in the previous year, that is, 21·65 against 21·38 in 1910. But the total number of deaths was 10 against 14 in 1910.

Prison earnings.

153. The net cash earnings of the convicts showed a decrease of Rs. 2,787 as compared with that of the preceding year, being Rs. 10,741 against Rs. 13,528. The decrease was most observable in the Bangalore Central Jail.

Remissions and the workings of the mark system.

154. Of the 247 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum remission of 1,519 days, and another of the same class in the said jail earned a maximum gratuity of Rs. 40-6-2. The average gratuity earned by all the convicts was Rs. 1-14-6 against Rs. 1-13-9 in 1910.

Expenditure.

155. Excluding expenditure by the Public Works Department, the gross outlay during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 98,731 against Rs. 1,04,157 in 1910. The decrease occurred partly under the head "Establishment Charges," but mostly under the head "Dietary Charges," owing to the decrease in the average number of prisoners confined.

Average cost per head.

156. The average cost per head was Rs. 85-0-10 against Rs. 88-7-10 in 1910.

Details of expenditure.

157. The details of expenditure are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	38,795	33 5 2
2	Dietary charges	42,203	36 7 8
3	Hospital charges	4,267	3 10 8
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	2,575	2 3 7
5	Sanitation charges	201	0 2 9
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,342	2 0 2
7	Charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	16	0 0 3
8	Other charges	8,332	7 2 7
	Total ...	98,731	85 0 10

New scale of vegetarian diet.

158. The modified scale of vegetarian diet which has been in use in the jails of Bangalore and Mysore from 1st April 1911, in respect of hard labour Indian convicts, is reported to have yielded favourable results, and its continuance for a further term of three years has been sanctioned by Government.

Religious instruction.

159. The arrangements made at the close of 1910 for the delivery of discourses on religious and moral subjects to the Hindu and Mahomedan convicts of the Bangalore Central Jail were continued in the year under report. Similar arrangements in respect of convicts of the Mysore jail were sanctioned by Government in March 1912.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1911-12).

Registration offices.

160. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52, and 26, respectively; the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

161. An addition was made to the rules relating to the levy of registration fees on agricultural leases for one year or less.

The fee payable on such leases, when they were on *rara* tenure (that is, when no definite rent was fixed either in kind or in cash) and the lease deed bore no stamp, was Rs. 5. This was represented by the members of the Representative Assembly as hard, because in the generality of cases the value of the amount of rent payable, *viz.*, a share in the produce, would be very small. It was therefore ordered that in such cases the value of the lease for purposes of registration should be taken as five times the assessment on the land, the rent of which is secured by the instrument.

Registration of documents.

162. The total number of documents registered during the year was 94,193 against 86,869 in the previous year, showing an increase of 7,324 documents. Although all the districts have contributed to this increase, it is particularly noticeable in the districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Kadur. This increase is attributed to the non-appearance of plague, to a rise in the price of food-stuffs and also to a better appreciation by the general public of the advantages of registration.

Financial results.

163. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,85,946 against Rs. 1,63,430, and the total expenditure to Rs. 84,229 against Rs. 84,553, in the previous year.

Offences.

164. Except the one case of false personation ordered to be prosecuted in 1910-11 and pending disposal owing to the disappearance of the accused, there were no fresh prosecutions during the year under report.

Inspection.

165. All the Sub-Registry offices in the State, except nine, were inspected by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the Inspectors of Registration offices.

IX. Municipal Administration (1911-12).

Number of municipalities.

166. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89.

Regulation municipalities.

167. During the year preliminary steps were taken to bring the towns of Chintamani, Chiknayakanhalli and Birur under the provisions of the Municipal Regulation.

Elections.

168. Elections were for the first time held in four municipalities, namely Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal and Channapatna and 15 councillors were duly elected. In the Channapatna town only one candidate got the prescribed number of votes, and four seats which had to be filled up by election were consequently filled up by nominated members. A bye-election was also held in the Chamrajnagar municipality to elect a councillor in place of a deceased member.

Constitution of municipalities.

169. Of the 89 municipalities which existed during the year, 29 had municipal councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation, the affairs of the remaining 60 being managed by municipal boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. There were on all the municipal boards and councils on the last day of the year 1,021 members, of whom

128 were elected members, 522 nominated non-official members, and 371 nominated official members.

Meetings and attendance.

170. Of the 89 boards 73 met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. The deficiency in the number of meetings held by the other municipalities was chiefly due to want of quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole fair.

Regulations.

171. During the year the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, was amended by Regulation, IX of 1911. The amending regulation chiefly conferred the following powers :—

(1) The municipal councils were empowered to make bye-laws requiring licenses to be obtained for the sale of articles liable to octroi duty.

(2) Duly authorised officers of municipal councils were, after obtaining the warrant of a magistrate, empowered to enter and search any premises wherein articles on which octroi has not been paid are reasonably believed to be kept or concealed, and to seize any such article and to arrest any person in possession of the same.

(3) The Government took power to make rules regarding the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be partly or wholly constructed out of Municipal Funds and regarding the authority by whom and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates for works might be sanctioned.

The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation was during the year extended to the Mysore city and the municipal council published the rules framed by them under the Regulation in the *Mysore Gazette* and called for suggestions and objections.

Rules and bye-laws.

172. The vaccination bye-laws framed by the Bangalore city municipal council and the Malvalli and Sringeri municipalities, as also the bye-laws relating to the collection of octroi and other taxes framed by the Bangalore and Mysore city municipal councils were sanctioned during the year.

Powers conferred.

173. Sub-section 2 of section 142 of the Municipal Regulation authorizing the seizure and destruction of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a magistrate, was declared to be applicable to the Tumkur and Hassan towns with effect from the 1st December 1911 and 1st March 1912 respectively with reference to ghee and six other articles, as in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore cities. The provisions of the section were also extended to the Kolar town from the 1st December 1911 in respect of ghee and two other articles.

Incidence of taxation.

174. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-11-8 in the Bangalore, and Rs. 2-0-7 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-4-7 in Talkad to Rs. 4-3-8 in Alur.

Fresh imposts and variations in the taxes already imposed.

175. The levy of octroi duty on several articles, such as betel leaves tobacco, cocoanuts, in seven municipalities and of market fees in two municipalities was sanctioned during the year.

Financial position.

176. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads compared with those of the previous year (revised figures) are shown in the following statement :—

Receipts	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,98,865	3,23,425
2. Assessed taxes	3,17,952	3,38,087
3. Tolls and ferries	72,512	86,570
4. Miscellaneous	2,04,508	1,79,100
5. Public debt	93,409	66,272
Total receipts ...	9,87,246	9,93,454

Expenditure	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works	1,68,011	2,34,577
2. Conservancy	2,08,222	2,09,606
3. Lighting	68,505	66,580
4. Public instruction	32,207	32,933
5. Miscellaneous	2,94,512	2,84,375
6. Public debt	1,48,967	81,373
Total expenditure ...	9,20,424	9,09,444

Sanitation of Seringapatam.

177. For the improvement of the sanitation of the Seringapatam town, a lump sum grant of Rs. 4,000 for clearing undergrowth and levelling dilapidated areas, and also a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 a year for annual maintenance, were sanctioned from the State funds.

General.

178. On the suggestion of the Comptroller and Financial Secretary, the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners were invited in regard to the abolition of octroi on account of the inherent defects of this system of taxation. The majority of the Deputy Commissioners not being in favour of abolishing octroi either entirely or partially on the ground that it would not be easy to replace it, Government directed that if any municipal council or board was disposed to abolish octroi either entirely or partially, it might do so after submitting definite proposals and obtaining the sanction of Government. To obviate vexatious interference on the part of minor officials, Government have ordered that the municipal councils and boards may be advised to take immediate action to exempt from octroi dutiable articles brought within municipal limits for *bona fide* consumption in small quantities not exceeding a maximum prescribed by the Government.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

179. During the year 13 meetings of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board were held, of which one was a special meeting convened for the purpose of considering the budget estimates for 1912-13.

The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,88,862 and Rs. 1,36,682 respectively. A very large portion of the budget allotment made for construction works could not be spent during the year as the comprehensive programme of works including a complete system of underground sewerage and outfall works for the whole city at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,67,590, was sanctioned by Government only in the latter part of the year.

The execution of the project for the improvement of the fort was almost complete, Rs. 5,86,724 having been expended up to the end of the year for removing 342 properties and for the opening of a road of 60 feet in width all round the rampart wall.

180. The rules for the grant of loans for house-building purposes under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation were amended during the year so as to dispense with the taking of collateral securities when the property to be benefited was in itself a sufficient security, the applicant's interest in the said property being not less than one and half times the amount of loan applied for.

X. Administration of District Funds (1911-12).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

181. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board continued to be governed by the rules under the Mines Regulation. On the last day of the year there were 14 members on the Board, of whom seven were officials and the rest non-officials nominated by the Mining Board and approved by Government. Of these again, 10 were Europeans and four Indians as in the previous year. Six meetings were held during the year and the average attendance was five officials and five non-officials or 10 in all.

182. The Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902, was amended by Regulation, IX of 1911, whereby power was conferred on the district boards to frame bye-laws for the regulation of markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands, hotels, burial and burning grounds, etc., and for the control of unwieldy traffic on roads. Amendment of the Local Boards Regulation.

183. Bye-laws for the management of bakeries and ærated water factories on the Kolar Gold Fields were sanctioned by Government and they were brought into force from the 1st July 1912. Rules and bye-laws.

184. There were as in the previous year, eight District Boards which had, in all, on the last day of the year, 211 members against the sanctioned strength of 212 members. Of these, 60 were *ex-officio*, 77 were non-officials elected by the Taluk Boards and the remaining 74 were non-officials appointed by the Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, namely, four and the average attendance of the members was 5·5 officials and 5 non-officials or 10·5 in all. District Boards.

185. The strength of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,144 members, of whom 7 were Europeans and the rest Indians. Of these again, 368 were *ex-officio* members, 361 non-official members elected by the rural population and the municipal boards and the remaining nominated by the Government. Of the Boards only 71 met the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6. The average attendance of the members at the meetings was 2·6 officials and 5·4 non-officials or 8 in all. Taluk Boards.

186. There were 166 Unions at the end of the previous year, 80 Unions were constituted during the year (1 in the Hassan, 3 in the Kolar and 76 in the Mysore district). There were on all the Union Panchayets, on the last day of the year, 1,926 members, of whom 513 were officials and 1,413 non-officials appointed by the Government. Only 59 Panchayets met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. In 43 Unions no meetings were held. The average attendance was 1·3 officials and 3·7 non-officials or 5 in all, against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayet. Unions.

187. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,61,598. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year (revised figures) as shown in the following statement :— Financial position.

Items	1910-11	1911-12
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue.	5,45,987	5,52,805
2. Mohatarfa and house tax	88,235	93,163
3. Tolls and ferries	42,688	40,631
4. Fees from travellers' bungalows, etc. ...	2,658	2,375
5. Miscellaneous	1,76,689	1,83,889
Total receipts ...	8,56,257	8,72,863
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by the D. P. W. ...	3,80,487	4,04,721
2. Do do Civil Department.	87,398	1,48,855
3. Conservancy and sanitary charges	82,297	85,675
4. Sweepers and care-takers of bungalows, etc. ...	25,094	25,503
5. Miscellaneous	1,85,538	1,94,678
Total expenditure ...	7,60,814	8,59,432

Charges for treatment of indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute

188. The charges for the treatment of indigent patients bitten by rabid animals outside the municipal towns was ordered to be met out of District Funds.

Tax on dogs.

189. During the year, the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was empowered to levy an annual tax of one rupee for every bitch and eight annas for every dog a year on the Kolar Gold Fields including Robertsonpet and the cooly lines with effect from 1st October 1911. The number of dogs and bitches so taxed during the year was 1,275 and the revenue realized therefrom was Rs. 939.

Accommodation for travellers.

190. The District Boards maintained 368 third class travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and other buildings for the use of the travelling public. During the year the rules relating to the occupation of musafirkhanas were revised so as to limit the period during which a traveller might be allowed to occupy a musafirkhana free, to three days, and to 15 days in all, and to levy a fee of annas two per day for each room occupied in excess of three days.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

191. One hundred and thirteen Local Fund dispensaries were supported in part from District Funds which also contributed to the maintenance of 31 unani and ayurvedic dispensaries. The latter also continued to be popular and to do good work during the year.

Sanitation rules.

192. On the Kolar Gold Fields 48 persons were prosecuted for the breach of sanitary rules. Of these, 40 persons were convicted, and 7 acquitted, one case against the remaining one accused, being struck off the file. Outside the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, the village sanitation rules were in force in 9,034 villages. Of 722 persons prosecuted for breach of the rules, 355 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 815 recovered from them and credited to the District Funds.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

193. During the year agricultural and industrial exhibitions were held at Goribidnur and Channagiri. Cattle shows were held at Hassan, Channagiri, Nanjangud and Harihar, and also at Ghati Subrahmanya in Dodballapur taluk, Chunchunkatte in the Yedatore taluk, Mudukutore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk, Maddur in the Mandya taluk, Himavanthagopalaswamy Hills in the Gundlupet taluk, Rampur in the Honnali taluk, Ramanathapur in the Arkalgud taluk, and Antargatte in the Kadur taluk. Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of best cattle.

General.

194. For the purpose of constructing District Board Railways action is being taken to amend the Local Boards Regulation so as to empower District Boards to levy a railway cess.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1911-12).

Season and rainfall.

195. The rainfall during the year was very deficient throughout the State, the average being 33·22 inches as against 48·18 inches in the previous year and 38·36 inches, the average of the last 31 years. There were a few showers in June but the rains failed during the months of July, August and September. The outlook in August and September was therefore rather gloomy, but timely showers at the beginning of October saved the situation. Except in the malnad portions of the State, the deficient rainfall affected the outturn of the harvests and the prices of food grains rose high in consequence. Fodder and water as well as food-stuffs were however obtainable in all the districts.

196. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1911	Average 1870 to 1910	Oct. 1911 to March 1912	Average 1870 to 1910	April 1911 to March 1912	Average 1870 to 1910
Bangalore ...	17·78	21·71	10·21	9·13	27·99	30·84
Kolar ...	15·25	18·81	8·17	9·30	23·42	28·11
Tumkur ...	11·67	18·30	8·24	8·00	19·91	26·30
Mysore ...	21·72	18·37	8·41	9·46	30·13	27·83
Hassan ...	32·97	28·53	10·49	9·83	43·46	38·36
Shimoga ...	62·51	59·16	7·81	7·56	70·32	66·72
Kadur ...	59·69	62·92	9·57	9·99	69·26	72·91
Chitaldrug ...	11·00	15·18	8·49	6·21	19·49	21·39
Total ...	27·11	28·36	8·92	8·69	36·03	37·05

The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 330·30 inches at Byrapore estate in the Kadur district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Bommegondanakere in the Chitaldrug district, being 6·46 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar in the Shimoga district, where a fall of 16·35 inches was registered on the 12th August 1911.

Outturn of crops.

197. The following table gives the outturn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas :—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar cane
Bangalore	7·2	8·1	7·3	9·0	10·0
Kolar	5·5	5·2	7·2	8·0	9·8
Tumkur	6·5	6·3	5·4	5·6	7·6
Mysore	10·6	6·7	8·0	8·2	13·7
Hassan	11·0	10·1	8·6	10·3	9·5
Shimoga	10·0	10·0	9·1	10·2	8·6
Kadur	10·6	9·6	9·2	10·2	10·8
Chitaldrug	9·0	8·8	9·2	6·8	6·5
Average for the State ...	9·5	7·4	7·7	7·9	9·9

Prices.

198. There was a general rise in the prices of food grains. This was largely due to the failure of the south-west monsoon and also in some measure to the exportation of food grains to affected parts outside the State. The rise in prices commenced in the middle of September and continued till the harvest was reaped. This reduced the prices slightly but as the outturn was poor owing to deficient rainfall, the prices continued high till the close of the year. The average quantity of ragi sold for the rupee was 16·40 seers as against 18·52 seers in the previous year, the rise in prices being more than 11 per cent.

The following statement gives the prices of staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1910-11	1911-12
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	9·21	7·83
Ragi	18·52	16·40
Cholam	17·60	15·43
Bengal gram	9·21	8·96

II. Agriculture (1911-12).

Area cropped.

199. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 6,285,819 acres as against 6,442,428 in the previous year. The decrease was due to deficient rainfall during the year.

200. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crop	1910-11	1911-12	Difference
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	792,579	727,952	−64,627
Ragi	2,289,376	2,211,795	−77,581
Cholam	619,005	669,129	+50,124
Gram	771,934	773,199	+ 1,265
Sugarcane	40,510	44,404	+ 3,894
Cotton	101,591	107,876	+ 6,285
Coffee	104,652	107,058	+ 2,406
Orchards and garden produce ...	170,933	175,189	— 4,256

Agricultural stock.

201. According to the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of domestic animals in the State is as follows :—

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

Cattle mortality.

202. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 76,101 as against 75,226 during the previous year as shown below:—

Cause of death	1910-11	1911-12	Difference
Sickness	32,059	30,819	—1,240
Killed by wild beasts ...	8,045	7,871	—174
Accidents and other causes ...	35,122	37,411	+2,289
Total ...	75,226	76,101	+875

Veterinary aid.

203. There was no increase in the number of hospitals during the year. The two temporary assistant veterinary inspectors whose retention for another three years was sanctioned by Government were attached to the Bangalore and Mysore districts where the work was very heavy. The number of cases treated was 14,058 as against 13,440 during the previous year, and the number of cattle inoculated 4,703 as against 551. There was no serious outbreak of cattle disease during the year. The public have learnt to appreciate the advantages of veterinary aid and the question of opening more dispensaries is engaging the attention of Government.

Agricultural and cattle shows.

204. The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held as usual at Mysore during the Dasara. Cattle shows were held at the several important fairs and festivals in the State. The fact that some of these were organized entirely by private persons with no money grants from the District Funds shows that the raiyats are beginning to realize the advantages of these shows and are taking a keen interest in them.

Agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

205. Agricultural improvements carried out through the agency of the Revenue department consisted chiefly in the introduction of new and improved varieties of seeds and implements among the agriculturists. Seeds of varieties of paddy, cotton, ground nut, cholum and turmeric were distributed to leading agriculturists in the several parts of the State, and experiments conducted with these have shown a decided increase in the yield of the respective crops. The uses of green manuring were demonstrated in parts of the Shimoga and Kadur districts and the results were very satisfactory. Improved ploughs were purchased and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore, Shimoga and Hassan, to popularize them among the raiyats.

Sericulture.

206. The area under mulberry cultivation during the year was 10,646 acres as against 10,980 acres of the previous year. The mulberry cultivation in the Mysore district has been declining for the past two years, and owing to persistent disease among the silk-worms in the T-Narsipur taluk, the raiyats have taken to cultivating cholum in preference to mulberry. The Economic Conference have taken up the subject of improving silk industry in the State. There were eight instructors teaching sericulture as part of nature study to 66 pupils during the year under report. One of these instructors who is the Head Master of the Government Kannada School at Mysore, did particularly noticeable service in the cause of sericulture by giving theoretical and practical lessons on the life-history of silk and eri-worms, on the methods of cultivating mulberry and castor plants, rearing silk worms, and reeling silk and preserving cocoons, and also on the diseases of silk worms. He was placed in charge of eri-silk stall at the last Dasara Exhibition where his exhibits were highly appreciated and were awarded a certificate of honourable mention. At Malvalli four crops of eri-silk yarn were raised by the local instructor and seeds were supplied to the surrounding villages with instruction on the method of rearing eri-silk worms. At the Tata Silk Farm at Bangalore, managed by the Salvation Army towards which an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned by Government, the subjects of sericultural study and instruction have been grouped as follows.—

(*a*) *Mulberry department*, dealing with the details of the planting and cultivation of mulberry;

(*b*) *Worm-rearing department*, beginning with the carding of eggs and ending with the packing of cocoons;

(*c*) *Reeling department*, dealing with steaming and drying cocoons up to packing silk by means of the press; and

(*d*) *Weaving department*, beginning with bleaching raw silk and ending with the dressing of the finished silks after weaving.

Of the number of persons who received instruction on the Farm during the year, 26 consisting of teachers, students, and raiyats belonged to the State, 21 were boarding students from Travancore, two from Madras and the Telugu country, and two were English Officers who have gone to open a silk farm in the Punjab. About 2,000 persons visited the Farm during the

year, and 20,000 mulberry cuttings as well as 979,750 eri and mulberry eggs, selected and examined by the microscope, were sent out. Samples of Mysore silk from the Farm were sent for being exhibited at the Silk Exhibition recently held in London, and, in the words of the President of the Exhibition, "attracted the attention of many of the visitors to the Exhibition including the King and Queen and others of the Royal Family;" and the President is of opinion that there is a possibility of an increasing demand for the Mysore silk in European markets and that if the silk be sent to Italy or France in the raw state and thrown by French or Italian throwsters, it would prove quite a good class of serviceable silk.

Agricultural department. Work in the Experimental Farm at Hebbal. Staff.

207. Owing to the great expansion of work in the Agricultural department Government have decided to appoint a Director of Agriculture, and Dr. Coleman who is on deputation to Europe and America to study recent improvements in Agriculture, will assume that office on his return in January 1913. Of the two Assistant Chemists deputed to Europe for study, one returned to duty in December 1911 after undergoing a successful course of training in Cambridge and also studying dairy-farming and sugar manufacture. The other, it is unfortunate to record, died on his return at Bombay.

Agricultural experiments.

208. As the Hebbal Farm does not contain sufficient space for the experiments that have been projected for all the varieties of crops grown there an additional ten acres of dry land and ten acres of wet land have been added to the Farm. Experiments in green manure in connection with the cultivation of ragi and paddy, seasonal experiments as regards ploughing and sowing, rotation of crops and selection of seeds by salt water methods, were conducted. It has been found that green manuring does not exhaust its effects at once but the benefits are even more apparent in the second year. Lands treated with green manures in 1909 yielded an increase of 26 per cent of kar ragi and 41 per cent of ordinary ragi. Ploughing soon after a harvest with the disc-harrow has also been proved very useful as it tends to preserve the moisture and the fertilizers in the soil till the next sowing of seed. The raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Farm have learnt the advantages of keeping the soil loose by observing the benefits derived therefrom on the Farm and they have introduced a home-made rake with iron teeth for the purpose. Cambodia cotton even under late sowing developed large bolls showing that it may be grown as an irrigated crop round Bangalore. A large quantity of seed has been supplied to the raiyats and the prospects of growing it as a monsoon crop are being investigated. Growth of sugarcane year after year on the same land has resulted in impoverishing it to such an extent that the use of manures has not much effect in improving the crop and a rotation of the same with potatoes is being tried. The seed-depôt is unable to cope with the demand for seeds as the quantity of seeds that could be produced on the Farm is limited. Two hundred lots of seeds consisting of maize, chillies and ground nut were sold during the year under report.

Demonstration in connection with general cultivation.

209. The demonstration work in connection with cultivation was carried on chiefly in the western districts of the State. It is proposed to take up the different parts of the State in succession systematically so that the staff may be able to show some tangible results by concentrating their attention on small areas. Transplantation of seedlings of paddy and green manuring in connection with paddy and sugarcane were demonstrated. The inferior varieties of cotton in the Chitaldrug district are being replaced by Cambodia and Broach cotton. A quantity of 6,956 lbs. of good cotton seed was obtained from Bombay and Madras and distributed to the raiyats at cost price. A small plant for jaggory-boiling similar to that used in the Hebbal Farm was demonstrated in several places. General demonstrations of improved implements were held in connection with exhibitions at Mysore, Goribidnur, Hassan, Tirthahalli, Channagiri, Harihar and Channapatna.

Implement depôt.

210. The implement depôt has shown larger sales than in the previous year. The sale realizations amounted to Rs. 5,171 as against Rs. 4,863 in 1910-11.

Mycology and entomology.

211. In the case of Koleroga, spraying has now been demonstrated beyond doubt as the most effective remedy and the raiyats have come forward

readily to adopt it. Thirty-three garden owners have themselves purchased sprayers and treated about 100 acres, while the area treated by the department was 21 acres. The total area treated during the year was more than double that of the previous year. The gardens treated with spraying have up to date been free from the disease. Bagging operations against cholum and rice grass-hoppers were rigorously carried on during the year under report.

212. Three bulletins on green manuring, paddy cultivation, and *kambli hulas* were published. A pamphlet in the vernacular on koleroga and a leaflet on the cultivation of Cambodia and Broach cotton were also published and distributed.

Agricultural school.

213. The opening of an agricultural school has been sanctioned in connection with the Hebbal Farm to meet a long-felt want in agricultural education in the State. The classes will be started on the return of Dr. Coleman from Europe. At present it is proposed to have a two years' course in English so as to make the candidates go through both a practical and a scientific course. When a sufficient number of locally-trained men become available to be employed as inspectors and when books in Kannada are published, it is proposed to have a separate vernacular course for the sons of raiyats.

Experimental cultivation in the public gardens. Lal-Bagh.

214. The importation of seeds and plants of botanical and economical value by exchange with other Botanical institutions was actively maintained, 1,300 kinds being received against 730 in the previous year. The raising and cultivation of these plants in the nurseries received careful attention. The planting out and systematic grouping of plants for purposes of study was further extended to *palmaceæ*, *liliaceæ*, *scitamineæ*, *eucalyptus*, *agaves*, *aroides*, etc. The collection of tropical fruit trees was greatly enlarged. Mangoes in many distinct varieties were raised with a view to making grafting experiments on known stock, and testing which varieties would come true from seed, the difference between polyembryonic and monoembryonic seed being noted. Six kinds of strawberry-plants imported from Europe were under cultivation and propagation.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

215. Plots intended for production of acclimatised flower seed were prepared. Potatoes of important kinds were grown successfully and experiments in planting distances and variety of sets were made. The outturn of this crop was good, 20 tons having been harvested. Imported maize was grown in 21 kinds and 8 cwt. were harvested and the best kinds distributed. Other crops successfully grown for distribution of acclimatised seed were soy beans, Florida velvet beans, several varieties of salt bushes (*atriplex*), French beans, tomatos, egg-plants and other vegetables. Of the important fodder-grasses the Rhodes grass did best and its seed was much in demand. Though it is a shy seeder a very high germinating percentage was obtained from the seed which was used. The collection of plantains containing now nearly 50 kinds was doing well. For want of water facilities and the acquisition of the high ground intended for Australian fruit trees the planting of these could not be properly taken up. A type collection was however planted on ridges to see which varieties would do on heavy soil if properly drained.

III. Labour and Wages (1911-12).

Labour and wages.

216. There were no marked fluctuations of wages and the rates continued to be the same as in the previous year in spite of the higher prices that prevailed during the year. This steadiness is mainly due to the fact that wages are fixed by custom and consequently have no tendency to vary with fluctuations in prices. The bulk of the demand for labour arises from agriculture, and, until the increase of industries raises the demand for unskilled labour, no general improvement in wages can be expected. There are however signs of wages rising near the larger towns where the scope for other employment is steadily increasing.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1911-12).

Manufactures, arts and industries.

217. The measures adopted by Government to stimulate industrial expansion in the State have led, in some degree, to general attention being given to the development of crafts and industries. The increasing difficulty of finding in agriculture and Government service a sufficient means of livelihood has brought about a widespread demand for technical education and the improvement of existing industries. The Government have been adopting measures to meet the needs of the situation, and, as a preliminary measure, an industrial survey of the State has been organized and a number of officers have been deputed to study special industries under the auspices of the Economic Conference. As regards agriculture, the Agricultural department has been endeavouring to induce raiyats to adopt improved methods and implements by demonstrating their use on lands provided by the raiyats themselves. Agriculture being chiefly dependent on irrigation in Mysore, considerable attention is being paid to the restoration of major and minor tanks and facilities are being given to the raiyats to enable them to utilise the sub-soil supplies of water, by the grant of loans for sinking irrigation wells and also by affording every convenience to obtain expert advice. A few facts relating to the existing arts and industries are briefly given below:—

Bangalore District.—The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Bangalore Cotton, Woollen and Silk Company together manufactured about 33 lakhs of rupees' worth of goods and afforded employment on an average to about 1,700 persons daily. The *ad valorem* excise duty paid to Government was Rs. 20,330 as against Rs. 19,230 in the previous year. The Tata Silk Manufacturing Company gave daily employment to 64 men. The Iron and Brass Foundry of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., and the Ripon Iron Works of Messrs. Rickie & Co., manufactured articles worth Rs. 28,000 and employed 76 men on an average daily. The former is now worked by electricity. There were three dye works working during the year, the largest of which, belonging to Messrs. Binny & Co., dealt with articles worth about Rs. 66,000. There were seven big oil-mills which produced oil valued at Rs. 1,74,314 and employed on an average 76 men daily. The City Brick and Tile Works turned out articles to the value of Rs. 1,11,300 and employed 350 men daily. The City Tobacco Company on the Taluk Cutcherry road produced cigarettes, tobacco, etc., of the value of Rs. 61,322. Of the hosiery factories, Messrs. Binny & Co.'s Factory produced goods worth Rs. 1,58, 677 and the Aryan Hosiery Factory, goods to the value of Rs. 12,000. The Mysore Tannery manufactured leather and leather goods of a total value of Rs. 1,00,000. The Wheat Flour Mills of Mr. Reddi Chikkamuniappa manufactured 324,000 lbs. of wheat flour valued at Rs. 81,000. Outside the Bangalore city, the two tanneries, one at Chettikere and the other at Kothanahalli in the Channapatna taluk, and the two sugar factories, one at Agaram and the other in Kayamgutta Kundalahalli are reported to be turning out good work. The tanneries produced goods of the value of Rs. 70,000 and the sugar factories produced jaggory worth Rs. 23,725.

Kolar District.—The gold mining industry flourished as usual. The Kolar Gold Fields produced 558,988 ounces of gold valued at Rs. 3,20,43,810 as against 547,624 ounces valued at Rs. 3,15,29,333 in the previous year. Mr. Haji Ismail Sait's Electric Saw Mill produced timber scantlings to the value of Rs. 21,265. The sugar refinery in Goribidnur manufactured 664 tons of sugar valued at Rs. 1,69,907. The two cigarette factories at Bowringpet and the tannery near Chikballapur produced during the year cigarettes worth Rs. 1,30,000 and tanned skins to the value of Rs. 50,000, respectively. At Joolpaliya in the Bagepalli taluk, glass bangles to the value of Rs. 1,000 were manufactured.

Tumkur District.—In the Tumkur district, 200 maunds of corundum in the Sira taluk and 700 maunds of iron ore in the Pavagada taluk were collected.

Mysore District.—Messrs. Schroder Smith & Co. collected 2,363 tons of chrome and Mr. Chinnasamy Iyer of Madras, who was granted last year a license for mining mica, extracted 7,840 lbs. of mica. All the industrial concerns mentioned in the previous year's report are reported to have been in a thriving condition.

Hassan District.—At Sravanabelagola in the Chennarayapatna taluk, brass and copper vessels to the value of Rs. 96,700 were manufactured and exported. Weaving was largely carried on at Hole-Narsipur, especially at the Weaving Institute of the place, where a variety of fine cotton and silk cloths to the value of Rs. 29,304 were manufactured during the year. The two tile factories referred to in the last year's report continued to be working, though only on a small scale. Two paddy-husking machines driven by steam power were set up—one at Arsikere and the other at Alur. They husked paddy worth Rs. 2,08,500 during the year.

Shimoga District.—The quantity of manganese ore extracted from the mines in the Shimoga district was 24,119 tons. The tile factory established at Yelagalale in the Sagar taluk continued working. A factory for manufacturing glass bangles started at Nallur in the Channagiri taluk is reported to have obtained great profit from that industry. One hundred and twenty-seven stills for the manufacture of cinamon oil were in operation during the year and a sum of Rs. 760 was realized as license fees therefrom.

Chitaldrug District.—The most important industry is cotton-ginning. At Davangere, four new ginning factories were started during the year. These and the existing factories were fully at work, though, owing to keen competition, the profits realized were not so large as in previous years. The total value of the cotton ginned amounted to more than 40 lakhs of rupees.

There were also 2,796 oil mills in the State during the year.

218. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State :— Value of manufactures.

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
	Rs.	
Bangalore	96,48,749	
Kolar	*50,13,113	* Excluding the value of gold which was Rs. 3,20,43,810.
Tumkur	2,84,660	
Mysore	22,12,051	
Hassan	7,91,354	
Shimoga	7,04,619	
Kadur	50,900	
Chitaldrug	8,32,560	
Total ...	1,95,38,006	

219. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the outturn :— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	8	302	52,20,051
Cotton pressing mills	2	85	21,79,745
Cotton mills	2	1,417	28,12,496
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills.	21	308	29,304
Silk filature	1	64	3,000
Woollen mill	1	287	4,64,563

(*Continued from page 37*).

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Iron and brass foundries	7	167	34,700
Bone-crushing mill	1	29	37,240
Dye works	3	61	1,15,241
Coffee works	1	90	4,42,500
Sugar factories	3	325	2,04,769
Rice mills	5	97	5,00,100
Glass factory	1	10	800
Oil mills	6	76	1,74,380
Brick and tile factories	9	505	1,21,590
Timber mill	1	25	21,265
Cigar factories	3	153	1,90,080
Carpentry works	3	36	4,895
Carriage factory	1	10	5,000
Taxidermic works...	2	27	14,000
Tanneries	3	142	1,70,000
Hosiery factories	2	168	1,70,677
Wheat flour mill	1	10	81,000

V. Trade (1911-12).

Trade.

220. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were areca-nut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, hides, jaggory, cotton and silk, and the principal imports were food grains, yarn, dhal, piece goods, wheat, kerosene oil and salt. The value of imports was Rs. 1,94,87,342 and that of exports, excluding gold, Rs. 3,47,05,950.

VI. Association for Banking, Trading, etc. (1911-12).

Co-operative societies

221. There were 111 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year and 98 were registered during the year. Excluding one society which was wound up, there were 208 societies working at the end of the year. Classified according to the area of operations, there were at the end of the year two central, 77 urban, and 129 rural societies. Thirty-seven of the societies were in the Bangalore district, 44 in the Mysore district, 43 in Tumkur district 19 in the Kolar district, 47 in the Hassan district, seven in the Shimoga district, six in the Kadur district, and five in the Chitaldrug district. The total number of members rose from 9,043 to 13,148 and the working capital from Rs. 3,71,194 to Rs. 6,75,312. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 3,95,214 as against Rs. 2,02,384 in the previous year, and thus the available capital per head of the membership amounts to a little over Rs. 50. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 18,833 as against Rs. 9,549 at the end of the previous year.

The first co-operative conference in Mysore was held at the Capital during the Dasara of 1911 and materially stimulated the growth in the number of the societies and in the general progress of the movement during the year.

Agricultural banks.

222. Out of nine working banks at the beginning of the year three were compulsorily wound up on account of their unsatisfactory working, leaving only six working institutions at the end of the year. Of these, two were working satisfactorily but the others did no business.

The total instalments outstanding at the end of the year, against these banks, both working and wound up, exclusive of the coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,35,854 and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,40,459 leaving a balance of Rs. 95,395 yet remaining unadjusted.

The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound up banks amounted to Rs. 65,923 towards principal and Rs. 5,938 towards interest as against Rs. 58,258 and Rs. 8,458 during the previous year. Eight banks completely discharged their dues to Government during the year. The total realisations towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 41,093. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts from all the banks amounted to Rs. 112,864.

Other companies.

223. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies, there were on the 31st March 1911, 53 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 65,84,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 31,75,039. Two new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1912, while one company with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 150 respectively, was wound up. There were thus 54 companies working on the 31st March 1912 with a nominal capital of Rs. 66,54,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 34,11,256. Of the 54 companies that continued to work, 37 carried on business relating to banking, loan and insurance, seven were trading companies, two mills and presses, four were engaged in mining and quarrying, two in fruit culture, one was engaged in leather trade, and one in business connected with the acquisition of land and buildings.

The total number of societies registered under Regulation, III of 1904, (a Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies) remained the same at the end of March 1912, as at the end of March 1911, *viz.*, 13, no society having been registered or closed during the year under report.

VII. Transfers of Land (1911-12).

Transfers of land.

224. There were during the year 667 transfers of land by order of courts involving 6,598 acres, as against 634 transfers involving 4,180 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 16,746 involving 97,824 acres as against 14,933 transfers involving 92,377 acres. The total extent of lands transferred from agriculturists to agriculturists was 58,740 acres as against 53,612 acres, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 12,793 acres as against 9,749 acres, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 11,493 acres as against 12,367 acres and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 10,752 acres as against 15,992 acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1911-12).

Condition of the people.

225. The year under report was not so favourable to the agricultural classes as the two preceding years on account of unsatisfactory rainfall throughout the State. The outturn of crops was poor and prices rose high in consequence. The situation, however, did not become very grave as, owing to the plentiful harvests of the previous year, there was a sufficient supply of food grains and fodder. The condition of agricultural stock was good.

The improvement in the price of coffee was maintained. As the crops were also good, the industry shewed signs of entering upon another era of prosperity after the sustained depression of the previous decade. The supari industry was likewise prosperous during the year. The combative measures adopted have begun to check the progress of koleroga. The yield of areca was better than in the previous year. The adverse seasons did not affect the demand for labour and the landless and labouring classes found sufficient employment. But as the wages continued stationary, they were greatly pinched by the high prices that prevailed. Public health was also on the whole good. Plague, however, prevailed in parts of all the districts and cholera and small-pox to a smaller extent.

IX. Forest (1911-12).

State forests

226. During the year five blocks were notified as State forests, one was disafforested, the area of one was recalculated and a small addition was made to another. The total area of State forests rose to 2,631·48 square miles. Thirteen blocks with an area of 55·13 square miles were notified under section 4 of the Forest Regulation and the area of reserved lands at the end of the year was 839·5 square miles.

Forest settlement.

227. Including the 76 blocks pending final notification at the end of the previous year, there were 89 blocks to be notified as State forests. Of these, five blocks were notified during the year and the work in connection with the rest was in various stages of progress. Twenty blocks were settled during the year by the Forest Settlement Officer.

Demarcation.

228. A length of 110 miles of new boundary lines was cut, about 2,327 miles of the existing boundary lines recleared and improved, and 2,047 miles of permanent guide lines were prepared, the expenditure on these items of work during the year being Rs. 13,788.

Forest surveys.

229. One hundred and two square miles of forest were surveyed during the year, 46 sheets of forest maps were finally drawn up and 32 sheets were photo-zincographed. The provincial forest map was also photo-zincographed. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,836 against Rs. 13,660 in the previous year.

Working plans.

230. The working plan report of the Lakkavalli and Thyagadabagi forests in the Kadur district was submitted to Government during the year and the reports of the forests in the Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet ranges were almost ready.

Communication and buildings.

231. Several miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,456 and the existing ones were repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,106, the total cost under communications amounting to Rs. 10,562 against Rs. 11,237 in the previous year. Rs. 23,598 was spent on the construction of new buildings, mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff, and Rs. 3,423 on repairs to old buildings. The total expenditure under "Buildings" amounted to Rs. 27,021 against Rs. 38,893 in the previous year. Besides the buildings newly constructed by the Forest department, a sandal koti at Shimoga was built at a cost of Rs. 38,500, and the construction of quarters for the District Forest Officer at Chikmagalur at a cost of Rs. 11,048 was taken in hand, by the Public Works department. Several new wells were sunk in forests and near forest buildings and several other existing ones were deepened and improved at a total cost of Rs. 5,229.

Protection of forests. Offences.

232. At the beginning of the year, 63 cases of forest offences were pending disposal, 14 before magistrates, and 49 before the departmental officers and in 12 other cases prosecution was not launched. During the year 952 fresh cases were reported, of which, 41 cases were placed before magistrates, the rest being compoundable. Thus of the total 67 cases under trial including 12 cases of the previous year 33 were disposed of with the result that 22 cases involving 93 persons ended in conviction and 11 cases involving 28 persons ended in acquittal. The other 34 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the total 960 cases which were compoundable under section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 900 cases involving 1,978 persons were compounded and the proceedings in seven cases involving nine persons were dropped and 53 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs.7,212 was realized as compensation in these cases.

233. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 98. The number pending disposal at the end of the previous year was 335 but of these, only 121 cases were disposed of under section 73 of the Forest Regulation and the remaining were still pending disposal at the end of the year. Several cases of theft of and injury to sandal trees were successfully prosecuted during the year.

234. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 1,518,649 acres and the percentage of success was 94·7, the amount spent on this being Rs. 26,756 against Rs. 25,963 in the previous year. Fire protection.

235. As in the previous years all the State forests and reserved lands, with the exception of exploited coupes and plantations, were made available for the grazing of horned cattle. An area of 2,457 acres in the Kolar district was specially set apart for goat browzing. In the Tumkur district several forests were thrown open for grazing during the hot season on account of drought in the locality. A sum of Rs. 57,294 was realized "under grazing and fodder grass" against Rs. 55,766 in the previous year, 6,856 head of cattle against 6,339 in the previous year were impounded and fines to the extent of Rs. 1,561 were recovered. Grazing.

236. Spike continued its havoc in the tracts already affected by it but it did not invade any fresh tracts. Climber cutting and eradication of lantana in the plantations were systematically pursued. Protection from injuries from natural causes.

237. The forests continued to be worked either according to sanctioned working plans, or provisional working plans where regular working plans did not exist. Much of the timber was removed and sold by departmental agency but the system of substituting private agency for departmental operations was greatly extended. System of exploitation.

238. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees, and by right-holders— Outturn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons. cwt.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government ...	4,79,274	...	...	...	...	
,, purchasers ...	3,11,046	...	...	...	...	
,, free grantees...	9,523	...	...	...	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,99,843	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	...	4,649- 6	
,, purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	44,290-19	
,, free grantees...	...	...	...	...	26-10	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	48,966-15	
Bamboos—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	2,96,085	...	
,, purchasers ...	...	...	...	55,49,409	...	
,, free grantees...	...	...	...	1,28,203	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total value of minor forest produce removed by Government Rs. 5,707
Total ...	...	...	...	59,73,697	...	
Minor forest produce—						†Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers Rs. 2,94,445
By Government *	...	...	...	...	...	
,, purchasers † ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Rs. 3,00,152

239. The demand for timber of the valuable kinds such as teak, rosewood, honne and matti was brisk and the rates secured for them at the periodical auction sales were on the whole higher than in the previous year. Exploitation by departmental agency.

The quantity of timber sold during the year was 449,813 cubic feet against 389,292 cubic feet and the amount realized Rs. 3,63,068 against Rs. 3,07,469 in the previous year, the quantity of timber sold to Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait during the year being 96,279 cubic feet for Rs. 68,071. Timber.

Fuel and bamboos.

240. The departmental share in the extraction of fuel was limited to felling only. The amount realized by the collection and sale of bamboos was Rs. 11,130 against Rs. 8,968 in the previous year.

Minor forest produce.

241. Except in a few localities the departmental collection of minor forest produce has been given up. The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 5,707 against Rs. 9,560 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,011.

Outturn of sandalwood.

242. A quantity of 3,417 tons and 1 cwt. of sandalwood was extracted during the year from dead, fallen, spiked, overmature trees, old roots, and stumps. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of rough wood, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 4,079 tons and 5 cwt. Out of this, 3,215 tons and 12 cwt. were worked up yielding 2,570 tons and 1 cwt. of good wood and 353 tons and 7 cwt. of white chips, the rest having been lost during conversion. At the end of the year there was a stock of 863 tons and 13 cwt. of rough wood. The cost of collecting the 3,417 tons and 1 cwt. of rough wood and preparing 2,570 tons and 1 cwt. of good wood amounted to Rs. 77,190 against Rs. 61,261 incurred during the previous year for the collection of 2,432 tons and 6 cwt. of rough wood and the preparation of 2,497 tons and 2 cwt. of good wood.

Sandalwood sales.

243. The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year amounted to 2,363 tons against 2,468 tons and 18 cwt. in the previous year and the revenue realized (including the sale of 340 tons of white chips for Rs. 844) was Rs. 12,60,300 against Rs. 11,47,141 in the previous year. There was a marked rise in the prices realized for all classes, the average price per ton realized being Rs. 534 against Rs. 471 in the previous year and Rs. 456 the average of the ten years ending with 1909-10.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

244. The total demand inclusive of the previous year's uncollected arrears of Rs. 2,18,708 amounted to Rs. 24,83,356, of which Rs. 22,06,389 was realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,76,967.

245. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under the several heads—

Particulars	Actual collection for 1910-11	Actual collection for 1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency		
(*a*) Timber	3,00,205	3,71,465
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	10,700	8,723
(*c*) Bamboos	10,166	9,172
(*d*) Sandalwood	11,71,647	12,51,424
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce ...	9,955	5,304
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(*a*) Timber	1,14,440	1,32,248
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	42,986	44,325
(*c*) Bamboos	45,771	58,892
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	55,922	57,294
(*e*) Other minor forest produce	2,82,303	2,40,517
(*f*) Other items	16	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	291	827
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	306	225
(*b*) Refunds	3,782	1,300
(*c*) Other sources	36,085	21,470 145
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	3,727	3,058
(*e*) Sale of elephant	.....	.....
(*f*) Other items	608	.....
Total ...	20,88,910	22,06,389

246. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,94,799 (excluding the charges of Rs. 10,745 relating to Game Preserves establishment and the settlement of Mahratta kunbis) against Rs. 6,82,407 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,98,206 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 3,80,289 under the same head and Rs. 2,96,593 on establishment against Rs. 3,02,118 in the previous year. Expenditure.

247. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,11,590 against Rs. 14,06,503 in 1910-11. Surplus.

248. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood separately as distinguished from other items— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	12,51,424	2,74,348	9,77,076	21·92
Other produce	9,54,965	4,20,451	5,34,514	44·03
Total ...	22,06,389	6,94,799	15,11,590	31·49

X. Mining and Geology (1911-12).

249. The State Geologist inspected the foundations exposed at the site of the Kannambadi dam and furnished to the Chief Engineer a report of a favourable character. General.

250. A proposal from the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga to recognise and to regulate under licenses the work of jalagars or gold washers, a class of people whose work is one of antiquity in that district, was under the consideration of Government. The licensee of one of the exploring licenses granted previously for the Kadur district had certain preferential rights to search for minerals containing rare earth, and, in the course of washing a few streams, some samples containing thorium were collected. No workable deposit has, however, been located and the investigation is in progress. Licenses and leases.

The following licenses and leases were issued or renewed during the year as compared with those of 1910-11 :—

		1910-11	1911-12
Mining leases		14	8
Prospecting licenses, new		12	12
,, renewed		23	35
Exploring licenses		5	9
Collecting licenses, new		4	23
,, renewed		,,	1
	Total ...	58	88

Of the eight mining leases issued during the year, two were in lieu of leases lapsed or surrendered and the remaining six were in consequence of transfer of portions of blocks from one company to another.

251. Twenty-two mines were at work during the year, 15 for gold, 5 for manganese and two for mica. Number of mines and their work.

252. The Mysore, Ooregum and Nandidrug mines continued to produce satisfactory results, the Champion Reef showed a further tendency to improve and the Balghat mine some signs of improvement in some of the lower levels. Gold.

253. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report was 558,988 ozs. approximately estimated at Rs. 3,20,43,810 against 547,624 ozs. estimated at Rs. 3,15,29,333 in 1910-11, showing an improvement on the previous year's out-put by 11,364 ozs. estimated at Rs. 5,14,477. Gold produced.

Royalty.

254. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was Rs. 16,02,186 against Rs. 15,76,083 in the year previous. Besides this royalty of 5 per cent on the out-put, there was realized an additional royalty of 2½ per cent on declared dividends under the fresh leases granted on the Kolar Gold Fields, and it amounted to Rs. 2,75,595 for 1911 against Rs. 2,02,245 for the nine months in 1910 during which those fresh leases were in force.

255. On the Kolar Gold Fields, considerable changes have been introduced in the methods of re-treatment by way of developing its complete reorganization; and the results expected therefrom are reduced cost of treatment, higher extraction as well as classification, and retreatment of large quantities of accumulated tailings amounting to about 10,000,000 tons and roughly estimated to contain gold of the value of £1,000,000.

Manganese.

256. The principal manganese-producers during the year were the Kunsi mines in the Shimoga district and the Hosahalli mines in the Kadur district. On several other blocks some ore was mined and stocked but not exported. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realized.

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
			Rs.
1910-11	28,265	17,960	7,577
1911-12	19,950	8,976	3,366
Decrease ...	8,315	8,984	4,211

There was no improvement in the price of manganese owing to the comparatively low grade of much of the available ore. With a view to encourage this industry, the rate of royalty has been considerably reduced and a sliding scale adopted beginning with a royalty of one anna per ton when the market price of the ore is 9d. per unit or under.

Chrome.

257. During the year under report no work was done on the chrome ore deposits owing to the depressed condition of the market.

Mica.

258. All work on the blocks held by the Bombay Mining Syndicate in the Seringapatam and Mandya taluks has ceased owing to its being non-productive, and very little marketable quantities of mica have been obtained from two blocks, one in the Yelandur taluk and the other in the Hole-Narsipur taluk.

Corundum.

259. During the year, 25 licenses were granted for this mineral. The quantity of corundum exported was 975 cwts. and the royalty paid Rs. 514.

Number of persons employed.

260. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1911 was 26,772 as against 28,662 in 1910. Of these, 26,258 were engaged in gold mines alone.

Accidents.

261. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year 1911 was 374 as against 413 in the previous year. Of these, 48 resulted in the death of 89 persons or 3·29 per mille of persons employed. Two accidents were mainly responsible for this comparatively large mortality, one being a severe quake in which 21 persons were killed and the other a case of overwinding a cage due to the engine running out of control which caused the death of ten persons.

Prosecutions.

262. During the year 1911, ten persons were convicted for breaches of the mining rules causing accidents, and two persons were convicted for breaches of the mining rules not connected with accidents. Less serious offences committed entailed the punishment of 48 persons either departmentally or by cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

Certificate for mestri examination.

263. During the year, 886 candidates were examined for certificates as mestris and blasters under the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 872 passed and obtained certificates.

Geological survey.

264. The total area surveyed and mapped in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Mysore districts was 1,650 square miles. During the survey operation, occurrence of iron ore, chrome iron ore, mica, limestone, and some small auriferous veins were noted.

265. A large nugget of gold weighing 4·9 ozs. was found near Palavanhalli in the Shimoga district, and a series of washing of the soil and alluvium showed that the surface materials there carried small quantities of gold. Some specimens of quartzose copper ore were found near Davanagere which on assay yielded 17·50 per cent of copper. Further examination in the surrounding area showed, however, that those quartz veins were of little value as ore.

Underground water-supply.

266. Investigations into the variations of water level and supplies from wells were continued during the year and proposals are now on foot for securing the necessary appliances and making practical tests.

Geological museum and library.

267. Collection and arrangements of specimens were actively continued during the year. Forty-four scientific books were purchased for the library. A number of journals was also obtained from several geological and mineralogical institutions besides 225 publications that were received in exchange for publications of the department.

Laboratory.

268. There was very little of chemical work during the year under report.

Inspection of explosives.

269. The work of inspection was carried out satisfactorily during the year. Explosives were stored under improved conditions. During 1911, 12 licenses were granted by Government for possession of specified explosives and 166 licenses were granted by District Magistrates for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives on licensed premises.

The large magazines belonging to the agents for Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, on the Kolar Gold Fields, are now capable of holding over 100 tons of high explosives chiefly blasting gelatine. Owing to the extension of the Kolar Fields on the west and the consequent impossibility of maintaining the distance prescribed by the rules between the magazines and the residential and other buildings, the firm has been requested to provide for the erection of substantial earthen ramps round the magazines in order to afford the protection demanded by the explosive rules.

XI. Public Works (1911-12).

Grant and outlay.

270. The total grant for the year under all heads including Contributions was Rs. 45,76,292 and the total expenditure was Rs. 43,60,340 against Rs. 34,08,962, or Rs. 9,51,378 more than that of the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to the special provision made for the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir works at Kannambadi which were commenced in November 1911. The following statement gives the details under the several heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds ...	36,24,507	34,37,200	—1,87,307	
2. Local Funds General ...	86,400	83,255	—3,145	
3. District Funds	4,19,468	4,04,725	—14,743	
4. Municipal Funds... ...	18,361	42,642	*+24,281	
5. Village School Fund ...	12,644	7,373	—5,271	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,53,000	2,40,542	—12,458	
7. Palace Fund	47,833	30 524	—17,309	
8. Contributions	1,14,079	1,14,079	...	
Total ...	45,70,292	43,60,340	—2,15,952	

* The excess is merely nominal, being due to an outlay of Rs. 27,147 on the annual maintenance of the Vanivilasa Water Works for 1911-12 over and above the revenue derived from the general water rate and excess water charges.

Lapse and suspense.

271. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 2,15,952, working out at 4·72 per cent of the total grant, against Rs. 3,76,987 or 10·4 per cent of the total grant in the previous year, and was under the various items due to the same causes as in 1910-11, namely, adjustment in accounts, deferred sanction of estimates, non-receipt of indented materials, paucity of labour owing to prevalence of cholera and plague, absence of timely rains or excessive rainfall, late acquisition of building sites, and too high a level of water in tanks to admit of tank work being proceeded with. There was besides a sum of Rs. 35,000 under suspense account, against which, the net transactions of the year after certain adjustment in accounts resulted in a credit of Rs. 13,364.

Irrigation works.

272. The nature of irrigation works, buildings and communications dealt with, as well as the outlay incurred thereon from various funds, during the year, are hereunder described.

(1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) Original irrigation major works (works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) in progress during the year numbered 133; the expenditure thereon being Rs. 7,73,955, of which Rs. 6,12,101 was on channels and Rs. 1,61,854 on tanks. The grading of the irrigation channels of the Marikanave reservoir and some items of improvement since sanctioned could not, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood, be completed. The total outlay on the work since the commencement was Rs. 44,51,659. During the year, the water supplied to the reservoir was 16,764 units; the area actually irrigated under it, about 3,672 acres; and the revenue realised, Rs. 48,740. Improvement of the sanitary condition of the villages in the canal area was in progress, two of them having been shifted to healthy sites. Proposals regarding the details of the "block system" of irrigation for the existing canals were engaging the consideration of Government.

The operations in respect of the Cauvery Reservoir project at Kannambadi, of which the nature, objects and estimated expenditure are given in the Administration report for 1910-11, were the opening out of the approach roads to the site of the dam and the camp; the construction of offices and quarters for the staff; arrangement for water-supply and drainage; the collection of requisite labour, materials, machinery, tools, and plant; clearing of a portion of the river-bed and banks; and progress in the excavations for founding the dam. The year's outlay on this undertaking amounted to Rs. 7,01,833.

The work of restoring the irrigation channels of the Ramasagara tank was completed during the year, and the slipped portions of its bund were reconstructed. Fair progress was made in restoring Bolappanhalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk, and Melur tank, Hunsur taluk.

(*b*) The expenditure on original irrigation minor works was Rs. 50,331, of which Rs. 18,510 was on channels and Rs. 31,821 on tanks.

(*c*) Of the number of minor tanks dealt with under the minor tanks restoration scheme, earthwork of 1,273 tanks was carried out by or at the cost of the raiyats, and the stone and masonry work of 536 were executed at Government cost. The number of tanks completed under both heads was 939. The total estimated value of the work done during the year was Rs. 1,59,500, of which the outlay by Government on stone and masonry work amounted to Rs. 82,619 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,00,000, and the value of earthwork done by the raiyats was estimated at Rs. 76,881. The amount of work done in the Kolar district was very satisfactory and good progress was made in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts. The question of revising and confirming the marahmat establishment employed on the scheme was under the consideration of Government.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The outlay under this head was Rs. 2,40,542 against the grant of Rs. 2,53,000. Of this expenditure a sum of Rs. 1,25,542 was incurred on the conservation of the major tanks, and of Rs. 78,307 on the conservation of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. The

total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles, irrigating 115,584 acres of wet and garden lands which yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,08,265. Special conservancy arrangements were, as in previous years, made for maintaining the requisite water supply to the power works at Sivasamudram and to sugar cane and other crops under the different channels; and for providing temporay storage at some of the selected anekats on the Cauvery and its tributaries to regulate the summer supply. Heavy floods during the year damaged 25 irrigation works, which were however promptly dealt with to keep up irrigation.

(3) *Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 6,590 was spent on some irrigation major and minor works.

(4) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation was Rs. 32,501 derived chiefly from money contributions by raiyats for the restoration and repair of tanks. The only large work almost completed was the restoration of the inam Ommathur tank in the Chamrajnagar taluk, on which the total outlay from the commencement was Rs. 26,023.

273. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 6,91,115; of which, 58·52 per cent was the outlay on the works of the education and medical departments, being respectively, Rs. 2,35,999 and Rs. 1,68,482. The amount incurred on the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore during the year was Rs. 71,645, bringing the aggregate expenditure from the beginning to Rs. 40,89,869. The work was practically completed except a few minor items recently ordered. A sum of Rs. 25,282 was spent on the clearing of the site and collection of materials for the new office block, and on the purchase of timber for the new bed room block for the Palace at Mysore, the sanctioned estimates for both these works being Rs. 7,17,533. Buildings

The important building works completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(i) *At Bangalore.*—The Physics laboratory at the Central College which was completed; the chemical laboratory at the Central College in which satisfactory progress was made, the building being raised to the roof level; the new High School, and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, practically completed.

(ii) *At Mysore.*—The Chamarajendra Techinical Institute of which the main building was raised to the level of the first floor.

(iii) *At Shimoga.*—New sandalkoti, practically completed.

(iv) *At Robertsonpet.*—The Maternity Hospital. The coronation building has been acquired for being converted into a maternity hospital.

(*b*) The outlay on repairs to civil buildings during the year was Rs. 1,19,305. Buildings of archæological interest were fairly well preserved. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent during the year on the restoration of the Kedareswra temple at Halebid on the lines indicated by the Director-General of Archæology in India, the total expenditure on this work being up to date Rs 22,580.

(*c*) The outlay on military works including repairs was Rs. 38,808 and was incurred chiefly on accommodation for the State troops.

(2) *Local Funds General.*—A sum of Rs. 303 was spent on the construction of a building for the Channapatna industrial school.

(3) *Village School Fund.*—An outlay of Rs. 7,373 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 12,644 was incurred under this head on the construction and repair of small school buildings in different parts of the State.

(4) *Palace Fund.*—The expenditure from this fund was Rs. 30,524, being Rs. 22,128 incurred on certain improvements (completed during the year) to the Bangalore Palace and Rs. 8,396 on the annual repairs to the Palace at Fern Hill, Ootacamund.

(5) *Contributions.*—Expenditure under this head is incurred on works executed by the Public Works department, from sources not specified in the public works budget, and amounted during the year to Rs. 41,029, of which

Rs. 28,269 was spent on original works and Rs. 12,760 on repairs. The principal item in progress under "civil buildings" was the second Maharajakumari's mansion at Mysore, which was practically completed. The total outlay on this work up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 4,03,791.

Communications.

274. The aggregate expenditure under "communications, original" was Rs. 2,14,421 ; of which a sum of Rs. 75,373 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 66,839, from Local Funds General, Rs. 71,250, from the District Funds, and Rs. 959, from Contributions. The work completed during the year was the construction of some tunnels in connection with the improvement of the Bisleghat on the Sukravarasante-Subramanya road, Hassan district, which was completed in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 9,852 was spent on accommodation for travellers.

The important works practically completed or in progress during the year were the following :—

Bangalore district.—The telephone line between Bangalore and Mysore.

Mysore district.—The last section of the Punjur-Bedaguli-Hondrabal-Chamrajnagar road; the bridge across the river Bhrigu on the Hunsur-Begur road; a chattram at Kadakola.

Hassan district.—A chatram at Belur.

Shimoga district.—A bridle path along the trace of the extension of the Talguppa-Aralgode road from the head of the ghaut at the Mysore frontier; the bridge across the Tungabhadra at Honnali ; and the Sorab-Anavatti road.

Under repairs, the outlay on communications was Rs. 7,39,953, of which Rs. 4,70,505 was incurred from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,66,852 from District Funds and Rs. 2,596 from Contributions. The total length of provincial roads maintained as far as possible in an efficient condition during the year, was 1,968 miles, of which 1,960 miles were metalled ; and, of district fund roads 3,504 miles, of which 1,257 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 230 per mile, and of the latter Rs. 74 per mile. The total outlay during the year on repairs to the first and second class travellers' bunglows from Provincial Funds, and to third class travellers' bunglows from District Funds was Rs. 19,741. A sum of Rs. 4,930 was spent on the maintenance of telephone lines, of which the total length exclusive of the lines maintained by the Palace and Electrical departments, was 160·05 miles. The important works in hand during the year were the special repairs of the Madras-Cannanore and Mysore-Manantoddy roads.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

275. The total expenditure during the year on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 4,92,133, of which Rs. 2,00,705 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,91,428 on repairs ; the amount disbursed from Provincial Funds alone being Rs. 1,72,165 on the one head and Rs. 2,39,201 on the other. The collective outlay on both heads incurred from the Local, Municipal and District Funds as well as from Contributions, was Rs. 80,767. Of the expenditure from Provincial Funds, under works original, a sum of Rs. 40,766 was spent on improvements to towns, Rs. 52,233 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 15,861 on water supply, and Rs. 63,305 on miscellaneous items; and, under repairs, Rs. 2,38,017, on the maintenance of water supply works. The works completed during the year was the construction of main outfall works for, and diverting the storm water of Basavangudi to Kempambudhi tank in the Bangalore city drainage; and the laying out of the extensions in the Shimoga town.

The important works in progress during the year were the following :—

(1) At Bangalore.—The improvement of the Cubbon Park, the necessary lands being all acquired; the laying out and drainage of the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions, and the laying out of the northern extension of Malleswaram; widening the main drain from Marahamat Krishna Rao's street to Hoskote road ; the laying out of the new extension between Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi.

(2) At Mysore.—Metering house-connections, 81 meters being fixed to house service connections; construction of a marble canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore.

(3) At Chitaldrug.—Construction of a gokatte.

(4) At Kolar Gold Fields.—Improvement of the drainage and water-supply of Robertsonpet.

The outlay on repairs was incurred chiefly on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works and the Jewell Filter installation at Bangalore; the Vanivilasa Water Works and repairs to the Devikere tank on the Chamundi hill at Mysore; the water works of the Shimoga and Harihar towns; and the Kolar Gold Fields water-works at an outlay of Rs. 92,808. The demand for the year on account of water supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,33,280, and the net revenue after the deduction of working expenses, realised under this scheme during the year, was Rs. 1,40,472.

Establishment.

276. The charges under the head of establishment amounted to Rs. 7,21,379, of which Rs. 1,19,624 was incurred under "Direction;" Rs. 5,79,074 under "Construction;" and Rs. 22,681 under "Accounts." The total expenditure on establishment was 20·5 of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

277. The outlay under 'tools and plant' was Rs. 1,35,466. The Public Works general workshop at Bangalore is reported to have turned out work of the value of Rs. 22,600. The chief items of work executed in the workshop were repairs to engines, pumps, taps, fountains to the several water-supply installations, besides other departmental and private works.

General.

278. The reorganisation of the department of Public Works and the re-distribution of charges were brought into effect during the year under report. In addition to the Northern Circle of superintendence reconstituted in 1910, a new Circle designated the Southern Circle was formed during the year, these two taking the place of the old Eastern and Western Circles. A construction division for the large reservoir works across the Cauvery at Kannambadi was formed under the charge of a Superintending Engineer assisted by three Executive Engineers. With the close of the official year the Marikanave division was reduced to a range and placed in the charge of an Assistant Engineer, the range being attached to the Chitaldrug division under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.

XII. The Electrical Department (1911-12).

General.

279. On the resignation of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer, in August 1911, Mr. L. F. Beames assumed that office on the 19th September 1911. The reorganisation scheme sanctioned by Government was brought into force in October 1911.

Grant and outlay.

280. The total grant for the Cauvery Power Scheme made in 1911-12 was Rs. 7,72,500 and the actual outlay Rs. 6,81,063 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 91,437.

Capital works.

281. The expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs. 49,970 against the grant of Rs. 74,500 and the consequent lapse to Rs. 23,568, of which Rs. 17,267 came under suspense heads owing to old materials having been brought on stock and given credit to works. The works executed under this head were chiefly the equipment of the Bangalore and Mysore transmission lines with modern alluminium lightning arrestors and providing overhead ground wires of 16 inches in length on the Bangalore lines and of 10 inches in length on the Mysore lines, construction of office and stores at Mysore, extension of interior power and lighting in the Mysore and Bangalore cities and the Civil and Military Station.

Revenue expenditure.

282. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 6,31,093 including Rs. 2,87,380 set apart for the Depreciation fund against the grant of Rs. 6,98,000. There was a lapse of Rs. 66,907, including Rs. 1,125 under suspense account.

Contribution.

283. In addition to the above outlay a sum of Rs. 96,691 was incurred on contribution works, of which a sum of Rs. 962 was spent on the Fourth Installation and the Bangalore Tramway works and the rest on the important items such as the construction of telephone line from Bangalore to Mysore, the illumination of the Mysore Palace during the Birthday and Dasara festivities.

Power and plant.

284. Power generated at Sivasamudram during the year under report was 77,510,502 units against 74,776,308 units in 1910-11, of which 71,903,299 units were sold to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, 4,119,930 units to the Bangalore city, and 14,87,273 to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city 704,025 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station for lighting purposes.

285. All the alterations and repairs undertaken last year in the generating station were satisfactorily completed. All the machines and several of the valves were carefully overhauled and repaired. The relining of the nozzles of the Second installation was in hand. Alluminium lightning arrestors were installed on the Bangalore lines. On the Kolar Gold Fields, the old storage battery was replaced by a new one of greater capacity and the oil switch on Champion Second circuit was also renewed. At Bangalore the high-tension transformer was repaired by replacing a coil, and the motor generation set of a higher capacity was added. At Mysore 75 K. W. Motor generator set was installed in place of a 150 K. W. Motor.

Lighting and power installation.

286. At the end of the year under report, the number of power installations was 22 against 20 in 1910-11. Of these, one was at the Kolar Gold Fields, seven were in the Mysore city, eleven in the Bangalore city and three in the Civil and Military Station. The number of lighting installations was 809 against 603 in the previous year, of which 119 were in the Mysore city, 330 in the Bangalore city and 360 in the Civil and Military Station. There were at the close of the year under review 1,325 street lights in the city and 944 in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and 599 in the Mysore city: in all, 2,868 lights against 2,832 in 1910-11. No alterations were made in the devices introduced for cutting down the circuits and avoiding multiplication of machinery caused by an extension of street lights.

Revenue.

287. Including Rs. 2,81,249 the arrears outstanding at the end of the last year, the total demand for 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 19,46,037, of which Rs. 16,65,692 represented the actual receipts and Rs. 2,80,345 the uncollected balance at the end of the year under report.

Financial results.

288. The aggregate capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1912 was Rs. 83,12,627. The gross earnings from the Scheme amounted to Rs. 1,61,22,157, of which Rs. 1,87,495 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting Rs. 79,71,754, of which Rs. 28,30,655 constituted working expenses, Rs. 22,69,266 Depreciation fund and Rs. 28,71,833 interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realised on the scheme was Rs. 81,50,403 or 98·04 per cent of the capital outlay.

Interruptions.

289. Interruption to service during the year under report numbered 56 against 93 in 1910-11. Of these, 14 were due to malicious interference or interference by birds with the lines, 12 to unknown causes, 10 to lightning, six to generation-station trouble, five to line trouble, and five to receiving-station trouble. Two interruptions were caused by repairs at the receiving-station, while one was brought about by repairs on the line and one by repairs at the generating station. The question of adopting penalties in accordance with the Indian Electricity Act for malicious interferences with the lines was under the consideration of Government.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

290. A sum of Rs. 42,715 was spent on the maintenance of channels and the channel conservancy during the hot weather. Water-supply in the Cauvery was very unsatisfactory during the year, the discharging being 318 c.ft.

per second, but by the temporary device for storing a supply by means of sand bags over the crests of the anicuts and channels regulation, the difficulty was overcome.

291. There was satisfactory improvement in the sanitary conditions at Sivasamudram. Steps have been taken to acquire the adjoining marshy land with a view to the adoption of preventive measures against diseases peculiar to the locality. Miscellaneous improvements.

XIII. Railways (1911-12).

292. During the year under report the length of the open lines of railway owned by the State was— Open lines.

	Miles
Broad gauge	9·88
Metre gauge	401·29
Total	... 411·17

These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised contract.

293. The following were the lines surveyed and projected. Lines surveyed and projected.

294. The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company were engaged in arrangements to begin construction work on the line. Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

295. The Mysore-Hassan line was examined by a railway expert, and surveys for the final location of the line have been undertaken after the close of the year. Mysore-Hassan metre gauge line.

296. The South Indian Railway Company have resurveyed the line and prepared the necessary plans and estimates for the section between Nanjangud and the British frontier. The project is stated to be under the consideration of the Company's Board of Directors in England. Nanjangud-Erode Railway.

297. The survey for the Bowringpet-Kolar line was carried out and the plans and estimates were prepared. The District Board of Kolar have undertaken to finance the line and have collected the requisite funds. Construction work will be taken in hand as soon as the project receives the sanction of the Government of India. Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.

298. The survey for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line has also been carried out and plans and estimates are under completion. Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway.

299. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and other miscellaneous traffic over the several lines owned by the State, amounted to Rs. 32,52,749 against Rs. 28,30,638 in 1910-11, and the working expenses, to Rs. 18,48,804 against Rs. 17,14,127 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses to the gross receipts was 56·84 against 60·55 in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 14,03,945. Receipts.

300. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines and surveys during the year was Rs. 1,87,776 against Rs. 3,86,811 in 1910-11, and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,20,000. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 9,07,776 against Rs. 11,06,811 in the previous year. Expenditure.

301. The capital outlay during the year, excluding the expenditure on surveys and other miscellaneous items, was Rs. 1,48,639 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1912 was Rs. 2,51,39,292. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was 5·61 as against 4·46 in 1910-11. Deducting the one-twentieth share of surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 13,36,985 as against Rs. 10,66,088 in the previous year. General results.

Again deducting from the above sum, the guaranteed interest of Rs. 7,20,000 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,83,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 6,16,985. This represents a return of 7·16 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State, *viz.*, Rs. 86,07,852.

Accidents.

302. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 25 accidents to persons, 15 derailments and 213 other minor accidents.

General.

303. Owing to the absence of activity in the matter of railway extensions in the State for more than a dozen years past, Mysore has now one mile of railway for every 12,554 inhabitants, while the corresponding rate for all British India is one mile for every 8,873. Government have therefore decided upon the pursuit of a progressive policy during the next few years, and accorded sanction to a programme of railway construction and to the formation of a State Railway Construction department, of which, Mr. E. A. S. Bell whose services have been placed at the disposal of the State by the Government of India, has been appointed the Engineer-in-Chief.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1911-12).

Post and Telegraph Offices.

304. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 450, of which eight were head offices, 132 sub-offices and 310 branch offices. Of the 450 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 46. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.

As usual a temporary government telegraph office was opened at Hebbal for the use of the military authorities in connection with the Southern Indian Rifle Association meeting.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1911-12).

NOTE.—The figures given in this Chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1911-12 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

Cash balances.

305. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,06,23,859 against Rs. 1,06,92,799 in 1910-11.

Demand.

306. The outstanding arrears on 1st July 1911 amounted to Rs. 20,32,146 against Rs. 28,20,814 on the 1st July 1910. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,35,49,390 against Rs. 2,27,81,383 in 1910-11. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,55,81,536. Deducting the amount of Rs. 1,51,153 remitted during the year the net demand was Rs. 2,54,30,383 against Rs. 2,53,58,677 in 1910-11.

Collection.

307. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,37,03,403 against Rs. 2,33,26,531 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,38,62,020 against Rs. 3,23,09,496 in 1910-11.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

308. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 17,26,980 against Rs. 20,32,146 in 1910-11.

Variations under receipts.

309. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads, and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

The noticeable increases and decreases in the receipts are :—

Land Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 30,473. Both during 1910-11 and 1911-12 the favourable character of the seasonal conditions rendered it possible for the arrear outstandings of 1908-09 on account of the distress of that year, being realised in addition to the normal demand for the year. The difference in the receipts of the two years is however only slight.

Mining Royalty and Leases.—Increase, Rs. 1,05,040. The revenue from the Mines is liable to variations depending as it does on their output. Compared with the previous year there was larger output of gold in the Kolar Mines.

Forest Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 1,10,461. The increase is under both timber and sandalwood.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 82,129. The increase is entirely under country spirits. The decrease under duty on sale of ganja is only nominal as the revenue of last year under the head was exceptional, due to the adjustment of two years' transactions.

Stamp Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 89,775. This revenue has increased from 7·98 in 1907-08 to 9·15 lakhs in 1911-12. The large rise in 1911-12 appears both under General Stamps and Court Fee Stamps, and is due to an increase in the number of civil suits and to increased activity in monetary transactions.

Other miscellaneous receipts.—Increase, Rs. 37,095. This increase was the net result of variations in the sub-heads. The noticeable items of increase were under Educational, Registration and other departmental receipts and the items of decrease were under Mohatarfa in rural tracts and Medical receipts. The increase in the realizations from school fees accounts for the

increase under Educational receipts, and the increased revenue from Stamps is reflected in the increased receipts under Registration. The decrease under assessed taxes was in consequence of the formation of unions in rural areas, which share a portion of this revenue, and the Medical receipts which consist mainly of contributions on account of Local Fund dispensaries fluctuate from year to year according to the progress of adjustments made.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary receipts.—Decrease, Rs. 3,30,358. The decrease is chiefly under interest and is only nominal inasmuch as the interest on investments and on Government securities for the 2nd half of the year was not realized on the last day of the year as it was Sunday but on the 1st day of the succeeding year. But for this circumstance the realizations from interest would have shown an increase. The decrease from sale proceeds of water was due to less adjustments during the year of the price of water sold to the Kolar Gold Mines and to less realizations under water rates for Bangalore and Mysore cities. The falling-off in miscellaneous receipts was under unclaimed deposits.

Railways (Revenue Account). —Increase, Rs. 2,45,576. The improvement in the net receipts from railways is due to a marked rise in the gross earnings both under coaching and goods and to a moderate saving in working expenses.

Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account).—Increase, Rs. 64,925. The increase is chiefly in the revenue from the Bangalore section.

Expenditure.

310. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,18,14,792 against Rs. 2,09,23,973 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,27,91,267 against Rs. 3,23,78,436 in the previous year. It was less than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 10,70,753.

Variations under expenditure.

311. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Refunds.—Increase, Rs. 1,09,876. This increase was chiefly under Excise due to refunds to inamdars during the year being heavy on account of the settlement of arrear claims.

Revenue collection charges.—Decrease, Rs. 50,540. There was an increase in 1910-11 on account of arrear claims.

General Administration.—Increase, Rs. 82,506. This was due chiefly to the additional expenditure on account of the Economic Conference and partly to a change in the classification of accounts by which the charges of reception of important persons are transferred from the head Miscellaneous to General Administration.

Army.—Increase, Rs. 1,17,182. The excess was chiefly in connection with the Military charges relating to the Delhi Durbar.

Miscellaneous Administration.—Decrease, Rs. 2,34,332. This is due to the fact that under the revised classification in the accounts adopted from the year 1911-12, the charges on account of guests hitherto recorded under the head Miscellaneous was brought under General Administration.

Medical charges.—Decrease, Rs. 36,911. The saving under medical charges was due to the savings consequent on the appointment of the Senior Surgeon being held by a local officer on less pay and to lapses in the pay of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the post being abolished, and in the grants for supplies and services in the Sanitary department and for plague charges.

Railway Outlay.—Decrease, Rs. 2,95,388. The decrease was due to the proportionate share of General Stores balance being to the credit of the Government and therefore being deducted from the outlay, to the extent of 2·66 lakhs. In the year previous such share was due to the debit of the State.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 8,71,413. This excess was due to the fact that the budget allotment for 1911-12 was 5 lakhs more than in 1910-11

owing to pressing demands of many projects both under Civil Works and Irrigation. Some grants under Irrigation and Buildings, however, lapsed on account of the difficulty of procuring labour and contractors but the total outlay was larger than in 1910-11. Besides this there was the expenditure on the Cauvery Reservoir Works newly sanctioned during the year.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 2,28,255. The increase was the net result of two causes, *viz.*, the transfer of the charges on account of reception of important personages to the head General Administration in accordance with the new system of classification and the special expenditure of over 3 lakhs on account of the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

312. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,16,94,612 of which Rs. 35,73,520 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 78,63,927 in the Bank of Madras, and Rs. 2,57,165 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London. **Cash balance.**

313. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 2,03,08,400. **Invested surplus.**

314. The main items of indebtedness were :— **Indebtedness.**

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs rupees.*—The balance of Rs. 38,000 which remained unclaimed on the 1st of July 1911 continued to remain unclaimed during the year.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £12,00,000 sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1911 to Rs. 78,11,238. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 2,81,011. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1912 was Rs. 80,92,249, of which a sum of Rs. 80,92,200 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1911 was Rs. 67,31,353 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1911-12, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts were respectively Rs. 28,55,459, Rs. 2,372, Rs. 2,06,498, Rs. 25,26,781 and Rs. 2,712. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 72,66,189.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rupees 20 lakhs.*—To the credit of the Sinking Fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1912, Rs. 8,00,000.

315. The Retrenchment Committee which was reconstituted in April 1911 with some additional members and with the Comptroller to Government as Member and Secretary held seven meetings during the year under report and considered certain important measures of retrenchments in several spending departments of the State. The first report of the Committee proposing retrenchments to the extent of Rs. 1,33,400 was submitted to Government after the close of the year under report. **Retrenchment Committee.**

II. Excise (1911-12).

316. The following were the chief administrative measures of the year under report :— **Administrative measures.**

(1) The quinquennial arrack-carrying contract given to new contractors was brought into operation during the year.

(2) The surcharge and registration fees levied from arrack shops in the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore cities were ordered to be levied by the Excise department from 1st July 1912.

(3) Rule VI of the Foreign liquor rules was amended by the revision of the scale of fees, and the disposal of the "retail off" licenses on fixed fees was sanctioned.

(4) Revised rules were issued regulating the cutting and removal of date leaves and of dead date wood on lands at the disposal of Government other than State forests.

(5) The number of excise ranges was increased by four to provide for more effective supervision.

(6) The local cultivation of ganja from seeds obtained from Duggapad was continued during the year with better results.

(7) The Excise Training School was continued during the year.

(8) The District Excise Officers were invested with power to compound offences under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation of 1900.

(9) The retention of the Kolar Gold Fields Patrol Party was sanctioned for a further period of three years.

Distillery.

317. The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock

318. The quantity of arrack manufactured amounted to 494,016 gallons and 28 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 14,402 gallons and 26 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 508,419 gallons and 3 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the Distillery, together with the issues to Coorg and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, amounted to 486,545 gallons and 8 drams. Besides, there was a wastage of 4,173 gallons and 47 drams during the year and a quantity of 509 gallons and 50 drams was taken up for methylation, leaving a closing balance of 17,190 gallons or 19,834 gallons and 31 drams in terms of 25° U.P. at the end of the year. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 82,718 gallons and 2 drams of ordinary arrack, 82 gallons of rectified spirit, 1,540 gallons of rum, against 83,583 gallons and 9 drams, 59 gallons, and 1,803 gallons respectively in the previous year. The issue to Coorg amounted to 5,123 gallons and 31 drams of 50 over proof spirit for the three months ending June 1912, as against 10,934 gallons and 7 drams in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

319. The number of bonded depots in the State was 69 against 70 in the previous year. The number of arrack shops was 761 or 20 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

320. The consumption of arrack amounted to 387,603 gallons and 46 drams against 375,756 gallons and 20½ drams, being an increase of nearly 3 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

321. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was per head of population 3·4 drams during the year calculated on the population according to the Census of 1911 as against 3·5 during the previous year taking the population according to the census of 1901. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields the incidence per head of population decreased from 53·0, 26·0 and 74·5 to 39·9, 24·9, and 58·8 drams, respectively.

Foreign liquor.

322. The number of foreign liquor shops was 22 against 24 in the previous year, but the number of licenses issued was one more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 58. The consumption of foreign liquors fell from 39,489 gallons and 7 drams in 1910-11, to 36,317 gallons and 41 drams or by 8 per cent.

Date toddy.

323. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,587 or 8 less than in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy for these shops was 402,060 date and 4,543 cocoanut against 396,882 date and 4,052 cocoanut in the previous year, while 13,428 date and 1,322 cocoanut trees were tapped in the British territory, against 15,671 date, 1,331 cocoanut and 100 palmyra trees in the previous year. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 60·2 as against 61·4 in the preceding year, thus indicating that private trees are sought after more on account of their larger yield.

Bagani toddy.

324. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 695 against 698 in the previous year. One shop was closed in the Hassan district and four were closed in Kadur, while in Shimoga two new shops were opened. There was an increase of 658 in the number of bagani trees

tapped during the year, the total number being 16,276 against 15,618 in 1910-11.

Country malt liquors:—Beer.

325. There were two beer taverns in the Kolar district during the year both in the Gold Fields area. The consumption of country beer rose from 15,959 to 18,833 gallons thus showing that this liquor was getting into popular favour.

Akkibhoja.

326. There was no change in the number of akkibhoja shops the sale of this beverage being confined to the 35 shops in the Tirthahalli taluk of the Shimoga district as in the previous year.

Intoxicating drugs:—Ganja.

327. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 246 against 242 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,075 seers and 79 tolas against 9,684 seers and 62½ tolas in the previous year. The enhanced duty seems to have affected the consumption of the drug.

Opium.

328. Opium required for consumption in the State was as usual obtained from the storehouse at Tondiarpet, Madras. The number of shops licensed during the year was 109 as against 108 in the previous year, and the quantity consumed was 1,119 seers and 53 tolas against 1,246 seers and 20 tolas in the preceding year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

329. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,470 or 30 less than in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·74 villages and for every 1,276 persons against one shop for every 3·78 villages and for every 1,211 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

330. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees as well as arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 46,80,636 against Rs. 45,39,990 in the previous year, and the gross collections to Rs. 45,26,912 against Rs. 43,73,580, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,53,724. A sum of Rs. 14,349 was remitted against Rs. 4,516 during the previous year. The collection was 96·7 per cent as against 96·3 in 1910-11. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, tree-rent credited to other departments, and the amount paid to inamdars on account of toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 41,20,936 against Rs. 40,94,006 in the previous year.

Incidence of excise revenue.

331. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-12-9 against Re. 0-13-2·4 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-3, Re. 0-5-10, Re. 0-0-3·7 and Re. 0-0-0·3 against Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-6-5, Re. 0-0-3 and Re. 0-0-0·3 respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

332. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,33,326 against Rs. 3,36,297 in the previous year or 7·3 per cent of the gross receipts against 7·6 per cent in the previous year. The establishment charges were 5·8 per cent of the gross receipts against 5·9 per cent in the previous year.

Surplus.

333. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 37,87,610.

Protective and preventive measures.

334. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 340 against Rs. 748, and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,949 against Rs. 3,992 in the preceding year. During the year 2,053 cases affecting 2,449 persons were reported against 2,301 cases affecting 2,662 persons in the previous year. The majority of the offences was in respect of the breaches of license conditions. There was a large increase in the number of cases under offences relating to the cutting of date leaves and trees. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year 2,454 cases affecting 2,938 persons had to be dealt with during the year.

The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	527	569
Fined or compounded by Departmental officers ...	1,217	1,384
Dealt with by Magistrates	254	367
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	113	174
Total ...	2,111	2,494

At the close of the year 291 cases affecting 385 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 52 cases involving 59 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1911-12).

Stock.

335. The face value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,14,730, and stamps of the value of Rs. 4,97,892 were received from the Stamp Manufactory making a total stock of the value of Rs. 27,12,622. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 9,46,163 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 65,419 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 17,01,040.

Stamp Revenue.

336. The total amount of revenue from stamps realised was Rs. 9,15,528 against Rs. 8,26,144 in the previous year. The revenue during the year under report is the highest amount yet realised, the increase having been contributed to by all the heads 'General, Court Fee and Receipt Stamps.'

Expenditure.

337. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 63,825 against Rs. 65,370 in the previous year.

Inspection Work.

338. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of seven Munsiffs' courts, 61 taluk offices, eight Assistant Commissioner's offices, one Deputy Commissioner's office, one district treasury office, four sub-registry offices and three Magistrates' courts.

IV. State Life Insurance (1911-12).

Proposals.

339. There were 1,468 proposals during the year as against 1,496 in the previous year. Of these, 1,161 were accepted, 500 being for first insurance and 661 for further insurance. One hundred and six proposals were rejected, 56 temporarily on medical grounds and 50 finally on medical and other grounds ; and 201 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

340. Of the 1,161 policies issued, three were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,158 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 6,68,251 on a monthly premium of Rs. 2,486.

Claims during the year.

341. During the year 56 policies held by 29 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 37,808, matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years ; nine persons holding 16 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 7,396 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 1,447 ; and 92 persons holding 149 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 73,420 died during the year. Of these last, 28 died of plague, 21 of fever, 11 from lung complaints, one of heart disease, eight of diseases of the digestive organs, one of dropsy, three of cholera, two of kidney complaints and 17 of other causes.

Income and expenditure.

342. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st of July 1911 was Rs. 21,95,039. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,45,107, of which a sum of Rs. 2,74,506 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 70,601 was the interest on monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,16,489 including Rs. 6,185 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 1,10,304 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 24,23,657. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 33·75 and 1·79 as against 46·00 and 2·06 respectively in the previous year, the fall in the former being due to the comparatively smaller number of bonus claims discharged. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 32·56 per cent of the total liability as against 31·50 per cent in 1910-11.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

343. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 16,900 of which 9,212 were of first and 7,688 of further insurance,

and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 85,22,809. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 14,370 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 69,68,057, and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 24,020. Of the remaining 2,530 policies, 1,871 involving a net bonus of Rs. 11,90,835 were completely discharged, and claims on 264 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,06,866 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and twenty-one policies were not realizing premia under the rules and 174 were incomplete at the end of 1911-12. Of the 1,871 policies that were completely discharged, 1,144 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 6,32,898 were discharged by reason of the death of insured, 385 assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,55,592 by reason of insured attaining the age of 55 years, 133 assuring a bonus of Rs. 67,853 by cancellation, 165 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,18,604 by surrender, 42 assuring a bonus of Rs. 14,714 by forfeiture. Two policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonuses payable.

General.

344. Two hundred and sixty-six officers have availed themselves of the concession granted during the year of insuring at their option for more than ten per cent of their pay. Ten persons have been admitted to the Family Pension Branch securing to their respective nominees a monthly pension of Rs. 160, payable for life, and a pension of Rs. 45 payable for a term only, on a total monthly subscription of Rs. 67.

V. Government Savings Banks (1911-12).

Number of accounts.

345. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1911 was 15,098. During the year under report 2,230 new accounts were opened, 172 dead accounts were revived and 2,269 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There remained at the close of the year 15,231 accounts or 133 more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 566 with a balance of Rs. 3,20,083 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,017 with a balance of Rs. 2,02,433 were security deposits, 1,972 with Rs. 13,59,766 were deposits on behalf of minors, and the remaining 11,676 accounts with Rs. 53,83,907 were deposits by depositors in their own account. The number of dead accounts was 11,993 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 46,074.

Classification of depositors.

346. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial, and other classes among depositors were 40, 6, 3, 5, 1 and 45 respectively as against 40, 6, 3, 4, 1 and 46 in the previous year.

Deposits.

347. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 67,31,353. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 28,55,459 as against Rs. 24,31,019 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 2,372, and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,06,498. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 25,26,781 as against Rs. 26,98,739 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1911-12 was Rs. 2,712. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 72,66,189. The amount of deposits was more than that of withdrawals by Rs. 3,28,678.

Private accounts.

348. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 11,673 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 53,83,907, which gives an average balance of Rs. 461 on each account against Rs. 460 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

349. The deposit of Rs. 53,83,907 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1912 gives an average saving of 15 annas 1 pie per head of population, against Re. 1-1-6 on 30th June 1911.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1911.)

Births

350. The total number of births registered during the year was 108,399 against 93,847 in 1910, the birth rate being 19·00 per thousand of population against 17·22 in 1910 and against 17·61, the average for the previous five years. Of the number of births, 55,372 or 51·08 per cent were boys and 53,027 or 48·92 per cent girls.

Deaths.

351. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 111,943 or 19·62 per thousand of population as against 110,005 or 20·19 per thousand of population during 1910. The death rate for 1911 was higher than the previous five years' average by 1·24. The number of deaths among men was 57,244 and among women 54,699. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 19·50 among men and 19·05 among women. The largest number of deaths was in October and the smallest in April 1911. Classified according to age the heaviest mortality was, as usual, among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 71·13 among male infants and 61·61 among female infants for every thousand male and female infants, respectively, of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio among male persons was 66·56 and among female persons 52·70 per thousand of them respectively.

Causes of death.

352. The several causes of death registered in the State during 1911 as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

	1910	1911
Cholera	1,812	201
Small-pox	5,706	2,561
Plague	6,338	14,617
Fevers	47,313	49,761
Bowel-complaints	5,753	4,095
Respiratory diseases	3,588	2,890
Injuries	1,634	1,619
All other causes	37,861	36,199
Total ...	110,005	111,943

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1911.)

Inspection.

353. The work of inspection was conducted by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, the District Sanitary Officers and District Sanitary Assistants.

Sanitary works and outlay.

354. During the year a sum of Rs. 2,52,604 was spent on sanitary works, of which a sum of Rs. 81,132 was spent on works executed by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 1,71,472 on works executed by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 15,87,785. The works executed by the several municipalities were construction and repair of drains, sinking and repair of wells, construction of latrines, etc. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the most important ones were in connection with (1) forming roads and constructing drains in the Bangalore city extensions, (2) conversion of the Sunkal tank into a sewage farm in the Bangalore city, (3) laying out the extension of Shimoga town and (4) electrification of the pumping plant of the Vanivilasa Water Works at Belgola.

355. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of rank vegetation, manure and night-soil from the surroundings of houses. Manure pits were removed in 2,061 villages; stagnant pools were filled up in 570 villages; and notice boards warning people against defiling the water were put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 264 villages. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 74 villages. Village sanitation.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1911.)

356. The staff at the beginning of the year consisted of four District Sanitary Assistants, three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 107 vaccinators. Staff.

357. The total number of operations performed during the year was 74,687 against 99,211 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 24,524 as compared with the figures of 1910 and a decrease of 30,828 from the average of the previous three years. The largest number of vaccinations, *viz.*, 15,878 was in the Kolar district and the smallest, *viz.*, 4,388 in the Shimoga district. The taluk vaccinators performed 77·01 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 12·81 per cent, and the medical subordinates including the staff of the Vaccine Institute, 10·18 per cent. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was 70,742 against 88,839 during the previous year and the number of cases of re-vaccination was 3,945 against 10,372. Operations.

The number of successful cases under (1) primary and secondary vaccination and (2) re-vaccination was 66,069 and 1,864 against 82,745 and 4,587 respectively in the previous year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 11·91 against 16·02 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 19·86 in the Kolar district and the lowest, *viz.*, 6·96 in the Tumkur district.

358. The number of persons inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 71,892 against 86,669 in 1910. Of this number, 24,794 or 34·49 bore marks of successful vaccination, 29,286 or 40·74 per cent bore small-pox marks and 17,812 or 24·77 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 48,733 persons against 55,646 in the previous year. Among these, 24,167 or 49·59 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 13,666 or 28·04 per cent had small-pox marks and 10,900 or 22·37 per cent were unprotected. Inspection.

359. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 2,561 against 5,706 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 0·45 against 1·05 in the previous year. The death rate from this disease was highest in the Mysore district, being 1·29 and lowest in the Shimoga district, *viz.*, ·05. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per thousand deaths from all causes was 22·88 as compared with 51·87 in the preceding year. Small-pox.

360. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 22,686 as against Rs. 21,684 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-5-10·83 in 1911 against Re. 0-4-4·8 in the preceding year, the highest being in the Tumkur and the lowest in the Kolar district. Expenditure.

361. The Kurnool system of vaccination introduced in 1907 has been working well. Sanction was accorded to the system of granting certificates each year, to one or two patels in each taluk who evinced interest in the work of vaccination by helping the vaccinators in their villages. General.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(*Calendar year 1911.*)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

362. During the year 446 calves were inoculated, 142 for stock and experiments and 304 for the manufacture of lanoline vaccine by the Japanese method. Of the latter, seven failed and 101 were rejected owing either to unhealthy condition of vesicles or to some constitutional disease among the calves. The remaining 196 gave enough pulp for 164,927 cases or an average of 841 against 196,281 cases or an average of 1,300 cases per calf in the year 1910. Vaccine enough for 10,489 cases was also gathered from some of the stock calves so that the total quantity of lanoline vaccine manufactured during the year was enough for 175,416 cases against 203,569 cases in the year 1910.

Issue of vaccine.

363. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured a quantity sufficient for 13,481 cases was supplied to medical officers and subordinates and a quantity sufficient for 72,396 cases to the vaccinators in the State. The quantity supplied to stations outside the Mysore State was enough for 58,544 cases.

Receipts and expenditure.

364. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,026 against Rs. 3,945 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 9,471 against Rs. 8,401 in 1910.

General.

365. There was no epidemic disease of any kind among calves.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(*Calendar year 1911.*)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

366. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State on the 31st December 1911 was 149, the same as on the 31st December 1910, their classification being as follows:—

15	State-public, including 6 special hospitals.
8	State non-public.
116	Local Fund.
3	Private-aided.
2	Private non-aided.
5	Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

367. The number of beds for men and women in the 128 State-public Local Fund and private-aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the six special hospitals) was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 409 for men and 385 for women.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

368. The special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital continued to be kept open during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 53 against 61 in 1910; of this number, 44 were gentlemen (9 Europeans and 35 Indians), 8 were ladies (1 European and 7 Indians) and 1 was a child (Indian). The income from and the establishment charges on account of these wards amounted to Rs. 1,240 and Rs. 566 respectively.

Number of patients treated.

369. The number of in-patients treated in the 128 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 10,779 against 11,513, and that of out-patients was 1,152,031 against 1,211,920 in the previous year.

370. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,898	226·06	537,382	3,027·54	543,280	3,253·60
Women ...	3,935	149·78	243,536	1,506·75	247,471	1,656·53
Children ...	946	49·86	371,113	2,185·43	372,059	2,235·29
Total ...	10,779	425·70	1,152,031	6,719·72	1,162,810	7,145·42

371. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:— Nationality of patients.

	1910	*1911*
Europeans and Eurasians	15,704	13,424
Hindus	877,655	855,563
Mahomedans	270,580	245,391
Other classes	59,494	48,432

372. The chief diseases treated were as follows:— Diseases treated.

	1910	*1911*
Malarial fevers	220,002	216,529
Injuries	94,805	94,260
Diseases of the eye	141,817	85,575
Diseases of the respiratory system, other than tubercle of lungs	89,585	78,595
Rheumatic affections	44,313	42,353
Dysentery, diarrhæa and other diseases of the digestive system	242,591	236,948
Diseases of the nervous system	28,082	28,514

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated during the year was 1,565 against 1,679 in the previous year.

373. Principal operations were performed on 35,291 patients, including 45 patients that remained at the end of the previous year. Of these, 20,734 were cured, 14,392 were relieved, 30 were discharged otherwise, 87 died and 48 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of major operations performed was 1,890 against 1,987 in the previous year. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 805 against 828 in the previous year. Surgical operations.

374. Out of the 10,779 in-patients treated during the year, 6,533 were cured, 2,356 relieved, 1,058 discharged otherwise, 756 died and 76 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Disposal of in-patients.

375. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the six special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private-aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,02,355 against Rs. 4,05,663 in the previous year. Expenditure.

376. The number of midwives who were at work during the year was 110 against 107 in the previous year. They attended to 6,411 cases against 6,076 in 1910. Each midwife attended on an average to 58 cases against 56 in 1910. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was ·37 against ·74 in the previous year. Midwives.

377. The total number of patients treated in the eight State non-public and five Railway dispensaries was 53,134 against 57,540 and the number of operations performed in them was 1,454 against 2,442 in 1910. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 59 for male and 12 for female patients. State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

378. The number of Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries that administered medical relief during the year increased from 34 in 1910 to 37 during the year. The number of patients treated in them (exclusive of those treated in the vaidyasalas at Seringapatam and Davangere, of which the statistics were not furnished), was 252,745 against 259,944 in 1910. Of the total number treated during the year, 231,127 were cured, 17,952 relieved or discharged otherwise, 390 died and 3,276 continued to remain under treatment at the close of the year.

General.

379. Lt.-Col. J. Smyth, M.D., I.M.S., Senior Surgeon, reverted to the British service on the 20th May 1911, and was succeeded by Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, Officiating Senior Surgeon.

380. There were during the year some changes in the classification and prospects of the medical officers. The most important of these was the revision of the scale of pay of the Hospital Assistants. The minimum pay of these officers was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 and their promotion from one class to another was made quinquennial. The designation of "Hospital Assistant" was changed to "Sub-Assistant Surgeon" as in British India. The old grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was amalgamated with that of the Assistant Surgeons and the designation of "Civil Surgeon" was changed to "Surgeon."

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1911.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum, Bangalore.

381. On the 1st January 1911 there were 168 inmates in the Asylum and 74 (including one re-admission) were admitted during the year, making a total of 242. Of these, 32 were cured, 14 discharged otherwise, 16 died and 180 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 14 patients discharged otherwise, 12 were made over to the care of their relatives, one was sent to the Incurable Hospital and the other escaped from the Asylum.

382. Of the 32 cases of recovery the duration of attack was known in 26 cases. In 19 cases the duration was less than three months, in four cases between three and six months, in one nine months, and in the remaining two above two years. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 174·42 against 168·92 in the previous year.

Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

383. Of the 74 lunatics admitted during the year, 60 were men and 14 women; 50 were Hindus, 15 Mahomedans and 9 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 42, was of patients aged between 20 and 40 years, 13 were under 20 years of age, 15 between 40 and 60 years, and four above 60 years of age.

Causes of insanity.

384. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in 47 cases, 34 being due to physical and 13 to moral causes. Of the physical causes, ganja and epilepsy contributed each five cases; masturbation, previous attacks, congenital or hereditary causes, each four cases; and intoxicants, Bright's disease, fever, infantile convulsions, childbirth and other physical causes, each two cases. These figures being too few, do not afford an indication of all the principal causes of insanity in the State.

Criminal lunatics.

385. On the 1st January 1911 there were 25 criminal lunatics and 6 were admitted during the year, making a total of 31 (25 men and 6 women). Of these, 5 were discharged, 1 died and 25 remained at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 24·74 against 23·04 in the previous year. It is interesting to note that out of 63·34 insanes in the State including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, according to the census of 1911 only six are reported to have committed indictable offences during the year.

386. At the beginning of the year there were 45 patients and 26 were admitted during the year, making a total of 71 (42 men and 29 women.) Of these, 21 were discharged, eight died and 42 (24 men and 18 women) remained under treatment at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

387. The number of patients treated for diseases other than insanity was 158 against 96 in 1910, the daily average of the sick treated being 10·99 against 6·27 in the year previous. Health of the lunatics.

388. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour (such as weaving cloth, cumbly and tape, and gardening for men and grinding grain for women) was 39·01 against 34·14 in the previous year. The net profit from lunatic labour amounted to Rs. 202 against Rs. 267 in 1910. Employment of lunatics.

389. At the beginning of the year there were 7 patients and 9 were admitted during the year, making a total of 16 (11 men and 5 women). Of these, 10 were discharged and 6 (5 men and 1 woman) remained under treatment at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,133 was recovered from the relatives of the patients and remitted to the treasury and a sum of Rs. 39 was outstanding at the close of the year against Rs. 936 and Rs. 16 respectively in the previous year. Private patients.

390. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 24,118 against Rs. 23,824 in 1910. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 6,195 against Rs. 6,879 in the previous year. Deducting this amount as well as the sum realized from private patients and from the sale proceeds of manufactured articles, etc., the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 15,721 against Rs. 14,947 in the previous year. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 6,584 against Rs. 6,415 in 1910; on diet, Rs. 13,551 against Rs. 13,526; on contingencies, Rs. 3,148 against Rs. 3,213; and on manufacturing and gardening requisites, Rs. 835 against Rs. 670. Cost.

391. The lunatics were given treats on festive and important occasions and were generally well cared for. General.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

392. At the beginning of the year there were 24 patients (17 men and 7 women) and 45 (36 men and 9 women) were admitted during the year, making a total of 69 (53 men and 16 women). Of the total number, 38 were discharged, 7 died and 24 (17 men and 7 women) remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 18·55 against 23·57 in 1910. Strength of the Asylum.

393. No provision was made for Nastine treatment during the year. The usual treatment according to conditions and symptoms of the disease was continued. Treatment.

394. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 2,816 against Rs. 3,295 in the previous year. Cost.

395. At the beginning of the year there were no lepers of the Civil and Military Station in the Asylum. Two patients (1 man and 1 woman), admitted during the year, were still under treatment at the end of the year. The amount claimed on account of their maintenance was Rs. 92. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMAN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

396. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 765 against 654 in the previous year. Of these, 746 were cured, 5 were relieved and 14 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 17·35 against 16·28 in the previous year. In-patients.

Out-patients.

397. The total number of out-patients treated was 15,009 against 12,990 in 1910, the daily average number being 98·10 against 81·97. The numbers of in and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans nnd Eurasians ...	73	1,014	1,087
Mahomedans	51	2,272	2,323
Hindus	639	11,702	12,341
Other classes	2	21	23
Total ...	765	15,009	15,774

Surgical operations.

398. Surgical operations were performed on 1,049 patients, of whom 1,023 were cured, 20 were relieved and 6 died.

Cost.

399. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,668 against Rs. 15,139 in the previous year.

Training of midwifery scholars.

400. One pupil midwife passed out during the year and two are under training.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

401. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 715 against 646 in the previous year. Of these, 570 were cured, 43 relieved, 78 discharged otherwise, 11 died and 13 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 21·79 against 22·27 in 1910.

Out-patients.

402. The number of out-patients treated was 10,469 against 11,649 in the previous year, the daily average number treated being 96·04 against 103·26 in 1910. The numbers of in and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	7	131	138
Mahomedans	163	2,543	2,706
Hindus	473	7,519	7,992
Other classes	72	276	348
Total ...	715	10,469	11,184

Surgical operations

403. Surgical operations were performed on 833 patients, of whom 826 were cured, 4 were relieved, 2 died and 1 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

404. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,502 against Rs. 10,675 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

405. Two pupil midwives passed out during the year and three were under training.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients treated.

406. This institution is intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. The total number of patients treated during the year was 335 against 524 in 1910. Of these, 89 were treated for plague, 14 for small-pox, and 232 for other diseases. Of the 89 patients treated for plague, 52 died.

Cost.

407. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 6,199 against Rs. 6,178 in the previous year.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

408. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 866 against 656 in the previous year. Of these, 588 were cured, 180 relieved, 66 discharged otherwise, and 32 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

409. The number of out-patients treated was 8,551 against 9,125 in 1910.

Daily average.

410. The daily average number of patients treated was 71·95 men, 44·03 women and 25·26 children.

411. Of the 9,417 in and out-patients treated during the year, 5,053 were men, 2,775 women and 1,589 children. According to nationality 465 were Europeans and Eurasians, 6,776 Hindus, 1,393 Mahomedans and 783 other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

412. Of the 866 in-patients, 463 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 107 for diseases of the cornea, 61 for diseases of the iris, 52 for glaucoma, 49 for diseases of the conjunctiva, 30 for affections of the globe, and 104 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

Of the 8,551 out-patients treated, 3,752 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,155 for cornea, 969 for affections of the globe, 558 for errors in refraction, 442 for diseases of the eye lids, 366 for tumours, 340 for diseases of the iris, and the remaining 969 for other diseases of the eye.

413. Surgical operations were performed on 1,389 patients (including the six that were under treatment at the close of the previous year). Of these, 992 were cured, 348 relieved, 32 discharged otherwise and 17 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

414. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,379 against Rs. 13,984 in the year previous. Cost.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1911.)

415. One hundred and twenty-two cases relating to 346 articles were received for toxicological examination, 66 cases being of suspected human poisoning, six of abortion, 12 of cattle-poisoning, and 36 of blood and seminal stains. The remaining two were miscellaneous cases. Poisons, etc., were detected in 70 or 57·37 per cent of the cases. Toxicological analysis.

416. One hundred and sixty-three articles were received for chemical analysis, the majority of them, *viz.*, 71, being samples of water. Chemical analysis.

417. Two thousand and eighty-seven articles were received for bacteriological examination, 1,181 of them being samples of water. Cholera vibrios were detected in only two out of the 280 samples of water examined for them. The absence of cholera microbes in waters sent from cholera-infected places, is explained to be probably due to the very delicate cholera organism being killed off by the ordinary water bacteria in the course of the transit of the samples to the laboratory. Bacteriological analysis.

418. The designation of the officer in charge of the chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute was changed during the year from "Chemical Examiner and Government Bacteriologist" to "Superintendent of the Public Health Institute and Chemical Examiner to Government." General.

VIII. Plague Administration (1911-12).

419. The plague attacks and deaths during the year numbered 18,767 and 14,041 against 12,697 and 8,886 respectively during the previous year, showing an increase of 6,070 in the number of attacks and 5,155 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality per thousand of population was 2·46 against 1·62 in the previous year. The highest number of attacks and the highest number of deaths recorded in any one month was 3,121 and 2,273 respectively in October 1911 and the lowest 42 and 38 in May 1912. The Bangalore district suffered the most with 4,095 attacks and 3,366 deaths and the Kadur district the least with 742 attacks and 505 deaths. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 74·9 among men and 74·7 among women as compared with 70·1 and 69·7 respectively in 1910-11. Plague attacks and deaths.

420. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below : —

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	288	210
Mysore city	1,014	747
Bangalore district	4,095	3,366
Kolar district	3,364	2,653
Mysore district	1,618	1,163
Tumkur district	2,550	1,925
Hassan district	1,718	1,170
Shimoga district	1,618	1,093
Kadur district	742	505
Chitaldrug district	1,760	1,209
Total ...	18,767	14,041

The number of deaths among men was 7,626 and among women 6,415. As in the previous year the highest mortality (4,688) was among persons between 20 to 40 years of age and the lowest (1,109) among those above 60 years.

Preventive measures.

421. (*a*) *Evacuation.*—Evacuation of infected houses continued to be generally adopted. To enable prompt evacuation shed materials were issued free of cost to the deserving poor and at cost price to others.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—The disinfection of infected houses in the Bangalore city was with cyllin for rooms in which plague patients were isolated and with kerosine oil emulsion for the rest of the house. The total number of houses disinfected was 699 against 1,432 in the preceding year. In the Mysore city disinfection was carried on with kerosine oil emulsion, the total number of houses disinfected being 1,221. On the Kolar Gold Fields cyllin was used for the disinfection of clothes and petroleum emulsion for imperishable goods and dwellings. The chief methods of disinfection adopted in the districts were desiccation and disinfection by kerosine oil emulsion and Izal. In most of the rural parts simple measures such as cleansing, lime-washing and attending to other minor items of sanitation were adopted.

(*c*) *Destruction of rats.*—The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 1,64,010. A systematic campaign against rats was carried on in the Bangalore city till the end of December 1911.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—During the year 58,472 persons were inoculated as against 54,614 in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations, *viz.*, 16,217 was in the Bangalore district, where two special officers were employed in addition to the District Medical and Sanitary officer. In the Mysore city 16,027 persons were inoculated. Besides the Health Officer there were five special inoculating officers deputed for the Mysore city from time to time. An Assistant Surgeon was deputed as a whole-time inoculating officer on the Kolar Gold Fields. Some private gentlemen in the Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug districts rendered much assistance in making inoculation popular.

Plague hospital.

422. The following is a statement of the cases admitted to and treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Places	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city ...	104	48	46·15
Chikmagalur ...	6	4	66·67
Shimoga	17	5	29·41
Tumkur	16	4	25·00
Kolar	118	31	26·27

Staff.

423. As in the previous years special establishments were entertained temporarily for disinfection, guarding evacuated villages, etc., in the districts as necessity arose for them. The special plague establishments continued to be maintained in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Fields throughout the year.

Expenditure.

424. The total expenditure incurred from State funds during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 27,729 approximately, including establishment charges, against Rs. 45,904 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1911-12).

425. The following measures were adopted during the year for the improvement of education :—

Administrative measures and important educational events.

(1) *Reorganization of Colleges.*— Further arrangements were in progress to complete the equipment of the two first grade colleges for the B.A. Pass course in accordance with the requirements of the new University Regulations. The new Physics block of the Central College was ready for occupation in August 1911. The new building for the Chemical Laboratory was put in hand during the year and the work was in rapid progress. It is expected to be completed in a few months to enable arrangements to be made to affiliate the College in Branch II B Chemistry from the next academical year. Large amounts were spent for the equipment of the Science laboratories of the Central College. The appointment of a Natural Science Professor of European qualifications was sanctioned, and Demonstrators for Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics were appointed. An additional lecturer was also appointed in the Maharaja's College for the teaching of English. The High School department of the College was placed under a separate Head Master. The Science gallery was completed and the Shakespeare Stage was under construction. Considerable additions were also made to the College library.

(2) *Religious and moral instruction.*— Religious and moral instruction continued to be imparted regularly. In colleges the half-hour religious and moral lessons were given up for weekly lectures by Professors and Pandits. In other schools the usual programme was followed. The instruction imparted in High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and to a certain extent in Vernacular Schools where there were capable teachers, was fairly satisfactory. But in the Village Elementary Schools instruction was not quite satisfactory on account of want of capacity on the part of the teachers to handle the subject and the want of suitable text books. These drawbacks have to be remedied in course of time to produce beneficial results.

(3) *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—As in the previous year instruction was imparted in wood sloyd and paper sloyd. The number of centers for instruction in wood sloyd was 9 with 1,204 boys under training. Twelve new paper sloyd or card-board work centers were opened during the year, making the total number of paper sloyd centers 49. The total number of boys under training in these centers was 2,164. The work in the wood and paper sloyd centers are reported to have been generally satisfactory during the year.

Special vacation or normal classes were held in Mysore and Bangalore for about six weeks during the summer vacation of 1911-12 and several teachers of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools were trained in modern methods of teaching. Kindergarten methods of teaching were successfully adopted in the practising classes attached to the Normal Schools and in a few Girls' Schools including the Primary department of the Maharani's College, Mysore. Some of the Village Elementary Schools maintained school gardens for nature study and in several others small flower or vegetable gardens were laid out.

(4) The Mysore city municipality was relieved of the cost of secondary education with a view to enable the municipality to open more primary schools and to improve the existing ones.

(5) The Mysore Text Book Committee was reconstituted and the rules for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination were modified.

(6) A set of rules was framed for the grant of scholarships to Mahomedan girls and widow pupils reading in the IV and V Vernacular classes of Government and aided Girls' Schools.

(7) A third Assistant Deputy Inspector for Kannada Schools was sanctioned for the Mysore district.

(8) A scheme for the opening of an English training class in the Normal School, Mysore, was sanctioned. Under this scheme a number of matriculate and non-matriculate teachers will be trained every year in modern methods of teaching.

(9) The number of scholarships awardable for the B. A. Honours course every year was raised from four to six.

(10) Out of the special grant of Rs. 5,000, twenty-eight new Village Elementary Schools were opened during the year.

(11) In connection with the current year's budget Government have sanctioned a sum of one lakh of rupees for village school buildings, another lakh for the expansion of primary education in the State and a sum of Rs. 60,000 for the improvement of technical education.

(12) A scheme for the award of the Secondary School Leaving Certificates has been recently sanctioned.

Number of schools and scholars.

426. The number of public institutions increased from 2,460 to 2,567 and their attendance from 115,249 to 123,491; the number of private institutions increased from 1,807 to 1,911 and their attendance from 22,904 to 25,723. The total number of institutions both public and private rose from 4,267 to 4,478 and their attendance from 138,153 to 149,214. The average daily attendance at public institutions was 84,779 or 74·87 per cent of the average monthly rolls against 82,776 or 72·31 per cent in 1910-11. There was one school to every 6·58 square miles of the area and to every 1,274 persons of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 30·1 and 6·2 respectively against 27·9 and 5·7 in 1910-11. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the population of school-going age rose from 16·9 to 18·3.

Proportion of scholars to population.

427. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from one in 39 to one in 38, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, one in 28 and Kadur the lowest proportion, *viz.*, one in 45 as against one in 30 and one in 50 respectively in 1910-11. In the percentages of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Bangalore took the first place, Tumkur came next in order and Kadur the last. Bangalore took the first rank also in the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Tumkur and Kolar came next in order and Kadur the last.

Number of pupils according to sex.

428. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1911-12 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions:—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges	6	2	566	12
High Schools	14	2	3,794	42
Middle Schools	216	76	27,647	8,045
Primary Schools	1,955	222	64,325	15,850
Normal Schools	3	2	181	19
Kindergarten School	1	...	9	1
Industrial Schools	21	1	1,134	121
Sanskrit Schools	40	...	1,529	18
Commercial Schools	3	...	112	7
Engineering School	1	...	46	...
Schools for the deaf mutes, and the blind	2	...	32	...
Total ...	2,262	305	99,375	24,116
Private Institutions for pupils of both sexes	1,911		24,949	774

Nationality of scholars.

429. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 581 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,549 were Native Christians, 124,108 were Hindus, 19,357 were Mahomedans and 2,619 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·3 in the case of Hindus, 6·6 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·4 in the case of Native Christians, 11·1 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 2·9 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 24,890, was made up of 321 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,091 Native Christians, 4,867 Mahomedans, 8 Parsees, 7,475 Brahmins, 264 Kshatriyas, 1,051 Vaisyas, 2,754 Lingayets, 261 Jains, 6,153 other high caste Hindus, 369 low caste Hindus and 276 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 0·70 in the case of Hindus, 3·5 in the case of Mahomedans, 6·9 in the case of Native Christians, 15·4 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 0·65 in the case of others.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

430. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven, but their strength increased from 514 to 547. Of the seven schools, five were aided and two unaided. For Mahomedan boys there were five Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,035 pupils, 48 Hindustani middle schools with 3,683 pupils and 180 primary schools with 6,283 pupils. For Mahomedan girls there were 26 middle schools with 1,748 pupils and 59 primary schools with 2,060 pupils. The number of schools for depressed castes such as Madigas and Holeyas increased from 95 to 102 and their strength from 2,247 to 2,581. Of these schools, 58 were departmental, 38 aided and 6 unaided. Again, of the 102 schools, 7 were middle and the rest were primary schools. Of the 2,581 pupils 329 were girls. Seven students from the Taluk Kannada Panchama School appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and all the seven passed, five taking the first class. A league known as the Panchama Education League composed of gentlemen interested in the spread of Panchama education has been started in Mysore and monthly fees, etc., are paid to poor Panchama boys. Under the auspices of this league two meetings of the Holeya community were convened in April 1912, one at Belur and the other at Melkote, and the leading men of the community were encouraged to send their children to schools. The number of schools for Lambanis decreased from 11 to 10, and their attendance from 210 to 187 of whom 11 were girls. Of these 10 schools, 2 were in the Tumkur district, 7 in the Mysore district, and 1 was in the Hassan district. Two of the Lambani boys were learning English.

School for Korachars.

431. A school for Korachars was started at Chelur in the Tumkur district by the Police department with 12 boys and 9 girls. This school was in a good condition under the management of a constable teacher.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

432. Of the public schools in the State, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 was a Kannada college, 40 were Sanskrit schools, 122 Anglo-Kannada schools, 7 Anglo-Tamil schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 6 English middle schools, 72 Kannada middle schools, 2 Tamil middle schools, 3 Telugu middle schools and 74 Hindustani middle schools. Of the 1,955 public primary schools for boys 1,774 were Kannada schools, 180 Hindustani schools and 1 was a Mahratti school. Of the 221 primary schools for girls, 160 were Kannada schools, 59 Hindustani schools, 2 Tamil schools and 1 was a Mahratti school. In the remaining public institutions which are English colleges, High Schools and special schools, instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernaculars or classical languages. Of the 1911 private institutions, 6 taught Sanskrit (advanced), 1,899 a vernacular and 6 the Koran.

In the public schools instruction was given to 13,756 pupils in English, to 10,314 in a classical language and to 117,135 in a vernacular language. Of the 25,723 pupils in private institutions, 163 learnt English, 210 a classical language and 25,350 a vernacular language.

433. There were three English and five oriental institutions for collegiate education, 16 High Schools and 292 middle schools for secondary education and 2,177 public schools for primary education. Standard of education.

434. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
Boys	2·12	2·28	10·17	10·40	4·22	4 14	16·36	16·11	67·13	67·07
Girls	0·19	0·15	2·02	1·84	2·50	2·61	10·41	10·47	84·88	84·93

435. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day labourers and artizans increased from 70 to 74, of which 68 were aided and six unaided. Of the 74 schools 48 were Kannada schools, 14 Hindustani schools, one was a Telugu school and 11 were Panchama schools. These schools are reported to have done fairly good work during the year. Night schools.

436. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules, increased from 165 to 202 and their strength from 3,300 to 4,719, of whom 361 were girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools which are otherwise called private institutions increased as already stated from 1,807 to 1,911 and their attendance from 22,904 to 25,723. Village indigenous schools.

437. As in the previous year, there were three Government normal schools for masters, *viz.*, the schools at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga and two normal schools for mistresses, *viz.*, the Training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the aided Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. The total number of masters under training was 181 against 177 and that of mistresses 19 against 25 in the previous year. Normal schools.

In the Mysore Normal School, which is the largest training institution in the State, teachers are trained for the Pandits, Moulvis and the Upper Secondary Examinations, the Upper and Lower Secondary training examination, the Madras Technical examinations and the examination in practical agriculture. The opening of an English training class for the training of matriculates and those that have gone through a part of the High School course was sanctioned and the class has since been opened. By this arrangement trained teachers will be provided for Anglo-Vernacular and Middle Schools. The number of candidates on the rolls of this school on the 30th June 1902 was 133. Of these, 76 were teachers employed in Government schools and the rest were private students. The number of students in the Kannada practising section of the Mysore Normal School increased from 182 to 204. Kindergarten methods of teaching are adopted in this practising school and nature study and manual occupations such as paper-folding, clay modelling, map-drawing, card-board and rattan work are being successfully taught. A school garden is also maintained in a good condition. In the special music class attached to this school there were 10 students against 12 in 1910-11, who made satisfactory progress in their studies.

The number on the rolls of the normal schools at Shimoga and Kolar which train teachers for the Lower Secondary training examination was 29 and 32 against 21 and 23 respectively in 1910-11.

In the Training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, female teachers are trained for the Lower and Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination. The number on the rolls of this institution on the 30th June 1912 was seven. For the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade held in March 1912, two girls appeared and one passed and for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary Grade held in the same month seven girls appeared and six passed.

The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore, trains female teachers for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. The number on its rolls decreased from 18 to 12. All the eight candidates that went up for the theoretical portion of the Lower Secondary Training Certificate Examination were successful. Fifteen candidates appeared for the practical portion of the same examination and 11 passed and all the five candidates who appeared for the examination for proficiency in sewing passed. These results are very satisfactory.

Industrial schools.

438. The number of industrial schools in the State increased from 20 to 22 and their attendance from 1,234 to 1,256, of whom 122 were girls. The two new industrial schools started during the year were the Tiptur Panchama Industrial school and the Panchama Branch Weaving class at Kadalegere near Melkote. Of the 22 industrial schools 7 were under Government management, 11 were aided industrial schools for boys, 1 was an aided industrial school for girls and 3 were unaided schools for boys.

The number on the rolls of the Government Industrial School, Mysore, increased from 166 to 176. Of these, 78 were in the carpentry section, 23 in the mechanic class, 15 in the smithy class, 35 in the rattan section and 25 in the drawing class. The results of the school in the Madras Technical examinations were satisfactory. The pottery section of this school was placed under the management of the school committee in June 1911. The Government Industrial School at Channapatna continued to do good work. The number on its rolls increased from 63 to 75, of whom 22 were in the carpentry class, 25 in the lacquer work section, 5 in the nature imitation section, 7 in the blacksmith and musical wire section and 16 in the drawing class. Of the 75 students, 28 attended the night school for general education. During the year 6 boys became proficient in the local industries, 3 in lacquer work, 2 in carpentry and 1 in the musical wire making. In the industrial school at Sagar there were 12 boys against 13 in 1910-11, learning carpentry and smithy work. The carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur had 35 pupils on its rolls with a blacksmith recently appointed. The three Government weaving schools in the State, *viz.*, the schools at Dodballapur, Chiknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru had 32, 60 and 21 pupils on the rolls against 51,24 and 21 in 1910-11.

Of the 12 aided industrial schools in the State, the Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Dharma Pathasala, Bangalore, the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Tumkur, the Methodist Episcopal Industrial School, Kolar, and the weaving school, Hole-Narsipur, did good work during the year. The subjects taught were carpentry, cane work, drawing, clay modelling, black board exercises, brush work, rope making, masonry, and fitting. A novel industry in shells was introduced in the Lakshminarasimha Dharma Pathasala In the Melkote industrial school, weaving, dyeing, tailoring, embroidery, printing, binding and drawing were taught. The Superintendent of the school has opened a weaving class for the benefit of the Panchamas at Kadaligere. In the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Industrial School, Hassan, there were 105 girls, of whom 43 girls were proficient in cap-making industry and 36 were learning the art. A few of these were also able to knit stockings, jerseys, etc. A class for teaching plain and fancy needle-work was started at the end of the year.

The Tiptur Panchama unaided industrial school had eight pupils on its rolls and they all learnt the making of Indian shoes and sandals. The Mahadev Industrial School, Bangalore, had 22 pupils on its rolls who were taught carpentry, rattan work and drawing. The weaving school at Chitaldrug had 21 pupils on its rolls learning carpentry, rattan work, weaving and matting. All these three industrial schools are now aided by Government.

Agricultural instruction.

439. The agricultural farm attached to the Normal School, Mysore, continued to do good work during the year. The following crops were raised :— Mysore jola, kar ragi, castor, gingelly, groundnuts, cotton, togari, horse gram chillies, tobacco and several kinds of vegetables. The yield from cotton was good but that of ragi was somewhat less than in the previous year. The outturn from groundnuts was fair but that from castor, togari and gingelly

was poor. The income from the farm was Rs. 433 against Rs. 454 in 1910-11. Twenty-five students were sent up for the examination in practical agriculture and 15 passed. Small school gardens were maintained in a few of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

Schools for special instruction.

440. The Engineering school, Mysore, had 46 pupils on its rolls, of whom 17 were in the senior sub-overseer class and 29 in the junior class. Of these in the junior class three were shekdari candidates. A separate carpentry section was opened in the school and a separate hostel was also started for the benefit of the students. Ten students of the senior class appeared for the Madras Technical examinations in different subjects of advanced grades and the results are not yet published.

The number of commercial schools increased from two to three. Of these two were aided and one was unaided. The aided Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, had 31 pupils on its rolls, who were taught type-writing, shorthand and book-keeping. For the Madras Technical examinations in type-writing 4 appeared for the intermediate grade and 15 for the elementary grade and 2 passed in the former examination and 10 in the latter. Four students also passed book-keeping of the elementary grade. The aided Commercial High School, Bangalore, had an attendance of 158 pupils. The Public Works Department Accountants' class was abolished during the year. There were nine sections in the school, *viz.*, book-keeping, type-writing, correspondence, shorthand, banking, commercial history and geography, commercial law, esperanto and the Kannada section. The unaided commercial school, Siddikatta, Bangalore, was newly started and its strength on the 30th June 1912 was 15.

The school for the deaf-mutes at Mysore had 13 pupils on its rolls against 14 in 1910-11. Of these, two read Kannada Reader No. II, three Kannada Reader No. I and one the Kannada Primer. All the six were able to write to dictation from lip reading. In Arithmetic two deaf-mutes knew the four simple rules and compound addition and two others knew simple addition and subtraction. All the 13 students learnt rattan work in which five made appreciable progress. Three deaf-mutes also practised weaving and one learnt tailoring

The school for the blind at Mysore had 19 pupils on its rolls against 18 in 1910-11. Of these, two had completed the elementary course in Kannada and were able to read fluently and explain passages from the Kannada Readers as well as from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. In Arithmetic they knew the four compound rules and simple proportion. Two blind students commenced studying English. Four blind boys completed the III standard course and eight others learnt the Braille alphabet. The blind boys also received instruction in rattan work, tape-weaving and music, which last was their favourite subject.

The unaided Kindergarten school at Chitaldrug is reported to have done good work under the presidentship of the Deputy Commissioner. The strength of the school was 10, of whom one was a girl. A monthly grant of Rs. 5 has been sanctioned to this school from the beginning of July 1912.

Results of examinations.

441. In the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University 56 out of 75 candidates sent up passed the English Language branch with 2 in the first class, and 66 out of 72 sent up passed the Second Language branch with 3 in the first class. In the Science branches 59 passed out of 92 sent up, *viz.*, 27 out of 44 in Physics (with one first class), 9 out of 19 in Mathematics (with one first class), 6 out of 8 in Geology, and 17 out of 21 in History. In the Intermediate Examination of 1912, fifty-two candidates out of 132 examined passed, of whom 6 were placed in the first class. In the Matriculation Examination of 1912, out of 312 candidates examined from the 11 Government High Schools, 72 or 23 per cent passed. From the five aided High Schools, 121 candidates were examined, of whom 31 or 25·6 per cent passed. For the English Lower Secondary Examination 1,290 candidates were sent up, of whom 667 passed: 32 in the first class, 321 in the second class and 314 in English only.

In the Vidwat Examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit 27 candidates passed out of 41 examined, of whom 9 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and the remaining 18 were private candidates. Out of those 27 successful candidates 4 passed in Rigveda, 2 in Yajurveda, 6 in Jyotisha, 3 in Dharmasastra, 2 in Tarka, 9 in Vedanta and 1 in Sahitya.

At the Kannada Pandits' Examination for proficiency in Kannada six candidates were examined and two passed. At the Moulvis' Examination for proficiency in Arabic, three candidates were examined, of whom one passed. For the Vernacular Upper Secondry Examination 41 candidates appeared, of whom 26 passed. For the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 1,867 candidates appeared and 875 passed: 10 in the first class, 734 in the second class, 32 in Sanskrit only, 4 in Persian and 1 in Urdu only. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' Examination in Sanskrit, 299 candidates appeared and 153 passed.

At the examination for the Teachers' Certificates, 16 out of 20 passed in the Upper Secondary grade including one female candidate and 63 out of 95 passed in the Lower Secondary grade including 17 female candidates. For the examination in practical agriculture 25 candidates appeared and 15 passed and for the examination for proficiency in sewing 5 appeared and all the 5 passed.

Students' hostels.

442. The number of hostels or boarding houses for students remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 23. The total number of boarders in these hostels was 1,115 against 1,125 in 1910-11. Of the 1,115 boarders, 799 were boys and 316 girls. Of the total number of boarders 158 were in the college classes, 218 in the high school classes, 266 in the middle school classes, 259 in primary schools and 214 in special schools.

Physical education.

443. Due attention was paid to the imparting of physical instruction to the students. About 20 students of the Central College practised gymnastics steadily and 3 of them turned out good gymnasts. Athletic sports were held in the College premises on the 12th December 1911 and the various events were keenly contested. Foot-ball was played with great enthusiasm by the College students. In the Maharaja's College, increased interest was displayed by the boys in gymnastics and field games. A gymnastic competition was held in March 1912 and H. H. the Maharaja was pleased to pay a private visit to the College on the occasion and presented silver and bronze medals to the winners in the several events. In the Maharani's College, the lady teachers and senior girls took active interest in tennis and badminton.

Controlling agencies.

444. On the demise of Mr. J. Weir, Inspector-General of Education, at the end of July 1911, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Member of Council, was placed in charge of the Education department in addition to his own duties as Councillor. Towards the end of the official year, Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., was appointed to act as Inspector-General of Education and he took charge of the office on the 19th June 1912. The inspecting staff consisted of two Circle Inspectors, nine Deputy Inspectors, of whom one was for Hindustani schools and thirteen Assistant Deputy Inspectors of whom two were for Hindustani schools and one was for Sanskrit schools. A fair amount of inspection work was done during the year.

445. The village school committees continued to do good work during the year. In the majority of cases they were very helpful in checking unauthorised absence of teachers and in regulating school attendance. The committees rendered useful service in bringing to the notice of the department the needs of the schools entrusted to their supervision and also took steps to provide accommodation for schools and teachers.

446. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction in Mysore during 1911-12, was Rs. 19,48,018 against Rs. 18,79,133 in 1910-11. The main items of expenditure are given below:— Expenditure on public instruction.

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,61,935	...	4,15,481	30,802	31,268	1,26,341	10,37,827
For women ...	10,949	...	1,28,920	70,765	4,905	1,570	2,17,109
Total ...	1,72,884	...	5,44,401	3,73,567	36,173	1,27,911	12,54,936

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,335	90,714	98,117	2,78,926	68,899	1,39,091	6,93,082

447. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below:— Sources of expenditure.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds ...	11,23,189	11,73,620	59·77	60·25
Local Funds ...	3,47,824	3,52,641	18·51	18·10
Municipal Funds ...	28,031	28,648	1·49	1·47
Fees	1,45,375	1,59,397	7·74	8·18
All other sources ...	2,34,714	2,33,712	12·49	12·00
Total ...	18,79,133	19,48,018	100·00	100·00

Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·88 per cent, high schools for boys 8·34 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·99 per cent, primary schools for boys 15·54 per cent, girls' schools 10·25 per cent and special schools 8·42 per cent.

448. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-5-6 to Re. 0-5-8 of which State Revenues provided Re. 0-3-5 as

against Re. 0-3-4. Of the total expenditure on education a sum of Rs. 12,39,506 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 5,491 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 3,44,176 on aided institutions and Rs. 13,587 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 10-6-11 against Rs. 9-12-9 in 1910-11. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 13-9-2 of which a sum of Rs. 3-13-5 was met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1-0-8 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1910-11 being Rs. 13-10-10, Rs. 4-2-3 and Rs. 1-1-6 respectively. In the unaided schools the cost was Rs. 7-14-2 against Rs. 5-1-6 in 1910-11. Taking all classes of institutions together the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 11-0-10 against Rs. 10-7-3 in 1910-11.

Outlay on English Colleges and schools.

449. The expenditure on English colleges was Rs. 1,48,332, of which Rs. 90,564 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 48,285 on the Maharaja's College, and Rs. 9,483 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 368-2-4 for the Central College, Rs. 271-2-7 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 4,742 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,62,529, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 45-8-2.

Expenditure on primary education.

450. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 3,02,802 against Rs. 2,85,710 in 1910-11. The percentage of expenditure on primary schools for boys to the total expenditure on education was 15·54 against 15·20 in 1910-11.

Expenditure on female education.

451. The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,30,596 against Rs. 2,31,983 in 1910-11 and it was met from the following sources : —

	Rs.
State Funds	1,50,679
Local Funds	10,751
Municipal Funds	2,326
Fees	3,066
All other sources	63,774
Total ...	2,30,596

The income from fees was chiefly from the schools for Europeans and Eurasians as no fees are levied in other girls' schools.

Expenditure on Students' hostels.

452. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 83,203 against Rs. 91,597 in 1910-11. Of this amount Rs. 68,711 were spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 14,492 on hostels for girls. The cost was met as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	7,836
Municipal Funds	72
Subscriptions and endowments	30,513
Fees	44,782
Total ...	83,203

Scholarships.

453. The total amount disbursed in the shape of scholarships during the year was Rs. 98,117 or 5·03 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 15,845, in professional colleges Rs. 42,904, in secondary schools Rs. 16,952, in primary schools Rs. 297 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 22,119. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State and in India was Rs. 27,543 of which a sum of Rs. 10,149 was for medicine, Rs. 3,540 for engineering, Rs. 6,220 for technical arts and commercial subjects, Rs. 1,650 for forestry, Rs. 495 for training in the Teachers' College, Rs. 113 for sanitary science and Rs. 341 for agriculture. A sum of Rs. 5,035 was spent on account of a student studying for Law in England.

The amount spent on the Damodar Dass scholarships for scientific research and technical education during the year was Rs. 26,273. Ten

students held these scholarships at the beginning of the year in England and on the continent of Europe and America. Of these, three returned during the year after completing their course. One of them completed the course in electrical engineering, one in agriculture and the third in agricultural chemistry. It is very unfortunate that one of these three, Mr. B. Venkata Rao, who successfully underwent training in agricultural chemistry in Germany, died at Bombay on his return after completing his course. Of the remaining seven students two were studying medicine, one was studying mechanical engineering in England, one mining and metallurgy, one electrical engineering, one forestry in England and one electrical engineering in America.

The number of scholarships awarded to widow pupils during the year was 40, of which 3 were held in high school classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

For Mahomedan students 37 scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 and amounting in all to Rs. 1,339 were awarded during the year. Six scholarships amounting to Rs. 240 were also granted from the Gumbuz fund. Of the total number of 43 scholarships awarded 6 were held in college classes, 35 in high school classes and 2 in middle schools. In addition seven Mahomedan students were awarded scholarships of Rs. 25 each in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

The amount spent on Pallegar scholarships was Rs. 392 against Rs. 276 in 1910-11.

Grants-in-aid.

454. The expenditure on grants-in-aid during the year amounted to Rs. 1,37,764 or 7·07 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,38,371 or 7·36 per cent in 1910-11. The contributions from the various funds were as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,04,692
Village School Fund	3,820
Local Funds General	18,970
Municipal Funds	10,282
Total ...	1,37,764

From the State Funds a sum of Rs. 13,820 was allotted to High Schools, Rs. 13,083 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 3,276 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 18,599 to Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 21,598 to Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 16,584 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 8,520 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 8,021 to students' homes and Rs. 1,191 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

455. A sum of Rs. 10,411 was spent on account of grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture, of which Rs. 8,944 was allotted for building works and Rs. 1,467 for furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

456. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings was Rs. 2,59,915 against Rs. 2,44,127 in 1910-11. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,24,659 was spent from the P. W. Budget on colleges, high schools and special schools, Rs. 25,321 on taluk school buildings and Rs. 9,935 on village school buildings. The important works that were completed or in progress during the year were :—

(1) The new buildings of the Physical Science Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.

(2) The new buildings for the Chemistry Laboratory of the Central College.

(3) New buildings for the Bangalore High School.

(4) New buildings of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

(5) Extension of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug High Schools.

(6) Additional block for the Tumkur Students' Home.

(7) Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Malleswaram, Bangalore, Srinivaspur, Chitaldrug, Seringapatam, Krishnarajpete and Saklespur.

(8) Buildings for the girls' schools at Chitaldrug and Kolar and for the taluk Kannada boys' school at Closepet.

(9) Buildings for the sloyd class at Chitaldrug.

Seven village school buildings were completed during the year and five buildings were undertaken.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1911-12).

Encouragement to Authors.

457. The expenditure on account of encouragement to authors was Rs. 3,708 against Rs. 3,974 in 1910-11. The chief items of expenditure are given below :—

Rupees 800 was paid as the usual annual subscription to the *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi*, Rs. 500 to the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 to the *Karnataka Chandrike*, Rs. 225 to the *Subebahar*, Rs. 210 to the *Educational Review*, and Rs. 115 to the *Indian Education*. A sum of Rs. 98 was paid for 14 copies of the *Rig Veda*, Volume VII, and Rs. 562 for purchasing 100 copies of the *Vasishta Ramayana*, Parts I and III by Gunda Sastri. Hundred copies of the Handbook of Morals by M. Krishnamachari at a cost of Rs. 103, one hundred copies of Ancient India by S. Krishnaswamy Ayangar at a cost of Rs. 403, one hundred copies of Noble Path by Gould at a cost of Rs. 113 and 50 copies of Elementary Botany in Kannada by K. Rangachar at a cost of Rs. 75, were also purchased during the year.

III. Literature (1911-12).

Publications Registered.

458. During the year, 119 books (including periodicals) were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867, as against 145 in the previous year. Of these, 86 were in the Vernacular languages spoken in the State, 9 in English and other European languages, 10 in Sanskrit and 14 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 68 publications as against 71 in the previous year.

459. Arranged according to subject matter, thirty-five were works on religion, one was on science, four were on law and two on philosophy; four treated of poetry, one of art, nine of language; and history, geography, drama and fiction were represented by four, two, eight and seven works respectively. There were two periodical and 40 miscellaneous books.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1911-12).

460. The number of muzrai institutions in the State was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,54,000 including grants sanctioned during the current year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of the institutions enjoyed land inams also. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India received from the State cash grants amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum. Number of muzrai institutions.

461. The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 5,96,954 and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,93,974 as against Rs. 6,17,593 and Rs. 3,50,011 in 1910-11. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 20,99,814. Receipts and expenditure.

One hundred and thirty-two muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 68,686 the cost being met from their funds supplemented by contributions from devotees and by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,520 from the State.

462. The management of the Vyasarayaswami, the Uttaradi, the Sivaganga, the Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli and the Bisagni matts continued to be in the hands of Government. The Sampige matt at Bandigade in the Koppa taluk was taken under Government management during the year. His Holiness Sri Sachidananda Sivabhinava Narasimha Bharati Swamigalu of the Sri Sringeri matt passed away on the 20th March 1912 and in a Proclamation issued on the occasion, expression was given to the sense of the loss caused thereby to the Hindu world and religion. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to recognise, in accordance with the wishes of His Holiness the late Swamigalu, the succession of Vedamurthi Narasimha Sastri, who on the 7th April 1912 was duly consecrated and installed under the titular name of Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati. The succession of Vedamurthi Sethuramacharya to the Peeta of the Sri Uttaradi matt as His Holiness Sri Satya Dhyana Thirtha Swamigalu, was also recognised during the year under report. Matts.

463. The income of this charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,101-5-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,908-9-1. There were, on the 30th June 1912, 159 recipients of the charity, of whom, 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians, 18 Brahmins. Prince Gulam Mahomed Charities.

464. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the mansoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam, were as usual preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith duly performed. *In the langarkhana* attached to this institution, 174 poor persons were paid monthly stipends. A sum of Rs. 360 is being annually disbursed out of the gumbuz funds for granting scholarships to Mahomedan students. The Gumbuz.

465. The Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar, maintained out of the gumbuz and other funds, and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore, continued to do good work during the year. Educational institutions.

466. The encouragement given to private individuals for depositing money with Government at a favourable rate of interest for charitable objects was considerably taken advantage of and a sum of Rs. 45,600 was invested with Government during the year for the support of religious and charitable institutions. The total amount deposited till the 30th June 1912 was Rs. 2,45,100 exclusive of the sum of Rs 3,27,350, which had been already deposited with Government prior to the revision of the rules for receiving such deposits in 1908. Deposits by private individuals.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

467. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State:—

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City ...	600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ..	225
5. The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6. The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote ...	120
7. The Ganesha festival in the Sanskrit College, Bangalore ...	25

Inspection.

468. During the year, the Muzrai Superintendent toured in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Kadur.

II. Amrut Mahal (1911-12).

Health of cattle.

469. Owing to the unfavourable season there was insufficient supply of grass and water in the kavals. The general condition of the cattle was good as no diseases of a virulent type prevailed among the herds in an epidemic form. The deaths were mostly from old age and debility and from wild beasts, to which, 199 and 130 head of cattle respectively succumbed. There were also a few deaths from black-quarter and lung disease which, however, did not prevail in a severe form as timely preventive measures were adopted.

Stock.

470. At the beginning of the year under report, the strength was 7,804, which with 1,827 births and one steer rejoined during the year, came up to 9,632 head of cattle. Of these, 478 were sold, 735 died and 12 were written off the accounts for various reasons. There remained at the close of the year 8,407 head of cattle of all ages and descriptions.

Sheep.

471. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 312 sheep, and 155 lambs were born and 28 were received back from the Bangalore Palace during the year, making a total of 495 sheep and lambs together. Of these, 57 died and 123 were sold for Rs. 375 leaving 315 at the close of the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

472. The total collections under all heads including arrears were Rs. 61,402 approximately, of which, Rs. 13,950 was from *terige*, Rs. 44,898 from sale of cattle, Rs. 513 from hides, and Rs. 2,041 from miscellaneous items. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 32,724 against Rs. 31,188 in the previous year.

Improvements.

473. Some important kattes of some of the kavals in the Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts were restored. With the aid of this department 478 acres of land were cleared of lantana and prickly pear. An area of 1,518 acres of the kavals were brought under grain cultivation and a sum of Rs. 1,627 was realized from the produce thereof.

General.

474. Six bulls were supplied to the Coorg Administration and five to the raiyats of the State for breeding purposes. Seventeen samples of fleece of government sheep were exhibited at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition during the Dasara season.

III. Archæology (1911-12).

General.

475. During the year the printing of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola volume was completed and the work of preparing the general index to the volumes of Epigraphia Carnatica shewed fair progress.

Inscriptions.

476. The Officer in charge of archæological researches made a tour in some of the taluks of the Mysore district to gather additional information in connection with the revised edition of inscriptions in the Mysore district and

also inspected some temples in the Chitaldrug and Kadur districts for the preparation of the architectural portfolio.

Altogether, the number of new records copied during the year under report was 535 exclusive of the labels below figures in stone, copper, or mortar, and inscriptions on temple bells, which in all made up a total of 400. The major portion of the number of recorded copies was in Kannada; while a few were in Tamil, Telugu, Nagari, Maratti, Persian and English characters.

Most of the records copied could be assigned to specific dynasties, such as Gangas, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas, Vijayanagar and Mysore; and the remaining few relate to the Nayaks of Madura, the Setupatis of Ramnad, the Mahrattas, and to the Ummattur, Yelahanka, Belur, Talkad, Solur (new) and Krishnarajpete chiefs. Two records refer to the minor chiefs of Kolar and Sivagur.

A set of copper plates of the reign of Durvinita belonging to the Ganga dynasty deserves special mention, as it gives more details regarding the said king and also enables the correct interpretation of some of the expressions occurring in other Ganga plates. The inscriptions belonging to the reign of Vishnuvardhna of the Hoysala dynasty are of great historical value as they supply information regarding the consecration of the temple of Sri Kirtinarayana at Talkad and the construction by that king of Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote, in the beginning of the 12th Century A. D. Another inscription of the reign of Bellala II affords valuable evidence of the Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Seringapatam before 1210 A. D., the earliest of the hitherto known records being of the middle of the 15th century. The Mysore inscriptions include a set of copper plates by Chicca Deva Raja Wadiyar giving the genealogy of the Mysore Kings and by Krishna Raja Wadiyar III recording grants made by the latter to temples.

Coins.

477. During the year under report 830 coins were examined; of these, 282 were gold, three silver and the remaining copper. The gold coins were found near Herigonigere, Honnali taluk, Shimoga district, and consisted of 186 varahas, 95 half varahas, both relating to the Vijayanagar Kings, and one Virarayapanam of the west coast of India. Of these, 7 varahas and 46 half varahas represent Krishna Deva Raya (1509-29); 58 varahas and 46 half varahas, Achyuta Raya (1530-42); and 121 varahas and 3 half varahas, Sadasiva Raya (1543-67). The remaining 3 silver and 545 copper coins were found in Brahmana Taruve village, Nagar taluk, Shimoga district. Of the former, two are rupees issued by the East India Company bearing the name of the Moghul Emperor Shah Alum and the third Raya rupee of Mysore which followed the type of the East India Company rupee. Of the copper coins, one is blank, 155 belong to Mysore and 389 to the East India Company.

Ancient manuscripts.

478. Three manuscript works were examined during the year under report. Of these, one named Traivarnikachara is a Jain law book in Sanskrit by Nemichandra who probably flourished in the 15th century A. D.; another named Bhujabalicharite is a Kannada poem composed about 1612 A.D. by the Jain poet Panchabana, giving an account of Bhujabali, or Gommata, son of Vrishabha, the first Thirthankara; and the third manuscript named Bharatesa-vaibhava is a Jaina work written in 1660 by Ratnakara Siddha, giving an account of Bharata, another son of the said first Thirthankara.

IV. Government Press (1911-12).

General.

479. During the latter part of the year under report the Superintendent of the Government Press was on deputation to England with two Press Probationers who were required to undergo the probationer's training in the printing art for a period of three years and who were accordingly placed in the establishment of Messrs. Suttley and Silverlock, Ltd., of Blackfriars Road, London, a firm, whose wide range of work in letterpress and

lithographic printing and book-binding, is expected to afford the probationers a thorough practical acquaintance with the technicalities of the business.

Additional plant.

480. For various purposes connected with the press, machinery with accessories of the value of Rs. 5,084 were purchased during the year and added to the stock. A quantity of 4,966 pounds of English-made type was purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,600. In addition, 22,666 pounds of type and metal-furniture valued at Rs. 11,358 were cast in the press and added to the stock. There was less of repairs to the machinery in the press than in the previous year. The total value of the plant at the close of the year was Rs. 2,09,757.

In consequence of extensive repairs and alterations to the premises of the Government Branch Press at Mysore for several months of the year, the outturn of work fell below that of the previous year. The cost of its maintenance aggregated Rs. 3,780 against Rs. 3,803 during the preceding year.

Establishment.

481. There were altogether 420 employees in the Government Central Press at the close of the year against 390 in the previous year. Of these, 126 were on the permanent scale, 286 were employed on the piece-work system, and eight boys were volunteers. The whole staff consisted of two Europeans, seven East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 46 Mahomedans, and 324 Hindus of various sects. The number of permanent hands employed at the Branch Press at Mysore was 24 as in the previous year. The health of the press employees was satisfactory.

Technical education.

482. Of the men who attended the weekly classes held by the Superintendent at the Government Press eight appeared for the Madras technical examinations connected with printing and four passed. The classes were continued throughout the year.

Outturn of work.

483. There was a general increase in the work turned out by the press as compared with that of the past year. The details are shown below:—

	1910-11	1911-12
Number of pages composed	40,932	52,025
,, printed	19,582,628	20,820,089
,, books bound	1,155,485	1,031,671
Quantity of type cast	lbs. 20,314	lbs. 22,666
Number of stereo plates	1,897	2,428
Number of lithographic impressions ...	47,588	26,880
Number of embossing impressions ...	20,325	7,290

Receipts and expenditure.

484. The receipts of the press consisted as usual of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, charges for private work and other miscellaneous items, amounting to Rs. 4,193 as against Rs. 5,215 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,18,163 against Rs. 1,27,356.

V. Stationery (1911-12).

Stock.

485. The year under report opened with a stock of stationery valued at Rs. 47,052, and a stock of the value of Rs. 1,12,341 was added during the year, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,59,393. Stationery articles of Europe manufacture valued at Rs. 60,182 were purchased during the year, while the outlay on Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles was Rs. 34,584.

Supply to public departments.

486. Stationery articles, inclusive of typewriting and carbon papers, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,15,672 were supplied to the various departments of the State against articles valued at Rs. 1,16,615 supplied during the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 60,469 represents the value of sundry articles of stationery and binding materials supplied to the Government Press as against Rs. 58,320 in the previous year. The increase under this head was due to the supply of papers for *barabulooti* registers, revenue money order forms, and several manuals published during the year, such as the

district and taluk treasury manuals, service regulations, the revenue manual, and departmental forms newly introduced. The year's issue of stationery showed an increase of 10·5 per cent over the average for the previous five years.

487. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 43,721. Balance.

VI. Meteorology (1911-12).

488. At the close of the year under report, the number of observatories was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, four, of which one was a first class station at Bangalore and three were third class stations at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The Mysore observatory which completed 19 years of its existence as a second class observatory by the end of December 1911, was reduced to the third class from 1st January 1912. Observatories.

489. The observations were recorded with due regularity at all the observatories and punctually communicated to the British Indian stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the Standard Pattern Thermometer Shed with those registered in the Steevenson's Screen was also continued during the year. Three special storm signal telegrams were transmitted to Simla on the 9th, 11th and 17th May 1912, in response to requests from the Director-General of Observatories. Working.

490. During the year, the rain gauge station at Krishnarajapuram, Bangalore district, having been closed and three new stations having been opened at Attagulipur, Saragur and Hura in the Mysore district, the number of rain gauge stations rose from 231 to 233. Of these, 181 were inspected showing the same percentage, *viz.*, 78, as in the previous year. Rain Registration.

491. The expenditure of the department during the year under report was Rs. 12,037 as against Rs. 12,024 in the previous year. Expenditure.

492. Mr. Field, M.A., Officiating Director-General of Observatories visited the Bangalore observatory on the 6th March 1912. He cleaned the mercury in the cistern of the barometer supplied by the Indian Meteorological department. An official of the Bombay meteorological office visited the Chitaldrug observatory also in May 1912, and cleaned the mercury in the barometer there. Arrangements were in progress for shifting the instruments of the last-named observatory to the new High School building at Chitaldrug now under construction. General.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1911-12).

493. The popularity of the Lal-Bagh both as a place of recreation and of study is well maintained. The seasons were generally favourable for all horticultural operations connected with the proper maintenance of the garden. The Lal-Bagh.

494. The Flower Shows held in August and February were very successful and the exhibits up to their usual standard of excellence. The two challenge cups presented by His Highness the Maharaja were keenly competed for and His Highness graciously added a third to be competed for by private gardens only. Horticultural Shows.

495. With the exception of a lion which escaped and had to be destroyed there were practically no casualties. Amongst births, a cross between a Somaliland gazelle (male) and an Indian gazelle (female) is of interest. The Aviaries are being reconstructed and enlarged. Zoological Collection.

496. Among other improvements the following were effected:— Improvements.

A complete scheme of surface drainage was worked out and completed. The picnic-house was enlarged and improved. Good progress was

made in the development of the Nurseries, Library, Economic Museum, Herbarium, and the Economic Ledger. In connection with the seed depôt a small house for germinating-trials and a small laboratory room fitted with appliances for seed-testing were erected. In connection with the importation of new plants and their distribution, a chamber was erected for hydrocyanic gas fumigation so as to prevent importation and spreading of plant pests.

Finance.

497. Though the distribution of seeds and plants from nurseries and the seed depôt was much larger than in the previous year, 7,500 packets of seeds and 30,000 plants having been sent out as against 3,000 and 12,000 respectively, the increase in the total proceeds of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 343 only, the proceeds being Rs. 5,368 as against Rs. 5,025 the year before. This is accounted for by the fact that most of the seeds grown from newly-imported crops or improved vegetables, and the heavy requisitions for plants, etc., by Government institutions were mostly supplied at low rates or gratis. The total expenditure on Lal-Bagh under all heads, including special improvements amounted to Rs. 32,990 as against Rs. 33,908 in 1910-11.

Other gardens and parks.

498. The other gardens under the direct charge of the Department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks, Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the garden at Nandidrug were all maintained in good condition and improvements were effected wherever the maintenance grant permitted. The net cost of maintaining these gardens was Rs. 11,023.

VIII. The Government Museum (1911-12).

Visitors.

499. The Museum continued to maintain its popularity during the year under report. The total number of visitors to the institution was 342,346, shewing an increase of 69,053 over that of the previous year. Of these, gosha lady visitors numbered 15,392. The largest attendance recorded on a single day was 17,592 on the 2nd April 1912, the day of the Dharmaraya Car Festival in the Bangalore city. There was an increase also in the number of students who visited the Museum for purposes of study.

Additions and improvements.

500. The Museum hall and its sides were paved with Marseilles tiles to keep down dust and arrangements made to allow of more light and ventilation. One case for exhibiting the mounted specimen of a dead lion from the Lal-Bagh and two glass cases for exhibiting the anatomical parts of birds were added, and the articles of some of the sections of the Museum were classified, catalogued and numbered.

Additions.

501. Additions of books and specimens were as usual made by purchases and donations. Two Bromide enlargements of the Marikanave reservoir which were exhibited in the last Dasara Exhibition were presented by the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Natural history.

502. Some new specimens were added and the old ones replaced in this section. The anatomical parts of birds by which the classification of the latter can be easily studied were shown in two glass cases.

Economic and Industrial sections.

503. For want of sufficient accommodation the Herbarium was removed to the Lal-Bagh. A life-size clay model of wrestlers, and some sandalwood figures from Shimoga, exhibited at the last Dasara Exhibition at Mysore were purchased. Purchase was also made of a set of aeroplane models at a cost of Rs. 144-12-0 and added to the Art and Ethnological Section of the Museum.

Coins.

504. During the year nine gold coins were sent by Government and seven silver and five copper coins now current in the Travancore State were received as presents. The silver medal awarded to the Lal-Bagh at the last Chitaldrug Exhibition was made over to the Museum.

Library and reading room.

505. There have been some valuable additions to the Library in books and periodicals which are being availed of by an increasing number of

students. Facilities are afforded to the public for free access to all printed specifications of inventions accepted and supplied by the Controller of Patents, Calcutta.

Art sale room.

506. Sandalwood and other articles of small value found a ready sale during the year. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 688 as against Rs. 615 during the previous year.

Cost.

507. The total cost of the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 3,576 as against Rs. 3,817 in the previous year.

IX. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1911-12).

Printing Presses.

508. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 54 printing presses at the end of 1911-12 against 47 at the end of 1910-11. Of these, 23 were in the Bangalore district, 25 in the Mysore district, 3 in the Shimoga district, 1 was in the Tumkur district, 1 in the Hassan district and 1 in the Chitaldrug district.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

509. During the year under report there were in circulation 6 newspapers and 30 periodicals, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are departmental publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue departments respectively. Of these, 19 were in Kannada, 6 in English, 2 in Sanskrit, 1 was in Urdu, 1 in Telugu and 7 were in more than one language. Of the six newspapers, one was published fortnightly and the rest were weekly, all of them being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the thirty periodicals, one was published quarterly, one bi-monthly and the rest were monthly. One of the monthlies was converted into a daily during the last quarter of the year, a weekly edition of the same being also issued. Three of these periodicals were technical journals, two were comical magazines, eight were literary and educational publications, twelve were on religion and philosophy and the rest dealt with miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1911-12).

Libraries.

510. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, three, the Oriental Library, Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore, and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore.

Oriental Library.

511. During the year 253 volumes of printed works and 475 volumes of manuscript works were added to the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1911-12 was 17,165 of which 9,331 were printed books and 7,834 manuscripts. Of the 728 printed and manuscript volumes added during the year, 521 were of Sanskrit literature, 85 of Kannada literature and 122 English works bearing on oriental literature and kindred subjects. Among the Sanskrit manuscripts added to the library the following require special mention:—

(1) "Shadgurusishya's Vritti" on Sarvanukramani (complete copy).
(2) Naradiyapurana.
(3) Prahlada Vijaya Sangraha (prose and verse).
(4) Mallapurana.
(5) Bhavaprakasa by Saradatanaya.
(6) Manuchidbodha Chandrika by Visvarupadharacharya a very important and extensive work on Mantras.
(7) Pujyapadacharitre by Jinachandra, a poet of the 10th century.

During the year, 2,192 printed and manuscript volumes were consulted in the library and 82 manuscripts and 943 printed works were lent out for study and consultation outside the library.

Educational Library.

512. The Educational Library and Museum which continues to be located in the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall, Bangalore, had 6,835 volumes at the end of the year 1911-12, the number added during the year being 263. The number of visitors to the library fell from 306 to 160, but the number of volumes lent out increased from 616 to 750. The amount spent on the library during the year was Rs. 1,270 against Rs. 2,075 in 1910-11. The new additions made during the year comprised books on principles and methods of education, English and Sanskrit literature, history, art, psychology, religious instruction and other branches of study. As usual some of the best educational journals also were subscribed for.

Museum Library.

513. During the year under report 45 books were added to the Museum Library bringing the total number of volumes to 1,132. The majority of the books were treatises on arts and sciences, natural history, botany, horticulture, forestry, numismatology, archæology, epigraphy, etc. The number of visitors to the library was 918 and the number of books consulted 795. A sum of nearly Rs. 200 was spent on the purchase of books, journals, etc.

Central Book Depot.

514. A complete stock of all books, articles of furniture, etc., in the Government Central Book Depôt was taken in September and October1911. At the end of the official year 1911-12, the value of stock in the Central Book Depôt was Rs. 1,13,446 and that in all the branch depôts was Rs. 9,015, making a total stock of Rs. 1,22,461 in all the depôts together. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 53,264. The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 35,854.

XI. Census (1911-12).

General.

515. The census operations of 1911 have been detailed in the State Administration Report for 1910-11.

Slip-sorting.

516. The sorting of slips for the Imperial and Provincial Tables was commenced on the lines indicated in the Imperial Census Procedure Code with a few alterations. A standard outturn was prescribed based on the results of previous test-sorting. The largest number of sorters employed at any one time was 220. Sorting was commenced in July 1911 and completed by the end of December 1911.

Imperial Tables.

517. Advance copies of the tables volume were sent to the Census Commissioner for India on the 25th May 1912.

Subsidiary Tables.

518. The subsidiary tables of all the twelve chapters of the report were compiled, and corrected proofs were sent to the Census Commissioner for India.

Census Report.

519. The drafting of the census report was begun by about the beginning of March 1912, and good progress had been made at the close of the official year under report, the proofs of seven chapters (I to VI and IX) having been revised and corrected copies sent to the Census Commissioner for India. The report has since been issued.

Provincial Volumes.

520. Besides parts I (report) and II (tables volume) of the Census of India series, the volume of the talukwar tables, the village population tables, and the administration report volume, will embody the results of the Mysore census.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Offg. Secy to Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 7th December 1912.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1911-12.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	1st April 1909		
2. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur.	Member of Council	30th March 1906.	18th February 1912.	
3. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Do ...	2nd April 1909		
4. Mr. D. Devaraj Urs	Do ...	19th February 1912.		
5. Sir S. Ismay, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.* ...	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908	30th June 1912.	
6. Rao Bahadur Mr. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. †	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
7. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, do ...	5th December 1909.		
8. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A. ...	Do ...	19th June 1911	19th August 1911.	

* Was on leave from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

† Also officiated as Chief Judge from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1911-12.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	IX of 1911.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.	Yes ...	27th Sept. 1911	Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction
2	X of 1911.—The Mysore Local Boards Regulation Amendment Regulation.	No ...	27th Sept. 1911	
3	XI of 1911.—The Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Regulation.	No ...	9th Oct. 1911	Adopted from an ordinance of the Government of Ceylon.
4	I of 1912.—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers.	Yes ...	8th Mar. 1912	
5	II of 1912.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.	No ...	8th Mar. 1912	
6	III of 1912.—A Regulation to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore.	No ...	8th Mar. 1912	
7	IV of 1912.—The Indian Contract Act Amendment Regulation.	Yes ...	7th Mar. 1912	
8	V of 1912.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation, IV of 1888.	No ...	25th June 1912	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1911-12.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	395	18	6	4	11	392	1	...	...	16	62	314	1,62,581	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,738	173	22	24	113	1,752	3	...	...	53	384	1,315	2,14,442	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	503	60	2	43	3	515	1	...	...	23	75	417	3,07,562	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	431	27	3	1	39	415	1	...	...	10	58	347	2,41,080		
Total ...	3,202	3,067	278	33	72	166	3,074	6	...	...	102	579	2,393	9,25,665	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1911-12.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400									
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendent of Police ...	12	100 to 800									
	1										
Inspectors	112	40 to 200	Rs. 10,11,971	77	2,048	26	41	234	3,281	Information not available.	
Sub-Inspectors	8	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	686	10 to 25									
Constables	4,925	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,081	10,494	5,488	5,762	5,247	5,186	3,258	3,204	1,969	1,982	59·4	55·6	62·0	61·7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 1,92,590	Rs. 2,17,473	Rs. 78,351	Rs. 102,384	40·7	47	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	12	14	9
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	3	...	3	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	40	34	74	36
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	30	45	75	31
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	4	6	3
		Total ...	77	96	173	79
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	69	59	128	65
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	9	16	6
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	16	21	37	20
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	6	13	3
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	4	5	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	23	23	46	20
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	28	36	21
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	57	78	135	69
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	6	16	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	112	134	246	139
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	33	47	80	31
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	5	8	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	78	84	162	109
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	7	17	23
		Total ...	434	511	945	519

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	14	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	8	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
38	46	32	1	30	...	1	...	...	32	1	...
36	500	90	...	51	...	11	28	...	90	184	...
5	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
93	566	130	3	85	...	13	28	...	129	195	...
58	148	20	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	55	...
9	14	4	...	4	..	...	...	...	4	6	...
24	50	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	20	...
10	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
23	16	12	5	4	...	1	2	...	12	2	...
26	29	16	6	3	...	...	7	...	16	4	..
90	183	45	...	32	...	1	12	...	45	90	...
7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
138	231	25	2	10	...	5	8	...	25	143	...
39	73	13	...	10	2	1	...	...	13	39	...
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
79	152	44	2	20	1	3	18	...	44	45	...
8	9	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	1	...
517	923	202	17	108	3	12	48	...	188	412	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	1	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	1	8	5
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	17	9	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	1	20	17	6
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	1	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	2	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	2	2	2
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	4	1	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	4	5	9
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	..
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	2	5	3	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	2	1	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	10	11	...
24	304A, 8	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	...	...	3
		Total ...	4	27	26	17

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
22	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	213	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 released on probation of good conduct, under Section 562, C. P. C.
40	3	14	...	1	...	...	...	225	Do
2	...	1	...	2	...	12	2	46	
1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	
5	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	12	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
9	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	52	
2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
32	15	13	1	8	1	12	2	252	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	36	24	60	23
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	57	67	124	55
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	59	69	128	62
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	51	59	110	56
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,593	1,320	2,913	1,150
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,796	1,539	3,335	1,346
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	50	67	117	88
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	10	12	22	9
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	60	79	139	97
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	198	352	550	341
		Theft { ordinary	1,555	1,946	3,501	1,870
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	175	145	320	155
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	29	64	93	68
37	419, 420	Cheating	25	38	63	30
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	93	172	265	140
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	32	28	60	26
		Total ...	2,107	2,745	4,852	2,630
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	9	2	11	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	23	53	76	92
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	78	885	963	728
		Total ...	110	940	1,050	826
		Grand Total ...	4,584	5,910	10,494	5,497

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
32	55	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	28	...
50	76	24	...	17	...	4	3	...	24	19	...
60	54	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	39	...
42	65	22	...	10	...	5	7	...	22	13	...
1,337	936	420	10	287	5	77	17	24	420	273	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,521	1,186	475	11	322	5	86	27	24	475	372	1
47	115	7	1	1	2	...	3	...	7	50	...
8	12	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	127	10	2	2	2	...	4	...	10	55	...
310	406	202	11	141	5	21	21	3	202	133	...
1,912	1,761	967	47	576	5	88	170	80	966	455	...
152	125	50	2	30	1	9	7	1	50	34	1
63	79	54	2	41	1	3	7	...	54	17	...
31	34	21	1	17	...	2	...	1	21	6	...
151	348	75	4	46	...	1	24	...	75	170	...
28	24	9	...	4	...	5	...	...	9	11	...
2,647	2,777	1,378	67	855	12	129	229	85	1,377	826	1
5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
50	68	40	5	3	...	2	29	1	40	12	...
891	1,129	969	4	77	21	1	859	1	963	102	1
946	1,211	1,009	9	80	21	3	888	2	1,003	122	1
5,779	6,790	3,204	109	1,452	43	243	1,224	111	3,182	1,982	3

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	1	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	2	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	2	3	3
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	31	60	47
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	33	66	51
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	3	1	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	2	...	..
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	.	...
		Total ...	...	5	1	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	58	25	18
		{ ordinary	...	284	83	55
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	4	7
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	8	1	4
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	1	1
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	6	6	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	2
		Total ..	...	363	120	87
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	8	2	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	35	3	4
		Total ...	...	43	5	4
		Grand Total ...	7	491	235	165

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	
7	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	22	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	
172	32	30	2	3	1	...	...	156	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
190	35	39	4	4	2	...	...	227	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	49	
52	15	8	2	...	...	...	...	70	
205	39	39	3	5	3	...	...	262	1 released on probation of good conduct Sec. 562, C. P. C.
14	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	37	
28	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	
5	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	6	
37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
347	72	57	9	5	3	...	..	476	1 released on probation of good conduct Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
26	10	24	1	...	...	...	...	52	6 bound over for keeping the peace.
26	10	24	1	...	...	...	...	71	6 bound over to keep the peace.
635	135	147	15	18	6	12	2	1,300	2 released on probation of good conduct Section 562 and 6 bound over to keep the peace.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						Remarks
				Brought to trial in 1911-12					Total								
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of the year	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	124	118	35	160	64	...	...	...	296	259	...	133	96	...	...	30	
District Magistrates' Courts.	48	64	6	45	1	53	...	...	75	105	7	28	62	...	1	...	7 dealt with under Section 562.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	15,892	17,733	3,255*	5,303	1,625	22,311	...	...	30,336	32,504	6,539	15,811	6,161	222	49	3,694	* 28 dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Excludes 90 persons pending at the late Bangalore Sub-Division Court transferred to other Courts and 43 persons transferred from one Court to another in the Hassan District.
Total ...	16,064	17,915	3,296*	5,508	1,700	22,364	...	...	30,707	32,868	6,546	15,972	6,319	222	50	3,724	† 35 dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Excludes 133 persons transferred from one Court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	8	8	102	83	40	20	21	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	35	16	
Sessions' Courts	30	27	105	82	26	14	45	23	...	...	1	1	1	1	17	13	*In 1 case 1 person was released under Section 562 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	39	18	338	174	95	62	359	174	...	...	...	...	21	10	91	43	
Total ...	77	53	545	339	161	96	425	208	3	3	1	1	22	11	143	72	Do

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transferor reward during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000		Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
											Rs.														Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts.	14	20	10	*42	24	62	4	23	20	39	6,00,842	8	13	14	...	1	2	3	29		2	1	1	16	5,53,210	491·46	...	* Includes 7 refiled and remanded suits.
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	513	435	2,140	2,485 *	2,653	2,920	2,218	2,153	435	767	9,03,136	16	2,278	89	1,792	458	18	88	22		1,141	478	209	325	5,50,129	92·13	5	Do 102 do
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,958	8,422	19,819	2,960 *	27,777	31,382	19,355	21,843	8,422	9,539	28,19,759	808	20,420	879	15,601	5,423	566	216	...		10,907	5,194	788	4,954	25,24,342	160·98	301	Do 853 do
Total ...	8,485	8,877	21,969	*25,487	30,454	34,364	21,577	24,019	8,877	10,345	43,23,737	832	22,711	982	17,393	5,882	586	307	51		12,050	5,676	998	5,295	36,27,681	...	306	* Includes 962 refiled and remanded suits.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ..	26	19	2,41,486	42	54	4,47,356	68	73*	6,88,842	49	41	3,42,284	19	32	3,46,558	19	8	5	*Includes one remanded case.
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	479	498*	3,74,035	2,628	2,512	8,57,587	3,107	3,010	12,31,622	2,609*	2,193	7,45,988	498*	817	4,85,634	540	246	31	*Last year 38 cases actually disposed of were shown as pending by mistake in the Bangalore Sub-Court.
Munsiffs' Courts	5,103	6,081*	16,80,912	24,989	24,349	45,60,264	30,092	30,430	62,40,575	24,010	21,038	36,71,702	6,081*	9,392	25,68,873	7,170	1,750	472	Excludes one refiled case which was included last year.
Total ...	5,608	6,598	22,95,833	27,659	26,915	58,65,207	33,267	33,513	81,61,040	26,668	23,272	47,59,974	6,598	10,211	34,01,065	7,729	2,004	508	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of												Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.													
Chief Court of Mysore—																									*118 appeals out of those that were pending from past year were transferred to the District Judge, Bagalore for disposal. In the last year's appendix the appeals which had been ordered to be treated as C.R.P. had also been included. *Includes 6 refiled & remanded apls.
Appeals from original decrees ...	508	395	252	267	760	662	246	261	514	401	1,83,730	1,45,490	161	185	31	31	37	35	16	7	1	3	687·06	620·07	
Do appellate decrees ...	250	256	162	204	412	460	156	223	256	237	42,431	44,139	160	157	24	39	9	11	6	9	1	7	541·24	508·28	
Do original orders ...	51	59	75	36	126	95	67	72	59	23	...	...	45	48	3	12	2	2	10	10	7	...	257·45	267·07	
Do appellate orders ..	11	5	11	8	22	13	17	8	5	5	...	...	12	6	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	208·59	187·62	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	121	147	256	412	377	559	230	418	147	141	65,425	97,756	134	265	36	49	29	22	17	52	14	30	201·31	129·89	
Do orders ...	30	29	69	81	99	110	70	81	29	29	...	...	44	51	12	9	1	1	3	10	10	10	154·01	139·10	
Subordinate-Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	146	128	295	280*	441	408	313	324	128	84	53,755	60,754	173	178	42	55	50	42	31	28	17	21	162·27	105·64	
Do orders ...	5	2	23	3	28	5	26	4	2	1	...	...	10	1	4	...	...	...	9	3	3	...	127·34	109·75	
Total ...	1,122	1,021	1,143	1,291	2,265	2,312	1,125	1,391	1,140	921	3,45,341	3,48,139	695	891	155	197	128	113	94	119	53	71	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1911.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,287	9,621	11,923	10,908	1,180·42	1,164·17	1,061	Rs. 98,731	Days 12·41	Number of deaths

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	87,015	94,463	37,457	40,225	42,171	45,869	564	657	689	758	6,108	6,954	86,869	94,193	Rs. 1,82,82,247	Rs. 2,42,12,086	180	202	329	338	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	37,138	76,32,464 0 0	65,067 4 0	39,887	84,79,355 0 0	70,478 8 0	
Sales	42,405	79,98,412 0 0	66,039 12 0	46,108	88,05,493 0 0	72,571 12 0	
Wills	559	.....	2,106 12 0	653	.....	2,476 0 0	
Money bonds	475	1,01,737 0 0	478 0 0	503	1,13,552 0 0	517 8 0	
Miscellaneous	6,292	25,49,634 0 0	29,738 7 3	7,042	68,13,686 0 0	39,902 4 7	
Total ...	86,869	1,82,82,247 0 0	1,63,430 3 3	94,193	2,42,12,086 0 0	1,85,946 0 7	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	84,553 0 1	.....	.....	84,229 3 7	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	78,877 3 2	.....	.....	1,01,716 13 0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1911	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1911-12	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1912	Remarks
		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,31,268	3,35,159	3,21,661	4,52,929	3,19,097	3,38,119	1,14,810	
1. Hoskote	304	2,719	2,867	3,171	3,249	2,407	764	
2. Dodballapur	2,310	4,175	3,195	5,505	3,851	3,978	1,527	
3. Nelamangala	2,123	2,197	2,826	4,949	2,068	2,241	2,708	
4. Tyamagondlu	2,948	2,747	2,755	5,703	1,868	2,210	3,493	
5. Kankanhalli	—1,590	1,650	2,247	657	1,875	1,953	—1,296	
6. Magadi	1,943	3,294	3,418	5,361	4,713	3,659	1,702	
7. Closepet	1,418	3,129	3,257	4,675	2,993	3,465	1,210	
8. Channapatna	4,599	6,011	7,480	12,079	6 724	5,576	6,503	
9. Anekal	1,175	3,526	3,516	4,691	3,487	3,640	1,051	
10. Sarjapur	1,655	1,505	1,433	3,088	1,287	1,443	1,645	
11. Devanhalli	3,123	3,676	3,624	6,747	3,061	3,696	3,051	
12. Vadigenhalli	2,822	2,616	2,291	5,113	1,441	2,199	2,914	
Total ...	22,830	37,245	38,909	61,739	36,617	36,467	25,272	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	3,917	11,137	13,493	17,410	14,157	17,605	—195
2. Bowringpet	12,062	9,873	9,555	21,617	9,781	11,590	10,027
3. Chintamani	26,361	10,275	8,592	34,953	6,147	6,718	28,235
4. Srinivaspur	743	1,744	1,348	2,091	1,611	2,768	—677
5. Mulbagal	2,769	3,648	4,710	7,479	2,732	3,846	3,633
6. Sidlaghatta	2,654	5,191	4,631	7,285	4,754	5,173	2,112
7. Chikballapur	6,392	13,595	14,108	20,500	15,634	8,340	12,160
8. Bagepalli	—144	738	674	530	892	577	—47
9. Gudibanda	552	1,022	1,145	1,697	920	1,021	676
10. Goribidnur	1,075	1,949	1,654	2,729	2,048	1,912	817
11. Malur	1,357	2,002	2,168	3,525	1,809	2,130	1,395
Total ...	57,738	61,174	62,078	1,19,816	60,485	61,680	58,136

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1911-12	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1912	Remarks
		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1. Tumkur	21,570	19,302	22,200	43,770	15,149	22,150	21,620	
2. Maddagiri	462	2,801	3,434	3,896	1,796	1,634	2,262	
3. Koratagere	590	1,886	1,554	2,144	1,011	1,190	954	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	1,575	4,208	3,909	5,484	3,856	3,341	2,143	
5. Sira	5,443	4,713	4.710	10,153	4,465	3,720	6,433	
6. Gubbi	1,274	5,094	3,735	5.009	2,667	3,178	1,831	
7. Tiptur	21,808	10,571	8,481	30,289	6,177	5,814	24,475	
8. Turuvekere	1,954	1,633	1,611	3,565	1,457	1,059	2,506	
9. Pavagada	—314	1,015	1,008	694	836	614	80	
10. Kunigal	2,640	3,523	3,330	5,970	3,685	2,638	3,332	
Total ...	57,002	54,746	53,972	1,10,974	41,101	45,338	65,636	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	4,719	1,88,577	1,97,235	2,01,954	1,67,389	1,58,417	43,537	
1. Hunsur	5,182	5.364	7,008	12,190	4,498	5,527	6,663	
2. Chamrajnagar	6,131	6.287	6,503	12.634	4,743	3,385	9,249	
3. Yedatore	1,868	1,786	2,871	4,739	1,558	1,925	2,814	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	184	771	616	800	873	701	99	
5. Gundlupet	7,642	4,173	3,975	11.617	3,526	4,927	6,690	
6. Nanjangud	30,161	14,061	12,855	43.016	16,101	8,017	34,999	
7. T Narsipur	376	1,000	1,911	2,287	1,229	1,180	1,107	
8. Periyapatna	1,817	1,903	2,089	3,906	1,739	1,962	1,944	
9. Bannur	5,051	2,334	2,161	7.212	2,221	1,682	5,530	
10. Talkad	3,816	1,394	1,383	5,199	1,315	1,462	3,737	
11. Seringapatam	7,540	9,207	9,357	16,897	8,232	9,872	7,025	
12. Mandya	563	2,064	1,993	2,556	1,870	1,794	762	
13. Krishnarajpete	1,497	1,564	1,503	3,000	1,354	1,781	1,219	
14. Malvalli	2,772	3,521	3,963	6,735	4,373	3,584	3,151	
15. Nagamangala	2,188	2,309	2,942	5,130	1,437	1,654	3,476	
16. Melkote	2,665	1,422	1,489	4,154	872	1,998	2,156	
17. French Rocks	6,725	2,137	2,647	9,372	1,155	3,894	5,478	
18. Saligram	5,444	2,272	2,463	7,907	2,374	3,580	4,327	
19. Maddur	...	...	800	800	...	1,000	—200	
Total ...	91,622	68,569	68,529	1,60,151	59,470	59,925	1,00,226	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1911	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1911-12	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1912	Remarks
		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	13,191	13,115	12 212	25,403	15,553	16,100	9,303	
2. Alur	17,911	3,572	4,699	22,610	1,541	2,481	20,129	
3. Saklespur	4,718	3,678	4,685	9,403	8,119	4,712	4,691	
4. Belur	6,450	2,995	3,165	9,615	3,353	4,090	5,525	
5. Arsikere	2,943	3,679	5,002	7,945	1,947	2,329	5,616	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	1,904	2,097	2,105	4,009	2,246	2,163	1,846	
7. Arkalgud	4,097	5,012	5,245	9,342	3,528	4,056	5,286	
8. Hole-Narsipur	5,588	3,655	3,351	8,889	2,843	3,305	4,984	
Total ...	56,752	37,803	40,464	97,216	39,130	39,836	57,380	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	14,413	57,098	35,951	50,364	70,190	32,054	18,310	
2. Kumsi	1,379	1,088	1,398	2,777	1,063	1,354	1,423	
3. Channagiri	1,644	2,844	3,221	4,865	2,858	2,981	1,884	
4. Honnali	2,818	2,271	3,123	5,941	2,024	2,446	3,495	
5. Nyamti	3,768	2,669	2,897	6,665	1,759	1,852	4,813	
6. Shikarpur	10,192	5,877	6,390	16,582	3,722	4,888	11,694	
7. Sorab	526	1,526	1,587	2,113	1,608	1,824	289	
8. Sagar	4,774	4,580	6,362	11,136	4,652	4,101	7,035	
9. Kallurkatte	1,116	719	987	2,103	713	1,002	1,101	
10. Tirthahalli	6,456	4,944	5,596	12,052	2,417	4,246	7,806	
Total ...	47,086	83,616	67,512	1,14,598	91,006	56,748	57,850	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1911	Receipts during the year		Total in current year 1911-12	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 30th June 1912	Remarks
		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	22,425	26,339	32.556	54.981	21.635	25,084	29,897	
2. Tarikere	25,573	11,193	12.480	38,053	8,034	8.188	29,865	
3. Birur	7,328	5.675	5,835	13,163	5,332	4,489	8,674	
4. Kadur	2,987	3,504	4,055	7,042	3,654	3,081	3.961	
5. Yedahalli	1,412	1,288	1,486	2,898	1,230	1,188	1,710	
6. Mudgere	4,628	1,927	2,649	7,277	2,241	2.011	5,266	
7. Koppa	5,995	1,700	1,679	7,674	1,056	939	6,735	
Total ...	70,348	51,626	60,740	1,31,088	43,182	44,980	86,108	
Sringeri	1,836	6,472	15,772	17,608	5,935	16,037	1,571	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	—6,357	10,592	12,481	6,124	10,541	4,771	1,353	
2. Davangere	51.833	35,260	28,359	80.192	25,029	18,317	61,875	
3. Harihar	2,503	7,573	7.697	10.200	8,157	11.190	—990	
4. Holalkere	1,067	1,936	3,989	5,056	1,827	2,772	2,284	
5. Hosdurga ...	163	1,597	2,459	2,622	1,825	1,753	869	
6. Hiriyur	1,541	1,819	2,799	4,340	1,573	3,220	1,120	
7. Challakere	3,608	3,713	4.065	7,673	4,052	4.250	3,423	
8. Molakalmuru	1,205	1,871	1,865	3,070	1,790	2,345	725	
9. Jagalur	4,347	2,998	2,868	7,215	2,018	3,279	3,936	
Total ...	59,910	67,259	66,582	1,26,492	57,012	51,897	74,595	
Grand Total ...	6,01,111	9,87,246	9,93,454	15,94,565	9,20,424	9,09,444	6,85,121	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1911-12.

State	July 1911	August 1911	September 1911	October 1911	November 1911	December 1911	January 1912	February 1912	March 1912	April 1912	May 1912	June 1912	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	9·44	3·37	2·11	6·77	1·42	0·26	0·03	0·19	0·10	1·70	2·72	5·11	33·22	48·18	41·00	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1911-12.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1911		During June 1912		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	10	6	14	
2. Rice (best sort)	7	9	5	14	
3. Do (common)	9	6	6	14	
4. Javar	20	2	14	9	
5. Marua or Ragi	20	4	14	8	
6. Gram	10	...	8	9	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1911-12.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	7,73,955	.....	7,73,955	6,253	64,567	70,820	8,44,775
Establishment	.....	.....	1,67,840	.....	.....	11,299	1,79,139
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	88,382	.....	.....	323	88,705
Suspense	.....	.....	11,503	.....	.....	.....	11,503
Total ...	.....	.....	10,41,680	.....	.....	82,442	11,24,122
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	50,331	82,619	1,32,950	.....	1,39,619	1,39,619	2,72,569
Establishment	.....	.....	70,157	.....	.....	24,375	94,532
Tools and Plant.. ...	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	696	774
Suspense	.....	.....	—14,625	.....	.....	.....	—14,625
Total ...	.....	.....	1,88,560	.....	.....	1,64,690	3,53,250
33 A. Civil Works—							
Works—Civil Buildings	6,91,115	1,19,035	8,10,150	20,695	9,825	30,520	8,40,670
Works—Communications ...	75,373	4,70,505	5,45,878	1,38,089	2,66,852	4,04,941	9,50,819
Works—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,72,165	2,39,201	4,11,366	12,284	39,074	51,358	4,62,724
Establishment	.....	.....	3,61,615	.....	.....	73,027	4,34,642
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	43,684	.....	.....	2,083	45,767
Suspense	.....	.....	—10,242	.....	.....	.....	—10,242
Total ...	.....	.....	21,62,450	.....	.....	5,61,929	27,24,379
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	30,359	8,449	38,808	.....	.....	.....	38,808
Establishment	.....	.....	5,636	.....	.....	.....	5,636
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Suspense	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	44,509	.....	.....	.....	44,509
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	34,37,200	.. ...	.....	8,09,061	42,46,261
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	5,576	.....	5,576	.....	1,003	1,003	6,579
Establishment	.....	.....	4,068	.....	.....	.....	4,068
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Total ...	.....	.....	9,655	.....	.....	1,003	10,658

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1911-12.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	3,661	.....	3,661	.....	22,261	22,261	25,923
Establishment	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	4	137
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Total ...	.....	.....	3,801	.....	.....	22,265	26,066
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	28,269	12,500	40,769	.....	.....	.....	40,769
Communications ...	959	2,596	3,555	.....	.....	.....	3,555
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	16,256	13,153	29,409	.....	.....	.....	29,409
Establishment	.....	.....	3,203	.....	.....	.....	3,203
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	135
Total ...	.....	.....	77,071	.....	.....	.....	77,071
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	.....	260	260	.....	.....	.....	260
Establishment	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total ...	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	284
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	90,811	.....	.....	23,268	1,14,079
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	35,28,011	.....	.....	8,32,329	43,60,340
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	50,932	.....	50,932	.....	.....	.....	50,932
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	6,31,093*	6,31,093	.....	.....	.....	6,31,093
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	6,82,025	.....	.....	.....	6,82,025
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	91,682	.....	91,682	.....	.....	.....	91,682
Establishment	.....	.....	3,855	.....	.....	.....	3,855
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	192
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	95,729	.....	.....	.....	95,729
Total, Electrical Department ..	.....	.....	7,77,754	.....	.....	.....	7,77,754
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	43,05,765	.....	.....	8,32,329	51,38,094

* Includes Rs. 2,86,305 on account of Depreciation charges.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses & ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1911-12	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,679	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,669	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	255,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1910-11 and 1911-12.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1910-11	781	20,63,273	108	36,162	242	72,923	3,293	19,19,283	4,424	40,91,641	
	1911-12	761	21,31,779	109	40,148	246	95,203	3,282	19,97,344	4,398	42,64,474	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1911-12.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1910-11	Collection during the current year 1911-12	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,06,92,799	1,06,23,859	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed	15,50,326	1,00,89,555	1,19,93,142	97,27,998	96,88,537	1,36,803	...
2. Fluctuating ...				5,41,906	5,71,339		
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)		3,53,261		4,08,784	3,88,339		
Total ...	15,50,326	1,04,42,816	1,19,93,142	1,06,78,688	1,06,48,215	1,36,803	12,08,124
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	19,07,758	19,07,758	18,05,555	19,07,758	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	11,140	11,140	8,303	11,140	...	...
Total ...	...	19,18,898	19,18,898	18,13,858	19,18,898	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	2,17,151	4,95,291	24,81,698	4,16,293	5,04,609	...	...
2. Sandalwood ...		12,60,300		11,75,009	12,49,034	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...		5,08,956		5,04,164	4,52,284	...	...
Total ...	2,17,151	22,64,547	24,81,698	20,95,466	22,05,927	...	2,75,771
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	520	40,143	40,663	50,495	40,146	17	500
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,58,642	41,33,391	42,92,033	40,01,959	41,35,484	13,763	1,42,786
3. Ganja license fees ...	490	30,844	31,334	26,722	30,808	17	509
4. Duty on sale of ganja	421	64,215	64,636	94,443	64,215	421	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	8,195	11,073	19,268	25,630	10,725	132	8,411
Total ...	1,68,268	42,79,666	44,47,934	41,99,249	42,81,378	14,350	1,52,206
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	5,04,943	5,04,943	4,47,891	5,04,943	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,492	7,492	7,407	7,492	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	3,92,648	3,92,648	3,60,108	3,92,648	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	10,344	10,344	10,246	10,344	...	...
Total ...	...	9,15,427	9,15,427	8,25,652	9,15,427	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1910-11	Collection during the current year 1911-12	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	...	1,936	1,936	1,956	1,936	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	38,373	38,373	34,685	38,373	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	6,504	6,504	7,470	6,504	...	...
Total ...	...	46,813	46,813	44,111	46,813	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	20,687	20,687	24,695	20,687	...	..
2. Tolls	...	23,740	23,740	24,385	23,740	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	95,247	2,72,161	3,67,408	2,86,455	2,77,647	...	89,761
4. Customs on supari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,154	5,207	6,361	9,236	5,243	...	1,118
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	10,029	10,029	17,235	10,029	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	21,308	21,308	24,538	21,308	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,46,614	1,46,614	1,32,610	1,46,614	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	...	1,09,646	1,09,646	1,17,284	1,09,646	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,84,770	1,84,770	1,62,580	1,84,770	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	80,489	80,489	70,114	80,489	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	82,662	82,662	58,435	82,662	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	7,996	7,996	5,869	7,996	...	...
Total ...	96,401	9,65,309	10,61,710	9,33,736	9,70,831	...	90,879
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	37,553	37,553	57,495	37,553	...	...
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	4,03,522	4,03,522	5,90,958	4,03,522	...	..
(*b*) On loans ...	...	84,188	84,188	1,11,777	84,188	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	36,076	36,076	39,132	36,076	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields.	...	1,85,766	1,85,766	2,48,458	1,85,766	..	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	1,87,749	1,87,749	1,97,012	1,87,749	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1910-11	Collection during the current year 1911-12	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,55,734	1,55,734	1,78,935	1,55,734	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	...	3,624	3,624	803	3,624	...	...
Total ...	...	10,94,212	10,94,212	14,24,570	10,94,212	...	...
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	5,87,103	5,87,103	3,41,527	5,87,103	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,34,599	10,34,599	9,69,674	10,34,599	...	...
Total ...	...	16,21,702	16,21,702	13,11,201	16,21,702	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	20,32,146	2,35,49,390	2,55,81,536	2,93,26,531	2,37,03,403	1,51,153	17,26,980
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	5,32,609	5,32,609	...	5,32,609	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	2,28,838	2,28,838	1,75,592	2,28,838	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	21,88,429	21,88,429	18,88,371	21,88,429	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	6,07,074	6,07,074	5,50,640	6,07,074	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	32,36,773	32,36,773	33,24,865	32,36,773	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	20,77,909	20,77,909	14,95,315	20,77,909	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	3,56,133	3,56,133	4,92,723	3,56,133	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	10,526	10,526	15,000	10,526	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	9,20,326	9,20,326	10,40,459	9,20,326	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,01,58,617	1,01,58,617	89,82,965	1,01,58,617	..	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	20,32,146	3,37,08,007	3,57,40,153	3,23,09,496	3,38,62,020	1,51,153	17,26,980
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,30,02,295	4,44,85,879	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1910-11	Current year 1911-12	Previous year 1910-11	Current year 1911-12	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,31,000	2,31,000	2,25,994	3,37,192	
2. Of lapsed deposits	3,500	.....	1.964	642	
Total ...	2,34,500	2,31,000	2,27,958	3,37,834	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,93,000	8,18,000	8,59,462	8,14,725	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	8,300	7,100	10,050	2,331	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	20,500	20,500	21,193	23,109	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,21,800	8,45,600	8,90,705	8,40,165	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	4,73,000	6,40,100	4,40,685	5,23,191	
3. Account Department	1,19,600	1,15,900	1,11,086	1,20,913	
4. District Administration and land revenue	9,79,000	9,74,200	9,33,960	9,39,392	
5. Excise	3,40,000	3,43,000	3,36,803	3,35,201	
6. Forests	6,93,000	6,83,000	6,92,975	7,13,922	
7. Police	9,94,000	9,95,700	10,07,802	10,13,643	
8. Jail Department	1,35,000	1,27,000	1,17,738	1,11,620	
9. Law and Justice charges	7,92,700	8,00,500	7,78,591	7,95,219	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,15,000	2,00,600	2,23,343	2,20,986	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	...	.....	...	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,69,000	1,70,800	1,55,558	1,48,600	
13. Army	14,03,000	14,95,000	13,31,614	14,48,796	
14. Scientific & other minor departments	3,21,900	4,49,500	3,19,074	3,39,867	
15. Miscellaneous	1,46,600	.....	2,34,332	.....	
Total ...	83,82,200	89,92,700	86,83,561	87,11,350	
D. Public Instruction	11,56,100	11,82,100	10,56,094	10,75,166	
E. Medical charges	7,52,500	8,05,100	7,36,038	6,99,127	
F. Religious charges	3,49,000	3,54,000	3,55,007	3,44,792	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1910-11	Current year 1911-12	Previous year 1910-11	Current year 1911-12	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	3,00,000	4,06,000	4,44,027	1,48,639	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	1,40,000	56,000	32,860	50,932	
Total ...	4,40,000	4,62,000	4,76,887	1,99,571	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	10,24,000	13,95,000	10,78,461	17,62,939	
2. Repairs	8,05,000	8,75,000	8,25,265	9,11,360	
3. Establishment	6,24,000	6,26,500	5,28,516	5,99,613	
4. Tools and Plant	47,000	48,500	37,919	1,32,143	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	51,117	—13,364	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	25,00,000	29,45,000	25,21,278	33,92,691	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	8,200	17,400	7,050	7,231	
J. Pensions	11,50,000	11,63,000	11,32,703	11,41,908	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,04,000	4,06,000	3,86,399	3,74,636	
2. Registration charges	85,000	85,000	82,955	83,966	
3. Agricultural charges	56,500	75,100	58,447	77,894	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,30,438	3,29,463	
5. Miscellaneous	3,89,200	10,80,000	4,78,463	6,98,998	
Total ...	12,67,700	19,79,100	13,36,702	15,64,957	
Total Services ...	2,05,62,000	2,24,77,000	2,09,23,973	2,18,14,792	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	71,247	.....	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	39,20,908	31,06,154	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	18,98,506	21,09,102	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,05,252	5,94,756	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.. ...	.....	33,50,333	29,85,546	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	15,74,722	20,23,923	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	1,33,325	1,56,978	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	170	16	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	1,14,54,463	1,09,76,475	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	3,23,78,436	3,27,91,267	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,06,23,859	1,16,94,612	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,30,02,295	4,44,85,879	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1911.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
128* Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,152,031	10,779	6,533	2,356	1,058	756	.....	76	4,02,355	6,719·72	425·70	7,145·42	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1911.

Name	Population	Births			Deaths			Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Past year	Present year	Increase	Births		Deaths		
								Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	93,847	108,399	14,552	110,005	111,943	1,938	17·22	19·00	20·19	19·62	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1911-12.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12	Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	437	391	338	383	1,26,622	...	...	12,209	18	1,38,849
1	1	Do for women	1	3	1	2	9,483	...	...	...	...	9,483
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	190	180	146	155	22,459	290	...	...	337	23,086
1	1	Do for women	6	4	5	3	1,466	..	...	...	...	1,466
8	8	Total ...	634	578	490	543	1,60,050	290	...	12,209	355	1,72,884
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,401	3,794	2,853	3,029	91,124	...	1,200	55,317	14,887	1,62,528
129	133	Middle Schools do	18,442	19,726	13,378	14,028	95,898	9,596	6,031	63,321	21,812	1,96,658
82	83	Do Vernacular, for boys	7,745	8,229	5,347	5,457	36,371	...	14,569	2,277	3,078	56,295
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	34	42	23	32	11,937	...	...	106	9,701	21,744
9	8	Middle Schools do	821	862	667	708	17,393	...	480	2,591	14,246	34,710
67	68	Do Vernacular, for girls	6,373	6,875	3,925	4,083	60,240		766	343	11,117	72,466
303	308	Total ...	36,816	39,528	26,193	27,337	3,12,963	9,596	23,046	1,23,955	74,841	5,44,401
		Primary Schools.										
1,866	1,955	Primary Schools, for boys	64,956	69,492	47,520	47,905	32,718	2,53,547	2,410	1,771	12,356	3,02,802
211	222	Do for girls	9,848	10,683	6,196	6,643	36,500	10,751	1,080	27	22,407	70,765
2,077	2,177	Total ...	74,804	80,175	53,716	54,548	69,218	2,64,298	3,490	1,798	34,763	3,73,567
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	177	181	160	166	26,472	4,490	...	..	306	31,268
2	2	Do do Mistresses	25	19	21	17	3,235	...	...	...	1,670	4,905
1	1	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	15	10	12	9	6,277	...	...	114	33	6,424
19	21	Industrial Schools for men	1,121	1,151	836	786	5,076	24,680	50	318	59,460	89,584
1	1	Do do for women	113	105	88	94	360	...	...	...	1,210	1,570
2	3	Commercial Schools	101	119	73	88	900	...	...	1,834	925	3,659
41	40	Sanskrit Schools	1,371	1,547	1,119	1,127	7,591	...	1,402	1,486	5,265	15,744
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	32	32	26	23	1,464	...	360	...	325	2,149
1	1	Engineering School	40	46	42	41	...	7,395	...	1,386	...	8,781
72	74	Total ...	2,995	3,210	2,377	2,351	51,375	36,565	1,812	5,138	69,194	1,64,084
2,460	2,567	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	115,249	123,491	82,776	84,779	5,93,586	3,10,749	28,348	1,43,100	1,79,153	12,54,936
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
9	6	Advanced	158	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,798	1,905	Elementary	22,746	25,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,807	1,911	Total, Private Institutions ...	22,904	25,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	5,80,034	41,892	300	16,297	54,559	6,93,082
4,267	4,478	Grand Total ...	138,153	149,214	82,776	84,779	11,73,620	3,52,641	28,648	1,59,397	2,33,712	19,48,018

GPB—650—9-12-12

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1912-13

(Ending 30th June 1913)

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BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1913

PRICE ONE RUPEE

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

(*Ending 30th June 1913.*)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning –
Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical Features and
Population,
reference is invited to paras 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12,
and for particulars concerning
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration and
Administrative Divisions,
reference is invited to paras 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about a week in September 1912, and in the beginning of November 1912 visited Mercara, in Coorg. His Highness made a provincial tour for two weeks in December 1912 and again for about a week in February 1913, visiting chiefly the malnad districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. During the summer of 1913, His Highness proceeded to Ootacamund on the 23rd April, remained on the Hills for about six weeks and returned to the capital on the 8th June 1913.

Other events.

2. His Highness the Yuvaraja proceeded on a tour in Europe in March 1913 with a staff of three officers and a young gentleman of the Ursu community, spent about six months in his travels and returned to the capital on the 5th October 1913. In the course of his travels, His Highness the Yuvaraja visited numerous institutions in England and on the Continent, studying the varied activities of the countries he passed through.

The Dewan and Councillors.

3. Pradhanasiromani Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E., retired from the office of the Dewan on the 10th November 1912 and His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., C.I.E., as Dewan and *ex-officio* President of the Council. Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., Excise Commissioner, was appointed Second Councillor in His Highness the Maharaja's State Council, in the place of Mr. D. Devaraj Urs who died in December 1912. The Dewan, Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, toured in the malnad parts of the State from 3rd to 17th March 1913 to study the conditions of the malnad and in the month of June he paid a visit to the west coast for seeing the harbours of Mangalore and Malpe in connection with the Arsikere-Mangalore Railway project.

The Mysore Civil Service.

4. The rules for the recruitment of officers to the Mysore Civil Service were revised in January 1913 providing, chiefly among other things, for the holding of a competitive examination for the selection of officers.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

5. As the work of the Mysore Economic Conference grew in extent and importance, a full-time officer was appointed as Secretary to the Conference and also Secretary to Government, in order to co-ordinate the work of the Committees of the Conference and the departments of Government concerned.

6. The following is an account of the work during the year of the three Committees of the Economic Conference for Agriculture, Education, and Industries and Commerce.

7. The Agricultural Committee adopted a programme of work for the next three years, issued pamphlets and leaflets on subjects connected with agriculture, sericulture and horticulture, and sanctioned grants to the several District Agricultural Associations working in the State. Well-boring operations were conducted in some localities and the results of the experiments were embodied in a brief preliminary note. A memorandum was issued explaining clearly the object and scope of the scheme framed by the Committee for the creation of large self-contained farms. Arrangements were made for the supply of fodder and fuel plants from the nurseries started in State forests. An allotment of Rs. 1,000 was made for the free distribution of seeds and plants to raiyats on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1913. A sprayer and other necessary appliances were supplied to each district to fight out insect pests. The scholarship holders under training in sericulture at the Tata's Silk Farm during the last year were examined both in theory and practice and the majority of them passed in all the subjects of examination. One of them, a Mahomedan, was deputed for higher training in weaving at the Sir Louis Dane Weaving Institute at Ludhiana. Five of the successful students were appointed as Assistant Sericultural Inspectors to assist the raiyats in adopting improved methods of sericulture. Scholarships were allotted to 20 new students during the year for training in sericulture at the Tata's Silk Farm. The possibility of finding a market for eri silk was investigated. An exhibition of sericultural products and appliances was given at the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and at the Bangalore Christmas Fête and there was also a demonstration of the work of a country reel which had been improved upon by the Sericultural Inspectors. Scholarships were newly allotted to 12 students for training in horticulture at the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore. Fifty Associates were nominated to the Agricultural Committee from all parts of the State for the local investigation of questions and subjects and the submission of reports and suggestions to District and Central Committees for consideration.

8. The Education Committee dealt with certain new subjects and submitted recommendations with regard to them. It was recommended that the existing orders regarding the medical inspection of school children should be strictly enforced, that intimation should be given to the parents of the defects noticed and proper medical treatment given to such pupils at dispensaries. Recommendations were made with regard to the method and the time to be devoted to religious and moral instruction in the several classes, and the various steps to be adopted towards the establishment of free public libraries and reading rooms in Bangalore, Mysore and other places. Recommendations were also made as to the organisation of special classes for teaching drawing and music and for a course of lectures on such subjects as hygiene, sanitation, accidents and injuries, first aid and preventible diseases. With regard to the proposed University for Mysore, the Committee recommended that British Indian Universities be approached with a view to procure the necessary recognition for Local University examinations to enable candidates passing them to gain admission into colleges outside the State. The Committee submitted their opinion on schemes for improving industrial schools and for giving practical instruction in elementary schools. A draft grant-in-aid code was prepared and the Committee's programme of work was revised so as to include subjects requiring fresh or further investigation during the next three years.

9. The creation of a separate department of Industries and Commerce was sanctioned during the year. Ten bulletins were issued by the Industries and Commerce Committee and related mostly to subjects connected with industrial development, one of them related to the prospects of Nandidrug and Kalhattagiri serving as popular hot weather resorts, and another embodied all the information available regarding the external trade of the State during the decade, 1901-1911. The preparation of a draft report on the industrial

survey of the State was completed during the year. The Committee investigated the questions of the establishment of a tile factory, a factory for the manufacture of bone dust, an up-to-date sugar factory for the manufacture of sugar direct from cane, pharmaceutical works and sandalwood oil factory, and submitted recommendations regarding the concessions to be offered by Government to facilitate their establishment. The improvement of the weaving industry received considerable attention from the Committee and action was taken in the matter of establishing a weaving factory with all the latest improvements and devising measures calculated to lead to the adoption of improved weaving appliances by the local weavers. A grant was made by the Committee for supplying some of the weavers at Hole-Narsipur with fly shuttle looms at half cost. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was set apart for the purchase of suitable yarn to be woven at the weaving factory and sold to the local weavers with a view to the introduction of the manufacture of shawls. The prospects of starting a match factory and a paper-making industry in the State were carefully investigated. Installations of sugar-cane crushing plants were made at three places under the direction of the department of Industries and Commerce. Recommendations were made by the Committee with regard to the supply of electric power for minor industries, to the extension of telegraph facilities and to the opening of an industrial depôt in an important trade centre.

10. At the Birthday session held at Mysore on the 12th June 1913 and subsequent days, the Economic Conference discussed and approved of the majority of the recommendations referred to above and also passed propositions regarding the following subjects. It was proposed that an income-tax should be imposed on lines similar to those in British India, with necessary modifications to suit local conditions and that the revenues from it should be set apart for the expansion and improvement of primary education. The abolition of the tax on oil-mills and the levy of an export duty on certain articles such as skins, hides and leather were recommended. The introduction of the scheme of compulsory education in all district headquarter towns and in one or more large towns selected in each district, and the establishment of model infant schools in places where there is a demand for them were also recommended. The measures recommended with the object of helping the advancement of female education were the establishment of a boarding house in connection with the Maharani's College, the opening of one or two boarding schools for girls of the middle school standard in other places, and the establishment of a high school for girls at Bangalore. Questions relating to the establishment of railway connection with a convenient sea-port on the west coast in order to reduce the loss in the foreign trade of the State, the introduction of motor traction services for passengers and goods on some of the important trade routes in the State, and the establishment of a large up-to-date paper mill and of a porcelain factory were referred to the Industries and Commerce Committee for investigation. The establishment of an agricultural and industrial museum at Bangalore was recommended. The formation of a State-aided Bank called the Bank of Mysore on the lines suggested by the Economic Conference with its headquarters at Bangalore was sanctioned in March 1913 and several concessions were granted by Government to the Bank which has since commenced work.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

11. The twenty-ninth session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 23rd October 1912 and succeeding days, 281 members having been returned for 285 seats. Out of these, 212 members were elected as taluk members during the triennial election of 1912 and the rest were deputed by the several district boards, municipal councils and various associations in the State. Altogether 595 subjects of general and local interest were discussed during the session of the Assembly.

The British Resident.

12. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore during the year under report.

Relations w th the British Government.

13. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1912-13).

Extent of arable lands.

14. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,859,144 acres as against 18,855,657 acres in the previous year. Of this, 1,383,780 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,475,364 acres, of which 8,558,260 acres were assessed lands available for cultivation and the remaining 8,917,104 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

15. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,591,650 acres representing 88·70 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 49,207 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

16. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,096,345 with an area of 7,165,834 acres, giving an average of 6·53 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1912-13).

Original survey and classification.

17. All the Government villages in the State having been surveyed and settled, the original survey and settlement operations are now confined only to inam villages. During the year under report, 4 inam villages comprising 873 fields with an area of 3,504 acres were surveyed and 8 villages containing 1,225 fields measuring 4,030 acres were classed.

Revision survey

18. Resurvey operations were completed in 608 villages, consisting of 248 villages in the Hassan taluk, 352 villages of the late Kadaba (present Gubbi) taluk, one village in the Kunigal taluk and 7 villages in the Magadi taluk. The total area resurveyed was 432,658 acres or 676·03 square miles. Besides, subdivision of the lands of the Kallode-Bore kaval in the Hole-Narsipur taluk and of 20 villages in the Shimoga taluk and miscellaneous work in connection with the demarcation of the eastern block of the Hadikere forest in the Tarikere taluk were carried out.

Reclassification.

19. The original soil classification is left undisturbed during the revision settlement but water-supply to wet and garden lands is reclassified so as to make the revised assessment correspond with the facilities for irrigation as actually enjoyed by the lands during resurvey. These operations were carried out in 456 villages situated in the Nelamangala and Magadi taluks. The total number of fields classed was 15,991 measuring 52,412 acres.

Revision settlement.

20. The revised rates of assessment of the Shimoga taluk were announced in January last and will be levied with effect from the official year 1913-14. Proposals for the revision settlement of the late Koratagere taluk were sanctioned in August last and the rates will be announced in the current cold weather.

21. A few particulars regarding the results of the revision settlement introduced into the Shimoga taluk are given below.

The tract brought under revision settlement is the Shimoga taluk as it stood at the original settlement in 1875. This differs from the present Shimoga taluk in that the latter includes in addition to the above tract 56 villages of the Kumsi sub-taluk and also sixteen villages transferred from the late Anantapur and Lakvalli taluks. The tract is semi-malnad, surrounded on almost all sides by hills, but well supplied with communications. The

extension of the railway to Shimoga has greatly improved its external trade. The recent manganese industry has attracted much labour and capital into the tract. The natural resources of the tract combined with the advantages of markets and other facilities would have resulted in great material progress but for the fact that the locality was subjected to epidemics in recent years. The revised and sanctioned rates are very moderate having regard to the present condition of the tract in all its aspects. The revision has resulted in an increase of only 8 per cent over the collections of 1907-08. The average old and new rates are as shown below:—

	Old			New		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	11	9	0	13	5
Wet	2	11	5	2	14	6
Garden	8	0	2	5	8	8

The average rate on the entire tract has been slightly raised from Rs. 1-7-9 to Rs. 1-9-6 per acre. The revision will result in an increase to the land revenue of the tract by Rs. 8,675.

22. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,46,260 as against Rs. 1,49,270 of the previous year. Cost of the department.

23. Maps of 197 villages in resettled taluks and also maps of 543 villages, copies of which were out of stock, were printed and issued during the year. Survey maps.

24. The potgi of the village officers in the resettled taluks of Hosdurga, Sorab, Channagiri and Bangalore and parts of Magadi, Hoskote and Honnali taluks was revised during the year. In addition to this, the decennial revision of potgi in the taluks of Malur, Chamarajnagar, Bagepalli and in the Turuvekere sub-taluk was also made during the year. The potgi payable to the village officers of the Sringeri Jahgir and 20 inam villages, situated in Arkalgud, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Dodballapur taluks, into which survey and settlement had been introduced, was also fixed during the year. Potgi settlement.

III. Land Revenue (1912-13).

25. The extent of assessed waste lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 190 acres 6 guntas and 33 square yards as shewn below:— Alienation.

	A.	G.	Sq. yards.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones	63	24	0
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	105	35	33
(3) For improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	19	2	0
(4) For improvement of roads	1	25	0
Total ...	190	6	33

26 The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 84,403 acres as against 67,161 acres and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished was 17,476 acres as against 17,107 acres in the previous year. The increase in the area taken up for cultivation was due to good rain-fall during the year and the impetus thereby given to the expansion of cultivation. Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

27. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,319,019 acres as against 6,047,455 acres in the previous year. Of this, 962,568 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops as against 938,043 acres in the previous year. Area under cultivation.

28. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,05,44,947 as against Rs. 1,04,42,816 in the previous year. Including uncollected arrears at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,18,38,907 as against Land revenue demand.

Rs. 1,20,48,708 in 1911-12. The net recoverable demand for the year, however, was Rs. 1,18,10,466 as the arrears referred to above include Rs. 28,441 which was remitted during the year. Out of this, Rs. 28,030 was remitted on account of arrears of the previous year.

Collections.

29. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,04,81,215, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,29,251 at the end of the year. The percentage of collections to the net demand during the year was 88·74 as against 89·00 during the previous year.

Coercive processes.

30. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 75,895 as against 80,583 in the year previous. There was thus a decrease in the total number of processes issued. It is a matter for satisfaction that by the mere issue of demand notices, so much as Rs. 8,42,076 or 83·15 per cent was recovered out of the total of Rs. 10,12,712 realized by all the processes.

IV. Inam Settlement (1912-13).

Original work.

31. During the year eighteen land inams comprising an extent of 46 acres and 30 guntas and assessed at Rs. 83-8-0 were newly confirmed on a combined quit-rent of Rs. 8-14-0. Nineteen minor inams were resumed and struck off the inam registers which resulted in a reduction of Rs. 50-4-4 in the inam revenue, while there was a corresponding increase of Rs. 157-14-9 under land revenue in the shape of assessment.

Revision of quit-rent.

32. Fifteen land inams were revised during the year, the revision leading to a reduction of quit-rent by Rs. 51-1-0.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

33. During the year, the number of quit-rent registers prepared was 90 for confirmed cases and 103 for resumed and struck-off cases. Besides these, 350 supplemental final quit-rent registers and correction statements were also prepared and issued on the basis of Purvani Tarav Patriks and Government orders. Final title-deeds for whole inam villages in the Tumkur district and also 3,739 final title-deeds for minor inam villages of the Sidlaghatta and Bowringpet taluks were prepared. The revised final quit-rent register of the Malur taluk consisting of 1,767 cases was completed.

Cost of the department.

34. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 4,428 as against Rs. 4,456 in the year previous and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,84,924. The total addition to the annual revenue by the settlement of inams was Rs. 2,73,352.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1912-13).

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

35. During the year under report the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood variously at 12, 11, 12 and 13 at different periods.

One meeting of the Council was held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

36. Besides the six bills pending consideration by the Legislative Council during the previous year, namely, (1) a Bill for the establishment of Village Courts in Mysore, (2) the Partition Bill, (3) the Bill to regulate the emigration of minors and other persons beyond the limits of the Mysore State, (4) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901, (5) a Bill to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902 and (6) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year :—

(1) The Mysore Muzrai Bill,
(2) The Elementary Education Bill,
(3) The Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906,
(4) The Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, and
(5) The Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

37. Two of the bills as detailed below were passed into law during the year. In addition, a Bill further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, the consideration of which is excluded from the scope of the Mysore Legislative Council, was also passed by Government. The remaining nine bills were in various stages of progress.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws passed.

38. *The Mysore Emigration Regulation.*

Regulation I of 1913.

Complaints were occasionally received that recruiters of a low class induced minors to emigrate from Mysore without the consent of their legal guardians and that others were deceived by false representations. To guard against such malpractices, the Regulation was passed reproducing some of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act. There is practically no emigration at present to any country beyond India and Ceylon, and such emigration must necessarily take place through some port or other place in British India, at which it will be subject to the provisions of the Indian Emigration Laws. As the British Indian Act protects not only British Indian subjects but also all natives of India in which term the natives of this State would be included, it was not necessary to reproduce in this Regulation all the elaborate rules and precautions adopted in the Indian Act.

The provisions in this Regulation will not apply to recruitment of coolies for labour in British India or Ceylon, unless it is specially prohibited under section 8 of the Regulation. The Regulation is thus intended to be used as auxiliary to the administration of the British Act in respect of emigration to other places.

Regulation II of 1913.

39. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation.*

As the Indian Army Act, 1911, has repealed the Indian Articles of War, Act V of 1869, the references to the latter in the Mysore Military Regulation have been changed accordingly. The maximum limit of corporal punishment has also been reduced from 50 to 30 lashes.

Regulation III of 1913.

40. *The Partition Regulation.*

The provisions contained in Rules 13 and 14 of Order XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, regulate the mode of effecting a partition of immovable property not paying revenue to Government in execution of decrees of civil courts. Under these provisions it is incumbent on the courts to award a share in the property to each one of the sharers, though, under certain circumstances, to equalise the value of such shares money compensation can be awarded in addition. It was represented that a division of the property into as many shares as there were parties entitled to a share was, at times, impracticable and that in the interests of the parties themselves it was desirable that the courts should possess a discretion to sell the property and divide the proceeds. Several such cases had occurred in the city of Mysore. Petty houses where not more than one family could reside had to be partitioned off and divided among several co-sharers with the result that free access to light and air was shut out and the house rendered insanitary.

This Regulation which has been based on the Partition Act, 1893, of British India, provides against such evils by giving the court power to sell under certain circumstances the properties sought to be partitioned and to distribute the proceeds.

The provisions of any special law regarding partition of immovable property paying revenue to Government, such as section 54 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, and sections 122 and 123 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, are not affected by this Regulation.

Rules under Acts and Regulations.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

(1) The Government Savings Banks Act.

41. Under the Government Savings Banks Act, V of 1873.

(*a*) Rule IV of the rules fixing the annual limit of Rs. 2,000 and aggregate limit of Rs. 5,000 for deposits was abrogated.

(*b*) A revised form for security deposit under rule 9 was issued.

(*c*) Rules were issued empowering nomination to Savings Banks Account by depositors.

(2) The Opium Act.

42. Under section 5 of the Opium Act, I of 1878.

(*a*) The quantity that can be transported under a license was reduced from three to one tola.

(*b*) Certain reduction was also made in the quantity of preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking that can be manufactured by any person for his domestic use only, and not for sale.

(3) The Civil Courts Regulation.

43. A Munsiff's court at Dodballapur was established and under section 5 of the Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883, the local jurisdiction of that court was fixed and certain alterations in the local jurisdiction of the Munsiff's court at Chikballapur and the court of the Principal Munsiff of Bangalore were made. The designations "Principal Munsiff" and "Additional Munsiff" of the two courts at each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were changed into the "First Munsiff" and "Second Munsiff," respectively.

(4) The Mysore Land Revenue Code.

44. Under the Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

(*a*) The rules regarding the grant of lands for rubber cultivation were revised.

(*b*) New rules were substituted for rules 64 and 65 *re* notice of relinquishment of an occupancy and appendices F and G were revised.

(*c*) A new rule as rule 73 A was inserted for treating, as a recognised share of a survey number under certain conditions, the shares of co-occupants and co-sharers.

(*d*) The provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code were extended to a number of inam villages.

(5) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation.

45. In rule V (B) of the rules framed under section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890, a new scale of maximum limits of time allowed for repayment in the case of loans under section 194 of the Land Revenue Code was substituted for the old scale.

46. Under section 12 of the Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890. (6) The Mysore Arms Regulation.

(*a*) New rules were substituted for rules 15 and 23 of the Arms Rules so as to empower District Magistrates and Magistrates of Sub-Divisions to issue for 3 years at a time licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection or of display and to authorise the Amildar to renew such licenses under certain conditions for one year at a time.

(*b*) Forms IV and V appended to the Arms Regulation were revised.

47. Under the Factories Regulation. (7) The Mysore Factories Regulation.

(*a*) It was declared that the prohibition contained in sub-section (1) of section 5 B, regarding the employment of persons on a Sunday, shall not apply to the Goribidnur Sugar Factory owned by Mr. Haji Ismail Sait.

(*b*) Under section 20 of the Regulation, the Mahalakshmi Ginning Factory, the Shadaksharappa Ginning Factory and the Cotton Press Factory of the South India and Mysore Manufacturing Company, Limited, working at Davangere, Chitaldrug district, were declared to be factories for all the purposes of the Regulation.

48. Under the Mysore Railway Regulation, IV of 1894. (8) The Mysore Railway Regulation.

(*a*) Under section 31,

(i) revised rules were issued under the General Rules for working open lines of Railway, for the packing and carriage by railway in Mysore of offensive and dangerous goods, and for imposing penalties for the breaches; and

(ii) chicken-pox and mumps were added to the list of infectious and contagious disorders enumerated in rule 7, Chapter II, Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of Railway.

(*b*) Under section 117 clause (1), it was declared that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company shall be liable to pay house, water and lighting taxes in respect of the railway buildings situated in certain railway stations, in aid of the funds of the municipal councils and unions of those places.

49. Under the Government Securities Regulation, IX of 1894, it was declared that the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Regulation shall apply to the office of the Dewan of Mysore. (9) The Government Securities Regulation.

50. Under section 42 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900, the fees payable on copies of judgments of criminal courts were limited to annas eight. (10) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation.

51. Under the Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900. (11) The Mysore Forest Regulation.

(*a*) Certain areas were constituted State forests.

(*b*) The lists of classified trees relating to the Mysore and Kolar districts were modified.

(*c*) A new rule was substituted for rule (8) of the rules for the sale of timber by public auction.

(*d*) The Devarayadurga State forest was reserved permanently as a Game Preserve.

52. Para (2), rule 3 of the rules under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901, regarding the killing of male bison, was modified. (12) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

53. Under the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901. (13) The Mysore Excise Regulation.

(*a*) Under section 29, the maximum strength of the foreign spirits that could be sold was reduced from 15° to 25° under proof.

(*b*) Under section 71, the rule regarding the sale of any medicated article containing coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, etc., except under a license was modified.

54. Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902. (14) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation.

(*a*) Certain villages were constituted into unions.

(*b*) The schedule of the maximum rates of tolls leviable on public roads and bridges in Mysore was revised.

(15) The Mysore Registration Regulation.

55. Under the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*a*) A revised table of fees for registration of documents of the class registerable in Book I was substituted for the old scale tentatively for two years.

(*b*) A new rule was substituted for rule 30A in the matter of taking thumb impressions of the executants of documents presented for registration.

(*c*) New rules were substituted for rules 21, 22, 24 and 25 relating to the conditions of acceptance for registration and also the cases of deficient stamps.

(*d*) The table of fees for the optional registration of documents registerable in Book IV was revised.

(16) The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.

56. Under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, III of 1903, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees was appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, for purposes of the provisions of section 23 of the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903.

(17) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

57. Under section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, II of 1904, the Bench of Magistrates for the Bangalore city was empowered to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in that section.

(18) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation.

58. Under clause (1) of section 2 of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906, vaccination was declared compulsory for specified periods in the Bangalore city, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Mysore city, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug municipal councils.

(19) The Mysore Mines Regulation.

59. Under the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

(*a*) Under section 3 (6) (*e*) of the Regulation, the following were classed as mining material within the meaning of the said section :—

(1) electric copper wire of any gauge,

(2) all brass fittings appertaining to engines, boilers, compressed air plant and electrical appliances, and

(3) other manufactured parts of machinery.

(*b*) A new schedule was substituted for the old one regarding the reporting of accidents under the rules prescribed under sections 21 and 37.

(*c*) Under section 34, rules for the levy of a tax on dogs kept in the Mining and Sanitary Board area were prescribed.

(20) The Mysore Municipal Regulation.

60. Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

(*a*) All the powers specified in sub-section (2) (*a*) and (*e*) of section 144 (1) were conferred on the Davangere town municipal council; the powers specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*h*) and (*j*) of sub-section 2 of the section on the Tarikere municipal council; and the powers specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*h*) (*i* and *ii*) and (*j*) in sub-section (2) of the section on the Chikmagalur municipal council.

(*b*) Under section 10, the list of *ex-officio* municipal councillors on the Bangalore city municipal council was revised.

(*c*) Under section 176 (1) (*d*), rules were framed for providing against interference with water pipes and sewers in the city of Bangalore.

(21) The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

61. Rule 58 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council appended to the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, regarding the admission of strangers at the Council meetings, was amended.

(22) The Mysore Poisons Regulation.

62. Under the Mysore Poisons Regulation, V of 1910.

(*a*) Rules were passed under sections 2, 4, 9 and 10 (2) of the Regulation, for the purpose of regulating the possession for

sale and the sale of white arsenic and certain other poisons in Mysore.

(*b*) Under rule 17 of the poisons rules, the provisions in respect of poisons other than white arsenic were extended to all areas declared as municipalities under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

63. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911. (23) The Code of Civil Procedure.

(*a*) Under section 29, it was declared that processes issued by any civil or revenue court situate in British India or situate beyond the limits of Mysore but established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, may be served by the courts in Mysore.

(*b*) Under section 44, it was declared that decrees passed by any civil court in the Miraj Senior State may be executed in Mysore.

(*c*) Under section 57, a scale of allowances payable for subsistence of judgment-debtors was fixed.

(*d*) Under proviso (*g*) to section 60 (1) the sums payable out of the Family Pension Fund instituted by Government were exempted from attachment or sale in execution of a decree.

(*e*) Under section 133, His Holiness Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati Swamigalavaru of the Sringeri matt was exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts.

(*f*) Under rule 2, Order XVI, the rates of batta for witnesses in civil cases were fixed.

II. Military (1912-13).

64. The military force of the State is composed of Nature of the force.

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in other districts; and

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

65. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps. Sanctioned strength.

66. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,053. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by one fighting man; the infantry battalions by 3 commissioned and 12 non-commissioned officers and 97 men; and the Transport Corps by 5 commissioned and 2 non-commissioned officers and 29 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service. Actual strength.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments	40	138	734
(*b*) Infantry	51	375	1,271
(*c*) Transport Corps	10	59	375

67. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,023 officers and men, including non-combatants, 468 were Mahomedans and 409 Mahrattas; in The composition of the force.

the infantry regiments, 796 were Mahomedans and 138 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,781; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 329 were Mahomedans and 44 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 546. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

68. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment, with swords and lances; and the infantry regiments, with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

69. One squadron of the Imperial Service Regiment was sent to Mysore for duty during Dasara festivities in October 1912. Two squadrons of the regiment took part in the Field days of the Bangalore Garrison held in January and February 1913 and the whole of the regiment in the Cavalry Brigade training held at Bangalore under the General Officer Commanding, Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade. One squadron of the regiment proceeded to Mysore for duty in connection with the Birthday festivities of H. H. the Maharaja in June 1913. One squadron of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on the 3rd November for duty at the Royal Field Artillery practice camp at Birasandra and returned to head-quarters on the 14th December 1912. Seventeen sowars of the regiment were also employed daily on patrol duty at Shimoga, Pavagada, Jagalur, Gurusiddapura, Gudimakunte and Jogihalli stations. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were, as usual, employed in guarding the treasuries in the State and also in escorting remittances. The reliefs during the year were, as usual, those connected with the guards over the taluk treasuries. One Division Commander and 45 non-commissioned officers and men of the Transport Corps were employed in training Amrut Mahal bullocks from the 5th September to 2nd December 1912. A detachment of the Corps consisting of one officer, 85 non-commissioned officers and men and 106 ponies with 29 carts left for Mysore on the 3rd October for carriage work during Dasara and returned to head-quarters on the 6th November 1912. Six officers, 222 non-commissioned officers and men and 405 ponies, mules and bullocks with 108 carts of the Corps were employed in grass cutting work at Hessarghatta grass farm from the 17th November 1912 to 5th May 1913. A detachment consisting of 2 officers, 145 non-commissioned officers and men and 166 ponies with 54 carts proceeded to Mysore for carriage and tonga work during the Birthday festivities of H. H. the Maharaja in June 1913. Most of the carts were employed in bringing grass from the kavals and some of the ponies were also employed on dak duty.

Efficiency.

70. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Mysore Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being one officer, one farrier, 35 sowars and 95 remounts. The regiment had at the end of the year 476 horses and 254 mules for transport attached to it. Out of the three camels maintained on the mobilization strength, one died during the year and was replaced by a fresh animal purchased at Hyderabad. During the year under report, 480 men of the regiment were fully exercised in musketry, of whom there were 57 marksmen and 139 first class, 163 second class and 99 third class shots. One non-commissioned officer who had been sent for instruction in the 26th class of musketry at Meerut was ranked as 2nd out of 8 qualified in that class and one officer who attended the 27th class of musketry at Meerut was ranked as 3rd in the passed list of 5 cavalry officers. Ninety-one prizes amounting to Rs. 483-4-0 were won by the regimental men in different matches in the South Indian Rifle Association meeting held in September 1912. In the "Lloyd Lindsay match," the "D" squadron of the regiment stood first and the "A" squadron, second. At the central assault-at-arms, in addition to several money prizes won by the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, three first prize cups were secured by an officer for lime-cutting, head and post and lance by sword and for the best man-at-arms. One sowar of the regiment, who attended the

veterinary class held at Poona from January to March 1913, passed with credit. One non-commissioned officer from the regiment attended the 7th signalling class held at Kiyarighat from March to June 1913. Sixteen men of the regiment were trained in stretcher drill. The regiment was inspected by the Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, in March 1913 and the standard of efficiency attained in signalling was reported to be highly satisfactory. The arms of the regiment were inspected by the Chief Civil Master Armourer in October 1912. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry inspected the regiment in January 1913 and reported the progress made by the regiment to be satisfactory.

The Local Service Regiment was, as usual, paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. There were on the roll of the riding school of the regiment 18 recruits and 41 remounts undergoing training at the close of the year and 372 horses were on the strength of this regiment.

In the infantry regiments, the men and the recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as possible, drilled by the Commandants of the battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

The four divisions of the Transport Corps were, as usual, drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in different movements required for the transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies and bullocks. The Corps is under reorganization into a bullock train. At the close of the year there were 360 ponies, 40 mules and 297 bullocks with 299 carts on the strength of the Corps.

71. Clothing was, as usual, made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and to the Palace infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard. The mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers kept at the Military Stores was inspected half-yearly by a committee of officers and found to be in good condition. Military Stores.

72. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,55,273 against Rs. 12,96,980 in the previous year as noted below :— Expenditure.

	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters establishment	49,807	49,654
Imperial Service Lancers	4,04,175	3,49,712
Local Service Regiment	1,76,197	1,81,658
Infantry Regiments	2,30,724	2,25,617
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,41,080	2,49,270
Military Stores	8,192	7,654
Superannuation and retired allowances	86,805	86,855
Miscellaneous	...	4,853
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	12,96,980	12,55,273

73. At the beginning of the year under report, there were at the Farm nine stallions, 106 mares and 132 foals. The births during the year were 27 colts and 21 fillies, giving a percentage of 30·18 births to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were one stallion, ten mares and 49 foals. The casualities including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were one stallion, 26 mares and 64 foals. There were thus at the end of the year under report nine stallions, 90 mares and 117 foals on the Farm. The approximate value of the live stock on the Farm at the end of the year was Rs. 75,614 against Rs. 89,365 at the close of the previous year. Government Stud Farm, Kunigal. Stock.

74. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 46,751 against Rs. 34,630 in the previous year. Expenditure.

III. Police (1912-13).

Constitution.

75. The constitution of the police force continued to be the same as in previous years. The Criminal Investigation department which had hitherto been temporary was made permanent during the year.

Strength.

76. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength 1911-12		Actual strength 1912-13	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police ...	7	69	7	69	7	66
Gold Fields Police ...	42	277	38	237	42	277
Total ...	49	346	45	306	49	343
City Police, Bangalore ...	51	292	49	277	50	221
City Police, Mysore ...	47	275	44	253	46	258
Total ...	98	567	93	530	96	479
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	167	13	175
District Police other than the above—						
Head quarters including Police School ...	13	6	12	...	13	6
Bangalore district ...	89	533	89	529	88	524
Kolar district ...	79	426	78	425	79	423
Tumkur district ...	85	580	83	580	85	573
Mysore district ...	76	421	73	412	75	329
French Rocks circle ...	44	275	44	274	44	270
Hassan district ...	70	390	67	388	69	383
Shimoga district ...	83	474	83	457	83	352
Kadur district ...	54	380	53	332	53	317
Chitaldrug district ...	87	534	87	525	87	525
Total ...	680	4,019	669	3,922	676	3,702
Grand total ...	840	5,115	820	4,925	834	4,699

The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. 114 Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, 705 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafedars and Sergeants and 5,115 Constables.

The Police Training School.

77. Of the 57 students who were under training in the Headquarter Police Training School at the beginning of the year, 53 attended the final examination. Of these, eight passed the inspector's test and 31 the station house officer's test. A second batch consisting of 26 men in service and seven recruits was under training at the close of the year.

Preservation of order.

78. The number of cases of rioting rose from 45 in the previous year to 61 in the year under report. Of these, one case which occurred at Kannegal in the Chamrajnagar taluk on the 6th November 1912 was attended with the loss of two lives and destruction of property to the value of about Rs. 2,000. The case which was tried by an additional Sessions Judge specially appointed for the purpose was pending at the close of the year and has since ended in the conviction of 73 of the accused, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

Prevention of crime.

79. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 59 persons, of whom 48 were directed by magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Only one

person was ordered to notify his residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

80. Out of a total number of 473 heinous cases reported during the year, 141 cases were partially and two cases fully investigated by Superintendents and 36 were partially and 84 fully investigated by Amildars and Deputy Amildars. The number of finger print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 24,691.

Cognizable cases.

81. There was a slight increase in the number of cognizable cases during the year. Including 4,715 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 10,645 cases in all during the year. Of these, 8 were transferred to the British police; in 172 cases investigation was refused; in 4,128 cases charge sheets were submitted; and 3,419 cases were reported to magistrates on B Form and 838 on C Form. Thus there remained 2,080 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the end of the year. Of the cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,328 cases ended in conviction, 771 in acquittal or discharge, nine were struck off, 11 were withdrawn, 17 were compounded, the accused in one case were warned, and 991 cases were pending before magistrates at the close of the year. Of the 3,419 cases reported on B Form, 1,526 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,893 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 838 cases reported on C Form, the magistrates accepted the police reports in 281 cases, leaving 557 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,258 cases involving 2,835 persons were reported direct to magistrates and in 269 of these cases 561 persons were convicted. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 5,779. Including 1,300 such persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 7,079 persons. Of these, 242 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 44 were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 3,062 were convicted, 1,740 were acquitted or discharged, cases against 3 were withdrawn and those against 34 were compounded, two died, one committed suicide, six escaped, 13 were handed over to the British police and 1,932 were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

82. Serious offences against the person numbered 1,020 against 945 in the previous year. Of these, 59 were cases of murder against the same number in the previous year; 23 of them ended in conviction and 21 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

83. The magistrates dealt with 10,828 non-cognizable cases involving 21,595 persons as against 8,342 cases involving 17,225 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,895 cases involving 2,894 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

84. The village police arrested 67 persons in 56 cases as against 99 persons in 61 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 52 cases with 62 persons ended in conviction as against 53 cases with 85 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 92·8 as against 86·8 in 1911-12.

Previous convictions.

85. Out of a total number of 1,596 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 163 or nearly 10·2 per cent of the total number as against 160 persons or 9·7 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

86. The value of property lost was Rs. 1,69,668 as against Rs. 2,17,473 in the previous year, the total value of property recovered being Rs. 58,773 or 34·6 per cent as against Rs. 1,02,348 or 47·0 per cent in the previous year.

Processes.

87. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 136,803, of which 123,446 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 90·2.

Inspection work.

88. The Inspector-General of Police spent nearly six and a half months in touring in the State and inspected six district offices, 55 investigating centres and 29 sub-stations and out-posts as against two district offices, 33 investigating centres, 12 sub-stations and four out-posts in the previous year. Ninety investigating centres, sub-stations and out-posts were

inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and 431 by Superintendents. Seven investigating centres, 21 sub-stations and 50 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger prints.

89. In the finger print bureau 3,949 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,523 were received for record and 2,426 for search. Of the latter, 380 were traced.

Arms Regulation.

90. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1912 under the Mysore Arms Regulation was 16,410 against 15,773 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 67 persons with the result that 57 were convicted, six acquitted and four were under trial at the end of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

91. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1912 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 265. Prosecutions were instituted in 11 cases involving 15 persons, of which five cases with five persons ended in conviction and five cases with eight persons in acquittal or discharge. The remaining one case was pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

92. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 12 concerned in three cases as against 27 in nine cases in 1911-12. In all the three cases, eight persons were convicted and four discharged.

Rewards.

93. Three hundred and twelve officers and men were rewarded during the year, 70 by promotion, 33 by award of good marks and 209 by money rewards. One hundred and six private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of crime.

Punishments.

94. One hundred and seven officers and men as against 100 in 1911-12 were given black marks; 131 officers and 1,969 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year as against 168 officers and 1,880 men in the preceding year; 98 men were dismissed the service as against one officer and 76 men in 1911-12; and one officer and 32 men were convicted by magistrates as against one officer and 25 men in the previous year. Of these, one was convicted of criminal breach of trust, one of theft, two of cheating, one of outraging the modesty of a woman and the rest of minor offences.

Expenditure.

95. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,12,611 against Rs. 10,11,971 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 640.

IV. Extradition (1912-13).

Extradition.

96. During the year under report, 51 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 46 were British subjects and 5 subjects of the Mysore State. Including 7 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 58 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 35 were convicted, 8 acquitted, 5 discharged and 1 was released on probation of good conduct under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, leaving 9 under trial at the end of the year. Ninety-three persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian and other courts for trial. Of these, 55 were British and 37 Mysore subjects and one was a native of Pondicherry. Of the persons surrendered, 56 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and 37 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were not known except in 21 cases. Of these, 12 ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal, one in discharge and 3 in compromise.

V. Criminal Justice (1912-13).

Courts.

97. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 131. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges,

8 District Magistrates, 26 Magistrates of the first class, 54 Magistrates of the second class and 37 Magistrates of the third class. There were three Justices of the Peace during the year.

The Benches of Honorary Magistrates inaugurated in the year 1909 in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore as an experimental measure, having been found to be successful, were made permanent. A temporary additional Sessions court sat in Mysore from the 10th March to the 16th September 1913 to try the case of rioting which occurred in Kannegal in the Chamrajnagar taluk.

Offences reported.

98. The number of offences reported to the several courts during the year was 19,607 as against 17,915 in 1911-12. Of these, 38·90 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 29·01 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 18·29 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 15,889 or 81·63 per cent of the offences reported as against 14,776 or 82·48 per cent in 1911-12. Out of the offences returned as true, 12,665 were under the Indian Penal Code, and 3,224 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,320 or 10·42 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,230 or 10·37 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

99. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 15,660, of which 14,406 or 91·99 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,254 pending at the close of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 14,214 cases or 91·09 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 74 cases; and courts of Session 118. The average duration of cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates was 21·47 days against 18·89 days; by the District Magistrates 10·49 days against 15·15 days; and by the courts of Session 39·61 days against 38·20 days in 1911-12. Of the 118 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 102 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

100. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 31,622, of whom 6,148 were arrested by the police, 1,678 were brought before the courts on warrants, 23,795 appeared on summonses and one voluntarily. Including persons involved in the pending cases, the total number of persons under trial during the year was 35,283 as against 32,868 in 1911-12.

101. The cases of 30,965 persons or 87·76 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, the cases of 303 persons were disposed of by courts of Session; of 117 by District Magistrates; of 903 by benches of magistrates; and of 29,642 by other magistrates.

Results of trial.

102. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 77·02 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 77·30 per cent, and 21·24 per cent were convicted against 21·68 per cent in 1911-12. Thirty-nine persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Punishments.

103. Of the persons convicted, 17 were sentenced to death, 12 to transportation, 1 to penal servitude, 2,044 to imprisonment, one to forfeiture of property, 4,830 to fine, and 91 to whipping.

The records of 8 cases involving 17 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions courts for confirmation. Including one case involving one person pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 9 cases involving 18 persons. In 3 cases involving 6 persons the sentence of death was confirmed, in 2 cases involving 2 persons the sentence of death was commuted into one of transportation for life, while in one case involving 4 persons the sentence was reversed and the accused persons were ordered to be set at liberty. Three cases involving 6 persons were pending at the close of the year. One person who was sentenced to death and one person who was sentenced to transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. The sentence of death in the former case was commuted into one of transportation for life and the memorial in the latter case was rejected.

Of the 2,091 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation and persons committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 25·97 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 62·17 per cent to imprisonment for six months and under, 9·13 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under two years, 1·86 per cent to imprisonment between two years and seven years and the rest to imprisonment for over seven years.

In the majority of the cases, *viz.*, 3,894 out of 4,830, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10; in 24 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; and in only 4 cases was the fine above Rs. 500, there being none above Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 54,992 and the amount realized Rs. 49,096. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,093.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

104. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 414 involving 600 persons. Of these, 72 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and 29 to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

105. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 102,241. Of these, 94,763 were detained for one day, 6,229 for two days, 905 for three days and 344 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 44,162. The number of witnesses that were examined in Sessions cases was 1,597 as against 1,182 in 1911-12. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 5,611 as against Rs. 3,267 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

106. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 18 as against 16 in the previous year.

Appeals.

107. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 868 appeals involving 1,610 persons. Of these, 863 were appeals from convictions and five from orders of acquittal.

Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 133 appeals, the courts of Session 162, and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers 573. In 70 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 357 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 79 cases they were modified, in 239 cases the sentences were reversed, in one case the proceedings were quashed, in 9 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered; 2 cases were referred to the Chief Court by the Sessions Judge; and 111 cases involving 261 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Inclusive of one appeal pending at the close of the previous year, there were five appeals against orders of acquittal for disposal as against seven in 1911-12. Only one of these was disposed of, the order of the lower court having been reversed and the remaining four cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

108. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 41·73 days as against 28 days in 1911-12; in the Sessions courts, 24·66 days as against 26·39 days; and in the courts of subordinate magistrates, 26·09 days as against 19·08 days in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

109. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 899 persons. In the case of 278 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 187 persons the orders of the lower court were confirmed, in the case of 7 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 49 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 72 persons they were reversed, in the case of 7 persons procedings were quashed; and new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 80 persons. The District Magistrates referred the cases of 8 persons for revision to the Chief Court. The cases of 211 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

110. The receipts amounted to Rs. 83,990 against Rs. 76,785 in 1911-12 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 3,08,763 against Rs. 2,98,590.

111. There were 16 cases involving 17 European British subjects against 15 cases involving 17 persons in 1911-12. Ten cases involving 10 persons ended in conviction and in six cases involving 7 persons the accused were acquitted. European British subjects.

VI. Civil Justice (1912-13).

112. The number of civil courts in the State during the year under report continued the same as in the year previous, *viz.*, 24. The temporary Additional Munsiff's court at Chikballapur, which was established in February 1911 owing to the congestion of the work in the court of the Munsiff of Chikballapur, continued to work at that place till the 30th June 1913, when, with a view to promote the convenience of the litigant public, it was made permanent and removed to Dodballapur with jurisdiction over the taluks of Dodballapur, Nelamangala and Goribidnur. The territorial jurisdiction of the First Munsiff's court at Bangalore and of the Chikballapur Munsiff's court was in consequence readjusted so as to secure a more equal distribution of work among all the said courts. Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

113. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 23,659 as against 24,525 in the previous year. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work, 2,631 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 20 in the district courts. Suits instituted their number, nature and value.

Of 12,867 ordinary suits, 10,588 or 82·29 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,450 or 11·27 per cent to immovable property and 829 or 6·44 per cent to other matters.

Out of 10,792 small cause suits, 7,285 were based on contracts in writing, 743 on contracts not in writing, 1,395 on accounts stated, 34 for money had and received, 797 for price of goods sold, 36 for wages, etc., 19 for breaches of contract, 342 for rent, 118 for movables or their value and 23 for damages.

Omitting 319 or 2·48 per cent of ordinary suits in which the subject matter could not be valued in money, the subject matter of 6,259 or 48·64 per cent was under Rs. 100 and that of 5,993 or 46·58 per cent was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In 255 cases or 1·98 per cent was the subject matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value and in only 41 cases or 0·32 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,078 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 7,942 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,288 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 484 were between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 35,31,246 against Rs. 43,23,737 in 1911-12. The average value of each suit was Rs. 151-4-9 against Rs. 178-8-5 in the preceding year.

114. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 10,084 (exclusive of 261 suits transferred from one court to another). The total number for disposal during the year was 34,427, including 684 suits refiled and remanded during the year. Of this number, 20,340 were ordinary suits and 14,087 small causes The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 13,144, of which 359 were disposed of without trial, 8,750 without contest, 4,031 after contest and four by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 11,476, of which 523 were disposed of without trial, 1,243 were compromised, 1,326 were decreed on confession, 6,705 were decreed *ex parte*, 44 were dismissed *ex parte*, and 1,635 were disposed of after contest. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 24,620, leaving 9,807 pending at the close of the year. Of the suits not disposed of, 8,996 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 785 in the Subordinate Judges' courts and 26 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 168·76 days in the previous year to 153·10 days and that of contested regular suits from 275·22 days to 229·17 days. In uncontested suits also the average duration fell from 62·61 days in the previous year to 44·83 days. Disposal of suits.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

115. Including 1,762 miscellaneous cases pending from the year 1911-12, there were 7,164 cases for disposal against 5,823 in the previous year. Of these, 545 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,462 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 86 for review of judgment and 296 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, the remaining 4,775 relating to other matters. Of these, 5,511 were disposed of and 1,653 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

116. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 35,434 against 33,513 in 1911-12. Of these, 25,700 were disposed of, leaving 9,734 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 58·17 against 61·60 in 1911-12. Immovable property was sold in 1,551 cases and movable property in 158 cases. Out of 753 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 64 were actually imprisoned. Realizations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 8,42,495.

Insolvency applications.

117. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 251 against 246 in 1911-12. Of these, 50 were granted, 119 rejected and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In seven cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges.

118. The total number of appeals for disposal in the district courts and the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 957, including those pending at the end of 1911-12 as well as two appeals refiled. Of these, 634 were decided as against 742, leaving 323 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

119. The number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 417 and the number pending at the end of 1911-12 was 401. Exclusive of 204 appeals transferred to the court of the District Judge, Bangalore, there were 614 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 300 were decided as against 261, leaving 314 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

120. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,45,096 as against Rs. 3,04,000 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 300 per appeal. The average value of the appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 486 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 95-1-10. The average duration of appeals was 486·95 days in the Chief Court as against 620·07 days in the previous year; in the district courts, 136·14 days against 129·89 days; and in the Subordinate Judges' courts, 117·64 days against 105·64 days in 1911-12.

Second appeals.

121. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 163 against 204 in 1911-12. Their aggregate value was Rs. 38,686 against Rs. 44,139 in 1911-12. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 237-5-4 against Rs. 216-5-10. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the preceding year, was 400 against 460 in 1911-12. Of these, 245 were disposed of against 223 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 203 and Rs. 62-11-1 respectively. The average duration was 359·02 days against 508·28 days in 1911-12.

Miscellaneous appeals.

122. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 73 against 108 in 1911-12. Of these, 52 were disposed of, leaving 21 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 110. Of these, 93 were disposed of and 17 left pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

123. The total number of processes issued during the year was 175,296 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 95,759, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 64,701.

Receipts and charges.

124. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,40,025 and Rs. 3,97,738, respectively, as against Rs. 4,66,902 and Rs. 3,87,338 in 1911-12.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1912.)

125. The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous years, *viz.*, 81, consisting of one central jail, one district jail, one special lock-up and 78 district and taluk lock-ups. Number of jails and lock-ups.

126. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 10,205 as against 9,621 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,061 prisoners at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 11,266 against 10,908 in 1911. Of these, 10,180 were discharged, leaving 1,086 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population decreased from 1,164·17 to 1,110·36. Prison population. General.

127. Of the total jail population, there were 3,841 convicts against 3,838 in 1911, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,335 and 632 respectively. During the year, 3,044 prisoners were discharged, leaving at the end a convict population of 797. The daily average number of convicts fell from 920·16 to 848·17. Convicts.

128. The number of prisoners under trial that passed through the jails and lock-ups rose from 6,961 in 1911 to 7,311 in the year under report. Of these, 7,028 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 283 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 255·97 against 236·78 in the year preceding. The average period of detention was 12·81 days against 12·41 days in the year 1911. Prisoners under trial.

129. Of the 2,335 convicts admitted during the year, 2,193 or about 93·92 per cent were men and 142 or about 6·08 per cent were women. The majority, *viz.*, 1,757 or 75·25 per cent were Hindus. There were 335 Mahomedans, 236 Christians, seven Buddhists and Jains representing, respectively, 14·35 per cent, 10·11 per cent and ·29 per cent of the total number. Convicts able to read and write numbered 409 or about 17·52 per cent of the total admissions; 33 or 1·41 per cent were able to read only; and 1,893 or about 81·07 per cent were illiterate. The majority of the convicts admitted during the year and numbering 1,671 or about 71·56 per cent had been convicted of offences against property. Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

130. Of the convicts admitted, 273 or about 11·69 per cent had been sentenced to simple imprisonment; 2,017 or about 86·38 per cent to rigorous imprisonment; 5 or ·21 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement; 24 or about 1·03 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with whipping; 10 or about ·43 per cent to transportation for life; and 6 or about ·26 per cent to death. More than half the number had only a sentence of one month and under. Nature of the sentence.

131. The number of imprisoned convicts previously convicted was 263 or 11·26 per cent of the whole against 281 or 12·75 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of recommitals, 176 had been convicted once, 56 twice and 31 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year fell from 63 to 46. Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

132. The number of prison offences during the year under report was 42 against 25 in 1911. Out of these offences, nine were dealt with by minor punishments and the remaining 33 by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 21 cases. Prison offences.

133. Of the 3,044 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 688 were transferred to other jails; 152 were released on appeal, 1,987 on expiry of sentence, and 202 under remission rules; one was executed; 12 died; and two escaped. Of the 7,028 prisoners under trial who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 4,395 were acquitted, 1,791 were convicted and sentenced, 825 were transferred, 12 escaped and five died. Discharges.

134. Two convicts and 12 under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during 1912 against 2 and 4, respectively, in 1911. Both the convicts and eight of the under-trial prisoners were recaptured during the year. Escapes.

Health of prisoners.

135. The total number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals slightly increased from 608 in 1911 to 699, the daily average number of the sick being 19·92 against 21·65 in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 17 against 10 in the year 1911.

Prison earnings.

136. The net cash earnings of the convicts were Rs. 14,440 in 1912 against Rs. 10,741 in 1911, showing an increase of Rs. 3,699. This increase is attributed to better out-turn of garden and jail manufactures.

Remissions and the working of the mark system.

137. Of the 202 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum remission of 1,605 days and another of the same class of the said jail earned a maximum gratuity of Rs. 51-5-9. The average gratuity earned by all the convicts was Rs. 1-6-2 against Rs. 1-14-6 in 1911.

Expenditure.

138. Excluding expenditure by the Public Works department, the gross outlay during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 99,429 against Rs. 98,731 in 1911. This slight increase is due to the inclusion of the pay of the work instructors.

Average cost per head.

139. The average cost per head was Rs. 89-12-6 against Rs. 85-0-10 in the year 1911.

Details of expenditure.

140. The details of expenditure are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	43,434	39 1 11
2	Dietary charges	43,346	39 4 2
3	Hospital charges	1,610	1 7 2
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	2,542	2 4 10
5	Sanitation charges	569	0 8 3
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,111	1 14 5
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.	48	0 0 8
8	Other charges	5,769	5 3 1
	Total ...	99,429	89 12 6

Religious instruction.

141. The prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore were receiving religious instruction provided by the representatives of some of the religious agencies. Attempts are also being made in the Bangalore Central Jail to supplement the efforts of such agencies by placing one or more literate convicts in each barrack and making them read religious and moral books to the others daily.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1912-13).

Registration offices.

142. The numbers of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

143. The old rule dispensing with the affixing of thumb impressions where the executant was known to the registering officer was modified so as to make it incumbent upon the registering officer to require every executant to affix his thumb impression and to make a note in cases of refusal.

The old rules, under which the documents containing unattested interlineations, erasures, omissions or any other similar defects were capable of being easily remedied by the parties, were revised so as to allow the registering officer to explain to the parties what is wanted and to return the documents to them without any formal order of refusal, so that they may rectify the defects and again present the documents in due form.

A reduced scale of fees for the registration of all non-testamentary instruments was sanctioned as an experimental measure for two years.

A scheme for regulating the clerical staff of sub-registry offices according to the number of documents registered in each office was also sanctioned.

Registration of documents.

144. The total number of documents registered during the year was 96,924 as against 94,193 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,731 documents or 2·9 per cent on the last year's figure. All the districts except Mysore and Kadur have contributed to the increase. The decrease in the Mysore district was 1·7 per cent and in Kadur 8·2 per cent. This is attributed to the prevalence of epidemic diseases. In all other districts there has been an increase of 6·8 per cent. This increase is attributed to various reasons such as favourable seasons, improved commercial activity, increased transactions of co-operative societies, the celebration of marriages and the consequent borrowing of money on the security of properties, a better appreciation of the benefits of registration and a rise in the price of agricultural produce.

Financial results.

145. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,82,033 against Rs. 1,85,946 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 85,152 against Rs. 84,229 in the previous year.

Offences.

146. Ten prosecutions were instituted during the year. Of these, two ended in acquittal, two were under enquiry and in the remaining cases the prosecution resulted in conviction.

Inspection.

147. All the sub-registry offices in the State, except fourteen, were inspected by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the Inspectors of Registration offices.

IX. Municipal Administration (1912-13).

General.

148. The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Mysore districts had for some time past found themselves unable amidst their multifarious duties to devote the required amount of attention to the affairs of the city municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, and it was therefore decided to relieve them of their duties as Presidents of the said municipalities. As an enthusiastic honorary worker was found in Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur, retired State Councillor, the time was considered opportune for appointing a non-official President to the Bangalore city municipal council, and he was appointed municipal councillor and President of the Bangalore city municipal council, in place of the Deputy Commissioner, with effect from the 1st February 1913. In the Mysore city, an Engineering officer of the State Public Works department was appointed as whole-time President of the municipal council and Chairman of the Board of Trustees as a tentative measure with effect from 15th March 1913. The Deputy Commissioners of districts were also requested to consider and submit proposals in the matter of appointing non-official Vice-Presidents to the other municipal councils, whenever they deemed it feasible and desirable.

Number of municipalities.

149. As in the previous year, there were 89 municipalities in the State.

Regulation municipalities.

During the year the towns of Birur and Chintamani were notified as permanent municipalities under the Municipal Regulation, the number of local areas so notified being 34 up to the end of 1912-13.

Elections.

150. Elections were for the first time held in the newly constituted municipalities of Birur and Chintamani and 9 councillors were duly elected. For the reconstitution of the municipal councils, triennial elections were successfully held in 10 municipalities and 64 municipal councillors were elected. In the Gubbi and Hunsur municipalities the elections were a failure and 10 seats were consequently filled up by nomination.

Constitution of municipalities.

151. Thirty-three of the municipalities had, at the end of the year, municipal councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, the affairs of the remaining 56 municipalities being managed by boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. There were on all the municipal boards and councils on the last day of the year 1,025

members against the sanctioned strength of 1,040 members. Of these, 150 were elected members, 505 nominated non-official members and 370 nominated official members.

Meetings and attendance.

152. Seventy-eight of the municipal boards and councils met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12, while 2 fell short of the prescribed number by two meetings each and the remaining nine by one meeting each. This deficiency was chiefly due to want of quorum at the meetings. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

Rules and bye-laws.

153. The rules for the conduct of business at the municipal meetings framed by 6 municipal councils and the bye-laws relating to various matters such as the registration of births and deaths in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chikmagalur municipalities, compulsory vaccination in the T.-Narsipur and Mandya municipalities, the slaughter house and the regulation of dangerous and offensive trades in the Bangalore city, regulation of markets and slaughter houses in the Chikmagalur town and burial and burning grounds in the Shimoga municipality, were approved by Government during the year.

Water supply rules in the Bangalore and Mysore cities.

154. Revised rules for the supply of water from the Chamarajendra and Vani Vilas Water Works published at the close of the previous year were brought into force from the 1st August 1912 in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. During the year, the Government (in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 176 (1) (d) of the Municipal Regulation) framed rules for providing against interference with water pipes and sewers in the Bangalore city.

Powers conferred.

155. Certain powers specified in sub-section 2 of section 144 of the Municipal Regulation regarding the prevention of dangerous diseases were conferred on the municipal councils of Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Davangere during the year.

Financial position.

156. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads for 1911-12 (revised figures) and 1912-13 are given in the following statement :—

Items	1911-12	1912-13
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	7,61,512	7,96,886
2. Realisations under special acts	19,244	20,865
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	1,20,664	94,959
4. Grants and contributions	18,785	16,998
5. Miscellaneous	73,249	62,841
Total receipts ...	9,93,454	9,92,549
EXPENDITURE.		
1. General administration	1,12,557	1,14,029
2. Public safety	67,184	68,321
3. Public works	2,34,570	1,98,669
4. Public health and convenience	3,45,121	3,28,748
5. Miscellaneous	1,50,012	1,21,002
Total expenditure ...	9,09,444	8,30,769

The increase in the receipts under municipal rates and taxes was chiefly due to the doubling of the rates of toll in Davangere in order to provide funds for the water supply project of the town, to the imposition of lighting tax in the Mysore city and to the better supervision of octroi income. The fall in the expenditure was chiefly in the Bangalore city where only 84 furlongs of roads were repaired against 136 furlongs in the previous year.

The balance of Rs. 9,297 due out of the Government loan granted to the Chitaldrug municipality for its water supply project was remitted

during the year, and to improve the water supply of the Chikmagalur town, Government decided upon the construction of a subsidiary reservoir out of the State funds at an estimated cost of about Rs. 40,000.

Incidence of taxation.

157. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-11-2 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-1-11 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-4-8 in Talkad in the Mysore district to Rs. 3-13-1 and Rs. 4-12-1 respectively in Alur and Saklespur* in the Hassan district.

Municipal Account Manual.

158 The draft Municipal Account Manual prepared under the supervision of the Comptroller was considered at Mysore by a conference of certain Heads of departments and the Deputy Commissioners of districts during the Dasara of 1912. Government have accepted the recommendations of the conference and authorised the publication of the manual in a final form. Such of the rules and forms in the manual as are of general applicability have also been ordered to be translated into Kannada and printed as a separate manual for the use of the non-regulation municipalities.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

159. The Board held 12 ordinary monthly meetings and one special meeting during the year, the average attendance at the meetings being about 7 for a total strength of 9 members.

The total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,46,853. Of this, only a sum of Rs. 1,55,721 was spent as it was not possible to take up the sanctioned major works before March 1913 on account of the difficulty of securing sufficiently experienced contractors, the late receipt of the consignment of stoneware pipes and the long time required for the settlement of the question of substituting other materials for reinforced concrete. About 10,000 running feet of 7″ main and sub-main sewers were laid during the year in the Devaraja Mohalla giving connection to 50 houses. The outfall sewer of armoured cement concrete was laid to a further length of 6,000 feet.

Loans amounting to Rs. 11,020 were sanctioned during the year to 47 persons. Including the balance of instalments of loans sanctioned in the previous years, the total amount advanced during the year was Rs. 13,062, the recoveries from loan-holders being Rs. 3,436 towards principal and Rs. 542 towards interest. The total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 27,565, of which a sum of Rs. 6,280 was overdue.

X. Administration of District Funds (1912-13).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

160. The constitution of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was practically the same as in the previous year. Six ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held during the year, the average attendance being 10·4 or about 74 per cent of the total strength.

District Boards.

161. The eight District Boards consisted, on the last day of the year, of 210 members against the sanctioned strength of 212, the numbers of *ex-officio*, elected and nominated members being 60,76 and 74 respectively. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, namely four, and the average attendance of the members was 6 officials and 15 non-officials or 21 in all.

Taluk Boards.

162. The number of Taluk Boards remained unaltered at 77 during the year. The number of members on these Boards was on the last day of the year 1,140 against the sanctioned strength of 1,155. Of these, 6 were Europeans and the rest Indians. Seventy-one of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, while the remaining six met five times. The average attendance of the members at the meetings was 2·6 officials and 5·4 non-officials.

Union Panchayets.

163. The number of Union Panchayets increased from 246 at the beginning of the year to 247 at the end, one Panchayet having been abolished (in the Yedatore taluk) and 2 Panchayets having been newly constituted

* Note.—The figures are arrived at by taking the population as per census of 1911. As Saklespur was infected with plague at the time and a great part of the town was evacuated, the population figure was unduly low. A local census has since been ordered to be taken on 11th March 1914.

during the year (one in the Srinivaspur taluk and the other in the Mulbagal taluk). There were on these Panchayets 1,955 members against a sanctioned strength of 1,974 members. Of these, 567 were officials and the rest non-officials appointed by Government. Only 79 Panchayets met not less than the prescribed number of times, namely 12. In 37 Unions no meetings were held. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·3 officials and 4 non-officials or 5·3 in all against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayet.

Financial position.

164. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,75,024. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those (revised figures) of the previous year as shown in the following statement :—

Items	1911-12	1912-13
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue ...	5,52,811	5,48,601
2. Mohatarfa and house tax	93,167	1,07,330
3. Tolls and ferries	40,634	45,569
4. Contributions and grants-in-aid	53,827	41,523
5. Miscellaneous	1,32,434	4,83,290
Total receipts ...	8,72,873	12,26,313
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by the Public Works department	4,04,725	3,97,706
2. Do Civil department	1,53,552	1,23,315
3. Administration and collection	52,256	49,858
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,37,336	2,64,322
5. Miscellaneous	11,578	3,19,346
Total expenditure ...	8,59,447	11,54,547

The increase under both receipts and expenditure is chiefly due to the inclusion in the Kolar District Board accounts of the loan amount of Rs. 3,89,300 collected up to the end of June 1913 for the Kolar-Bowringpet Railway and to the investment of a sum of Rs. 2,90,318 in the 3½ per cent Government of India securities.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

165. A Local Fund dispensary was newly opened at Mandagadde in the Tirthahalli taluk. The number of Local Fund dispensaries supported in part from the District Funds increased therefore to 114. The District Funds also contributed towards the maintenance of 31 unani and ayurvedic dispensaries, which continued to be popular and to serve a useful purpose.

Sanitation rules.

166. Out of the 89 persons prosecuted for the breach of sanitary rules on the Kolar Gold Fields, 73 were convicted. Six hundred and eighty-two persons were prosecuted for the breach of the rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation outside the areas under the control of the municipal councils and boards and of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. Of these, 404 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 768 were recovered from them and credited to the District Funds.

Accommodation for travellers.

167. The District Boards maintained 370 third class travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and other buildings for the use of the travelling public.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

168. At Magadi and Tirthahalli, cattle shows were held in combination with industrial and agricultural exhibitions. At Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk, a pony show was inaugurated for the first time in connection with the cattle show and it evoked much interest. During the year, cattle

shows were also held at Maddagiri, Nanjangud, Maddur, Hassan, Harihar and also at Ghati Subrahmanya in the Dodballapur taluk, Nandi in the Chikballapur taluk, Nagalmadike in the Pavagada taluk, Chunchunkatte in the Yedatore taluk, Mudakathore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Ramanathapur in the Arkalgud taluk, and Kudli in the Shimoga taluk. Prizes were distributed to the exhibitors of the best cattle at these shows. Demonstrations of agricultural implements and lectures on sanitation, on improvement of agriculture and of the breed of cattle and on prevention and cure of cattle diseases, were also included in the programme of the shows and exhibitions held at Maddagiri, Hassan, Kudli, Tirthahalli and Harihar.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1912-13).

Season and rainfall.

169. The rainfall during the year was 46·08 inches as against 33·22 inches in the previous year and 38·36 inches, the average of the last 31 years. Though the *mungar* rains and the south-west monsoon commenced well in all the districts, they were somewhat deficient in parts of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore districts and caused some anxiety, which was however dispelled by the subsequent heavy rains from July to the end of October. Excess of rainfall in parts of Hassan and Chitaldrug districts slightly damaged the standing crops. Fodder and water as well as food stuffs were available in all the districts.

170. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to September 1912	Average 1870 to 1911	October 1912 to March 1913	Average 1870 to 1911	April 1912 to March 1913	Average 1870 to 1911
Bangalore ...	30·02	21·61	10·27	9·30	40·29	30·91
Kolar ...	21·52	18·73	12·03	9·39	33·55	28·12
Tumkur ...	22·19	23·52	8·06	8·11	30·25	31·63
Mysore ...	19·21	18·45	9·58	9·60	28·79	28·05
Hassan ...	37·42	28·62	12·64	9·89	50·06	38·51
Shimoga ...	77·47	59·24	7·41	7·64	84·88	66·88
Kadur ...	76·87	62·79	12·78	10·09	89·65	72·88
Chitaldrug ...	19·75	15·03	8·46	6·26	28·21	21·29
Total ...	35·34	29·02	10·16	8·79	45·50	37·81

The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 308·55 inches at the Byrapur estate in the Kadur district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Dharmapur in the Chitaldrug district, being 13·21 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar in the Shimoga district, being 15·25 inches on the 3rd August 1912.

Out-turn of crops.

171. The following table gives the out-turn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	8·9	10·4	8·1	6·5	12·1
Kolar	7·9	12·4	7·1	7·9	9·0
Tumkur	8·2	8·5	8·8	8·8	8·5
Mysore	11·9	9·7	9·4	9·4	13·6
Hassan	12·4	11·6	11·1	11·2	11·3
Shimoga	11·2	12·6	11·8	11·0	11·1
Kadur	12·5	10·5	10·8	10·0	10·1
Chitaldrug	10·7	11·6	8·7	8·5	8·8
Average for the State ...	10·7	10·4	9·3	9·8	10·8

172. There was a general rise in the prices of food grains. This was largely due to the depletion of stocks in consequence of considerable exportation to foreign places. Owing to the increased facilities of transport now existing, the prices ruling in the State are governed by the rates prevailing in other parts of India. The average quantity of ragi sold for the rupee was 15·31 seers as against 16·40 seers in the previous year. Prices.

The following statement gives the prices of staple food grains during the year:—

Articles	1911-12	1912-13
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	7·83	6·62
Ragi	16·40	15·31
Cholam	15·43	15·88
Bengal gram	8·96	8·33

II. Agriculture (1912-13).

173. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 6,534,178 acres as against 6,285,819 acres in the previous year. Area cropped.

174. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crop	1911-12	1912-13	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rice	727,952	751,187	+23,235
Ragi	2,211,795	2,308,747	+96,952
Cholam	669,129	637,147	—31,982
Gram	773,199	710,323	—62,876
Sugar-cane	44,404	41,555	—2,849
Cotton	107,876	151,901	+44,025
Coffee	107,058	105,875	—1,183
Orchards and garden produce ...	175,189	149,335	—25,854

175. According to the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of domestic animals in the State is as follows :— Agricultural stock.

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

176. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 72,371 as against 76,101 during the previous year as shown below :— Cattle mortality.

Causes of death	1911-12	1912-13	Difference
Sickness	30,819	26,794	—4,025
Killed by wild beasts ...	7,871	7,890	+19
Accidents and other causes ...	37,411	37,687	+276
Total ...	76,101	72,371	—3,730

Veterinary aid.

177. All the eight veterinary hospitals and dispensaries continued to do good work during the year under report. The number of cases treated in all the hospitals rose from 53,919 during the previous year to 65,836 during the year under review. The number of fresh admissions for treatment was 17,831 as against 14,058 during the previous year. The number of inoculations was 2,599 against 4,703 in the previous year. There was no serious outbreak of cattle disease and timely measures were adopted by the Veterinary department to prevent the spread of such disease in places where it began to appear.

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows.

178. The annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara. Cattle shows were held at several important fairs and festivals in the State. As usual, lectures were delivered on the prevention of cattle diseases and the improvement of the breed of cattle by the officers of the Veterinary department, on the improvement of agriculture and allied subjects by the officers of the Agricultural department, and on sanitation and prevention of epidemic diseases by the medical and sanitary officers. In some places the use of improved agricultural implements was demonstrated to the assembled raiyats. From the increase noticed year after year both in the number of shows and in the cattle collected, it is evident that the people are appreciating the advantages of such shows. It is further satisfactory to note that non-official gentlemen are taking great interest in organizing such shows.

Agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

179. The agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department consisted chiefly in the introduction of new varieties of seeds and implements among agriculturists. Experiments connected with varieties of paddy, cotton, ground nut and potatoes gave satisfactory results.

Agricultural department.

180. Dr. Coleman, the Government Entomologist and Mycologist, was appointed Director of Agriculture in Mysore during the year under report.

The Agricultural school.

181. The buildings for the Agricultural school sanctioned during the previous year were completed. The teaching staff, consisting of Assistants in Mycology, Entomology, Botany and Chemistry and an Assistant Farm Manager, was also sanctioned during the year under report. The school was opened in July 1913, and 14 students were admitted for the first year's course. Arrangements are also being made for giving short courses of instructions in practical agriculture to raiyats in the Experimental Farm.

Experiments in the Hebbal Farm.

182. The experiments conducted on the Farm consisted of cultivation, manurial and variety experiments on ragi and paddy and seed selection by the salt water method; seasonal planting, rotation and variety testing of sugar-cane and jaggory making; and the cultivation of cotton to ascertain whether it can be profitably grown in the eastern parts of the State. The experiments on green manuring showed that it was the cheapest of all manures and the lands treated with it yielded an increase of 300 lbs. of kar ragi per acre and 500 lbs. of ordinary ragi per acre over unmanured plots.

Demonstration work.

183. Demonstration work in connection with the improved methods of cultivation was carried on vigorously during the year. Green manuring and single seedling transplantation of paddy were demonstrated in the lands of raiyats in the Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts and it was shown to the raiyats in a practical manner that the green manured plots yielded an increase, varying from 16 to as high as 120 per cent over the plots manured in the ordinary way. The raiyats have of their own accord taken up these methods in places where the demonstration was made previously. An extensive campaign for popularizing the cultivation of Cambodia and Broach cotton was carried out during the year and 19,000 lbs. of seed, *i.e.*, thrice the quantity of the previous year, was obtained and distributed to the raiyats at cost price.

Implement depôt.

184. The demand for improved agricultural implements was steadily on the increase during the year, the realizations from the sales at the depot amounting to Rs. 6,762 as against Rs. 5,171 in 1911-12.

185. The spraying method having been proved to be the most effective remedy against *koleroga* of supari, garden owners have purchased materials sufficient to spray about 150 acres for the season commencing with June 1913. An extent of over 26 acres was sprayed during the year by the department at the cost of the owners. Besides the work in connection with the *koleroga*, general experiments on the cultivation and manuring of supari gardens were also conducted in two gardens at Agumbe and Marthur which have been taken by the department on lease. Investigations of the spike disease of sandal, *anaberoga* of supari, and ring disease of potatoes were in various stages of progress. Methods of combating the *kumbali hula* or the hairy caterpillar, a serious pest of young crops, were demostrated in several parts of the Chitaldrug district and the crops on the lands treated accordingly were almost free from the pest. The jola and rice grasshopper pests were not serious and the operations against these pests during the year were therefore limited. Mycology and entomology.

186. Three circulars were published by the department during the year on agricultural implements and machines, green bug of coffee, and the distribution of Broach cotton seed. Agricultural publications.

187. Silkworm rearing is pursued chiefly in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore. As this industry has for sometime past been declining owing to diseases among silkworms and the crude methods adopted by the rearers, the question of improving this industry has been earnestly taken up. Recently a silk expert from Italy has been appointed to devote his attention to this important industry and to help the raiyats in adopting improved methods of rearing the worms, reeling the silk, etc. Seven trained Sericultural Inspectors were employed by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference in different localities in the State to instruct the raiyats in improved methods. There were also eight instructors teaching sericulture as part of nature study and observation lessons to schoolboys in different schools. These instructors also gave the students practical instruction in sericulture. Sericulture.

Mulberry cultivation, rearing of Mysore eri and French worms, silk reeling and re-reeling, silk reeling on fly-shuttle and eri spinning and weaving were the principal subjects taught in the school attached to the Tata's Silk Farm, Bangalore. Instruction on bleaching, twisting and dyeing silk was also imparted. It is understood that the Mysore polyvoltine worm produces silk of great brilliance and strength which commands a ready sale both in the European and Indian markets. In this institution, 26 Government students and 10 private students received instruction. About 1,000 persons visited the Farm and 7,500 mulberry cuttings and 60,000 Mysore eri and French eggs were sent out. The Agricultural department is investigating the possibility of finding a market for eri silk.

188. Among the various economic plants newly introduced and propagated or grown in the Lal-Bagh, several are of great interest. Two ground beans, *Kerstingiella geocarpa* and *Voandzia subterranea*, have recently been discovered in tropical Africa and the former has been taken into cultivation in German Togoland from whence seeds were obtained. The plant behaves much as a ground nut would, but its fruits are of the shape and flavour of a bean and should prove an excellent vegetable. The plants have done well and have set an abundant crop of fruits, so that propagation will be fairly rapid and distribution will begin early. *Kokia rockii* is a valuable silk cotton tree from Hawaii, which however is almost extinct. A small quantity of seeds was distributed by the United States Agricultural department to the principal gardens with a view to re-establish the tree. Though it was considered that the seed was difficult to germinate, plants have been raised from all those received in the Lal-Bagh. To meet the want of a really suitable indigenous wood for pencil-making, seeds were introduced from German East Africa of the true pencil cedar. The plants raised were doing well. Oil palms which are now receiving attention in tropical planting circles were taken up and seeds of the best yielding forms obtained from West Africa. Of new fruit trees introduced, *Feijoa Sellowiana* were the more important. Seventy-four more varieties of mangoes were received from Calcutta, Saharanpur, Goa Experimental cultivation in the public gardens, Lal-Bagh.

and the Philippines. Some 8,000 stocks of named varieties of mangoes were raised for grafting experiments, and stocks of lime and apples were also well forward. Another consignment of Australian fruit trees was imported for 65 applicants and all those distributed in the districts on His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday were taken by the senior students of the Horticultural class and planted under their supervision. The students were at the same time able to give advice and correct mistakes made by the raiyats on the previous year's planting. Strawberries imported last year have been largely propagated and will be distributed in the current year.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

189. The type collection of fruit trees was doing well and in another year ought to begin to indicate which varieties are the most likely to thrive under local conditions. The collection of plantains was added to during the year and those planted earlier are beginning to fruit and produce suckers so that the area has been extended. The plot of Rhodes grass proved a most valuable crop both in out-turn of fodder and seed. Seed was largely distributed and a further plot of nine acres planted. A few more varieties of soya beans were obtained from the United States department of Agriculture and grown at the Farm, but owing to excessive rain the plants suffered in the earlier stage and the out-turn of seed was not as much as might have been expected and the return cannot be taken as normal. There is seed available for distribution. A very good crop of *mangold wurzels* was raised, but though this is one of the best foods for milch cattle it was difficult to get purchasers. Asparagus became ready for cutting and the out-turn was easily sold. It is proved that it can be grown successfully and the plot will be enlarged and plants grown for distribution. Potatoes, several new kinds of maize, and most kinds of vegetables were grown partly for trial and partly for sale of seeds. For want of water and distribution of sewage, these crops could not however be put down on a large scale. Pending the completion of drains, wells and supply channels, much labour was employed in the preparation of the land. Check drains were opened on the northern and eastern boundary, a well was constructed and a further plot of about 20 acres cleared and brought under irrigation level.

III. Labour and Wages (1912-13).

Labour and wages.

190. Though generally speaking there has been no marked variation in the minimum and the maximum rates, yet on account of high prices of food grains there is a distinct tendency for the minimum rates to go up in places such as Bangalore and Mysore cities, Kolar Gold Fields, Davangere, in the taluks round about the Cauvery Reservoir Works and in malnad tracts near the coffee estates, where there is a large and constant demand for labour.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1912-13).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

191. As a necessary measure in the direction of stimulating industrial activity in the State, a separate department of Industries and Commerce was constituted by Government, and Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Special Adviser for Industries, was placed in charge of the department as Director of Industries and Commerce. Details are given below of the work done by the department under three main heads, *viz.*, (1) Experimental industries carried on at the expense of Government, (2) Industrial work for private individuals carried on at their own cost, (3) General industrial enquiries.

192. (1) Experimental industries carried on at the expense of Government.

(*a*) *Weaving.*—With the object of popularising the use of fly-shuttle looms throughout the State and introducing jacquard machines for ornamental weaving, a factory and a workshop have been opened in Janopakari Doddanna's school, Bangalore city. Only persons who have already acquired a knowledge of hand loom weaving are ordinarily admitted into the workshop, the idea being to improve the condition of the existing weavers. The value of the out-turn is still small but it is steadily increasing.

(*b*) *Sugar-cane.*—Three sugar-cane crushing plants were established at a capital cost of nearly Rs. 24,000, one at Chicksaggere under the Mavathur tank, one at Mallikattammanagudi under the Kunigal tank and the third at Haravu near French Rocks, with a view to demonstrate the advantages of using power in place of cattle labour. There was considerable delay in getting the machinery, and the erection of the plants was not completed till the beginning of April when the sugar-cane season was nearly over. The mill at Chicksaggere worked for three months and 5,665 maunds of jaggory were manufactured, the receipts amounting to Rs. 1,593. The cane brought to the mills at Kunigal and Haravu was over-ripe, diseased and inferior; and the initial attempts to make it into jaggory completely failed in consequence. With the advice and help of the Director of Agriculture, the department eventually succeeded in manufacturing 2,644 maunds of jaggory at Kunigal and 1,295 at Haravu till the end of June. The total quantity of jaggory manufactured at the three mills was thus 9,604 maunds at a cost of Rs. 3,739, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,701 in all.

(*c*) *Silk reeling.*—Sericulture is one of the most important industries carried on in the State and it has been declining rapidly during the last two or three years owing to the spread of disease amongst the worms. As a result of the investigation made by the Economic Conference, the department of Industries and Commerce undertook to make improvements in the methods of reeling and converting the raw silk into a marketable commodity. The preliminary experiments in silk reeling cost Rs. 3,456 and the receipts from the sale of silk were Rs. 3,517, showing a net profit of Rs. 61. A considerable quantity of cocoons was purchased at different times at Channapatna, some of which was reeled locally and the balance sent to the Salvation Army Silk Farm, Bangalore. If the whole of the reeling had been done at Channapatna, the profit would have been much larger. Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a silk filature at Channapatna and the reeling machinery is now being constructed in the Industrial school there.

(*d*) *Wood turning.*—On the representation of the officials of the local co-operative society at Channapatna, which mostly controls this trade there, the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference moved Government to sanction Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of an oil engine and 24 lathes. This machinery was erected in the Channapatna Industrial school and work started in April. The result showed that the workmen were capable of turning out more than double the work they had been able to do on their country lathes.

(*e*) *Lac.*—Attempts were made to manufacture sealing wax, but with a limited amount of success. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 940 and sealing wax of the value of Rs. 337 was sold, while the stock of materials on hand was worth Rs. 615.

(*f*) *Matches.*—A sum of Rs. 288 was expended in the purchase of different kinds of wood from the Forest department and in the payment of fees to Messrs. Nilajkar and Khatao, proprietors of the Belgaum Match Factory, to whom the woods were sent for preparing matches and boxes. The results, as far as the present investigations go, do not seem to be sufficiently encouraging.

193. (2) Industrial work for private individuals carried on at their own expense.

For irrigation work, three engines and pumps were under erection, of which two were the result of *taccavi* loans, and only one was being paid for without any Government assistance. The department was requested to assist in the installation of two rice hulling plants, two saw mills and one coffee-roasting factory. Plans and estimates were also provided for the reconstruction of a flour-mill.

194. (3) General industrial inquiries.

The office of the Director of Industries and Commerce has been serving as a bureau of industrial information. Private enquiries have hitherto been of a very elementary character, and no difficulty has been experienced in dealing with them.

Existing manufactures, arts and industries.

195. It is satisfactory to note that the existing industries have fared well during the year. The establishment of a separate department of Industries and Commerce with a Director at its head and the inauguration of the Mysore Bank, will it is hoped, give a great impetus to industrial activities in the State.

196. The condition of the more important industries in the State during the year under report is briefly described below:—

Bangalore District.—The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Bangalore Cotton, Woollen and Silk Company together manufactured about 36 lakhs of rupees' worth of goods and afforded employment on an average to about 1,745 persons daily. The Tata Silk Reeling Factory gave employment to 84 men daily and produced goods worth nearly seven thousand rupees. The Iron and Brass foundries of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., and Rickie & Co., produced articles worth Rs. 40,077 in the aggregate. The Dye works of Messrs. Binny & Co., the Mavalli Dye works and the Lakshmi Dye works together turned out articles worth Rs. 34,200. There were six large oil mills which produced oil valued at Rs. 1,38,600. The City Brick and Tile Works of Bangalore turned out articles to the value of Rs. 1,20,000. The City Tobacco Company turned out cigarettes, snuff powder, etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 39,330. The Hosiery Factory of Messrs. Binny & Co., and the Aryan Hosiery factory both together produced articles valued at Rs. 1,77,700. The Mysore Tannery, Limited, manufactured leather and leather goods of a total value of Rs. 1,70,500. The sugar factory of Mr. Rama Reddi of Agara manufactured sugar worth Rs. 8,385. The two tanneries at Tattikere and Kottanahalli in the Channapatna taluk together produced articles worth Rs. 75,000.

Kolar District.—The quantity of gold produced by the Kolar Gold Fields was 561,066 ounces valued at Rs. 3,23,75,429 during 1912 as against 555,011 ounces valued at Rs. 3,19,48,101 in 1911. Mr. Haji Ismail Sait's Electric Saw Mill at Champion Reefs produced timber scantlings to the value of Rs. 36,709. The two cigarette factories at Bowringpet produced cigarettes valued at Rs. 1,25,000. The sugar refinery at Goribidnur manufactured sugar to the value of Rs. 2,78,040, but the works have however been closed since March 1913. The tannery near Chikballapur produced tanned skins to the value of Rs. 50,000.

Mysore District.—A sugar-cane crushing mill was established by Government at Haravu in the Seringapatam taluk and many raiyats are reported to have resorted to it to have their sugar-cane crushed and converted into jaggory by payment of a small fee. Two new rice mills were started during the year, one at Mysore and the other at Seringapatam. The older mills at Yedatore and at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. The coffee curing factory at Hunsur gave employment to 81 persons and cleaned and cured coffee valued at Rs. 2,70,000. The bone-crushing factory at Hunsur exported crushed bones valued at Rs. 32,000.

Hassan District.—The value of brass and copper vessels manufactured at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk was Rs. 1,55,762. Silk and cotton cloths of the aggregate value of Rs. 29,396 were manufactured at Hole-Narsipur. At the Weaving Institute of that place, shawls to the value of Rs. 489 were also manufactured. The two tile factories at Harihalli and Saklespur have been manufacturing tiles of the Mangalore pattern on a small scale. The combined rice huller and oil press at Arsikere and the steam-driven paddy husking machine at Alur were working satisfactorily during the year.

Shimoga District.—Two rice mills, one at Shimoga and the other at Thirthahalli, were newly installed during the year. The Sagar tile factory manufactured tiles worth Rs. 2,000. In the Sorab taluk two lift pumps for irrigation were installed by two well-to-do raiyats and in the Shimoga taluk an oil engine for pumping water from the Tunga river is being fitted up for an influential raiyat.

Kadur District.—The tile factory started at Sringeri worked on a moderate scale. A factory for manufacturing harmoniums was opened at

Tarikere by a Representative Assembly member and it bids fair to become a profitable concern.

Chitaldrug District.—The number of ginning and pressing factories at Davangere rose from 9 to 12 during the year. The value of cotton ginned was however less than in the previous year, being Rs. 31,28,928 as against Rs. 52,20,051. A flour mill with an oil engine of 12 H.P. at an outlay of Rs. 3,000 was also started at Davangere during the latter part of the year.

There were also 2,745 country oil mills in the State during the year.

197. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State :— Value of manufactures.

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
	Rs.	
Bangalore	1,32,48,199	
Kolar	*42,14,458	* Excluding the value of gold which was Rs. 3,23,75,429 for the calendar year 1912.
Tumkur	3,53,630	
Mysore	15,23,489	
Hassan	8,20,491	
Shimoga	10,34,871	
Kadur	49,500	
Chitaldrug	5,61,070	
Total ...	2,18,05,708	

198. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the out-turn :— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of out-turn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	9	341	31,28,928
Cotton mills	2	1,424	30,58,511
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	21	308	29,396
Silk filature	1	84	6,884
Woollen mill	1	321	5,77,156
Iron and brass foundries	2	225	40,077
Bone-crushing mill	1	29	32,000
Dye works	3	12	34,200
Coffee works	1	81	2,70,000
Sugar factory	1	65	8,385
Rice mills	6	146	4,25,160
Glass factory	1	10	800
Oil mills	6	67	1,38,600
Brick and tile factories	10	172	2,81,540
Timber mill	1	22	36,709
Cigar factories	3	113	1,64,330
Hosiery factories	2	23	1,77,700
Leather tanneries	3	62	2,45,500
Lacquer works	1	10	1,200
Taxidermic works	2	27	8,000
Carpentry works	2	24	1,969
Cotton presses	3	114	25,59,600
Distillery	1	100	4,52,604
Weaving establishment not classed as mills	1	22	584

V. Trade (1912-13).

199. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were areca-nut, foodgrains, silk, hides, jaggory, cardamoms, coffee and cotton, and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, dhal, wheat, salt and silver. The value of imports was Rs. 4,05,28,076 and that of exports, excluding gold, Rs. 4,63,48,655. Trade.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1912-13).

Co-operative societies.

200. There were 208 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year, 136 were registered during the year, and one society was wound up, leaving 343 societies working at the end of the year. Classified according to their objects, there were at the end of the year 321 credit societies, 16 purchase and sale societies, 2 production and sale societies, and 4 miscellaneous societies. Sixty of the societies were in the Bangalore district, 61 in the Mysore district, 64 in the Tumkur district, 35 in the Kolar district, 73 in the Hassan district, 26 in the Shimoga district, 15 in the Kadur district, and 9 in the Chitaldrug district. The total number of members rose from 13,148 to 24,538 and the working capital from Rs. 6,75,312 to Rs. 12,89,338. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 6,28,850 as against Rs. 3,95,214 in the previous year, and the available capital per head of the membership rose to Rs. 52 as against Rs. 50 in the previous year. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 30,600 as against Rs. 18,833 at the end of the previous year.

Besides the second provincial conference of co-operative societies held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1912, four district conferences were organised at Hassan, Channagiri, Yedarur in the Kolar district and Tumkur. These conferences tended, by a dissemination of co-operative ideas, to the rapid advance of the co-operative movement in the State.

Agricultural banks.

201. Out of the six working banks at the beginning of the year, two were compulsorily wound up on account of their unsatisfactory working, leaving only four working institutions at the end of the year. Of these, three were working satisfactorily.

The total instalments of loans outstanding at the end of the year against these banks, both working and wound up, exclusive of the coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,43,671 and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,63,756, leaving a balance of Rs. 79,915 yet remaining unadjusted.

The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 34,695 towards principal and Rs. 5,465 towards interest as against Rs. 65,923 and Rs. 5,938 during the previous year. Three banks completely discharged their dues to Government during the year. The total realisations towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 26,030. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts from all the banks amounted to Rs. 66,190.

Other companies.

202. Including one company for which no information was given in the last year's report, there were on the 31st March 1912, 55 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 68,04,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 34,21,131. Three new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1913, while 4 companies with nominal and paid-up capitals amounting to Rs. 5,50,000 and Rs. 1,03,711, respectively, were wound up. There were thus 54 companies working on the 31st March 1913 with a nominal capital of Rs. 74,64,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 40,23,170. Of the 54 companies that continued to work, 36 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with trade and insurance, two were mining and prospecting companies, two fruit syndicates, three for laying out railways and tramways, one was for manufacturing cotton and woollen fabrics, one was engaged in leather trade, one in business connected with the acquisition of land and buildings, one in manufacturing bricks and tiles and seven were for other purposes.

Only one society was registered during the year under Regulation III of 1904 (a Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies). The total number of societies under this Regulation at the end of March 1913 was 15.

VII. Transfers of Land (1912-13).

Transfers of land.

203. There were during the year 790 transfers of land by order of courts involving 4,442 acres as against 668 transfers involving 6,598 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 17,404 involving 90,805 acres as against 16,758 transfers involving 97,853 acres. The total extent of lands transferred from agriculturists to agriculturists was 58,821 acres as against 58,740 acres, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 11,781 acres as against 12,793 acres, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 11,857 acres as against 12,493 acres and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,262 acres as against 10,752 acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1912-13).

Condition of the people.

204. Both the *mungar* and *hingar* rains were timely and copious, but the latter rains were more abundant than the former bringing water to many of the tanks. The extent of land brought under cultivation and the area under crops showed a decided increase. The out-turn of all the crops was much better than in the previous year. There was a good harvest of areca-nut crop during the year and the garden owners are stated to have realized record prices for their produce. Coffee planters also reaped a good harvest and the industry continues to show signs of revival as is evidenced by the very fair out-turn of coffee and the high prices at which it was sold. The out-turn of cardamom crops and the prices realised for them were also very fair. During the year, there were no serious epidemic diseases among cattle anywhere except for a few sporadic cases here and there. Fodder was abundant and there was a decrease in the number of deaths among cattle during the year under report. But for cholera which appeared in an epidemic form in the Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur districts, public health was generally good throughout the State. There was a considerable decrease in the deaths from plague. The number of cases of accidental fires and the loss of life and property during the year were greater than in the previous year.

IX. Forest (1912-13).

State forests.

205. During the year 11 blocks with an aggregate area of 50·05 square miles were notified as State forests. The total area of the State forests rose to 2,681·53 square miles. Seventeen blocks with an area of 70·75 square miles were notified under section 4 of the Forest Regulation and the area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 850·15 square miles.

Forest settlement.

206. Including the 82 blocks that were awaiting settlement at the beginning of the current year, there were 99 blocks to be notified as State forests; of which 11 blocks were notified as stated above and the work in connection with the rest of the blocks was in various stages of progress. Sixteen blocks were settled during the year by the Forest Settlement Officer.

Demarcation.

207. One hundred and seven miles of new boundary lines were cut, 3,749 miles of existing boundary lines recleared and improved, and 452 miles of permanent guide lines were prepared, the expenditure on these items being Rs. 16,264 against Rs. 14,845 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

208. The total area surveyed during the year was 120 square miles including an overlap of 40 square miles. Thirteen sheets of forest maps were fair drawn, and 19 sheets were photo-zincographed. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,620 against Rs. 14,845 in the previous year.

Working plans.

209. The working plan reports of the Chamarajnagar and Gundlupet ranges were submitted to Government during the year. The total area under regular working plans was 654 square miles or 24·5 per cent of the total area of State forests.

Communications and buildings.

210. Several miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,485 and the existing ones were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,100, the total cost under communications amounting to Rs. 12,585 against Rs. 10,562 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 24,293 was spent on the construction of new buildings, mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff and a sum of Rs. 4,139 on repairs to old buildings. The total expenditure under "Buildings" during the year was Rs. 28,432 against Rs. 27,021 in the previous year. The District Forest Officer's residence at Chikmagalur was completed by the Public Works department and handed over to this department. One well was newly sunk and three wells were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 7,222.

Protection of forests. Offences.

211. At the beginning of the year, 87 cases were pending disposal and 875 fresh cases were reported during the year. Of these, 66 cases were placed before magistrates, the rest being compoundable. Of the 66 cases taken before the courts, 14 cases ended in conviction, and 11 in acquittal; were withdrawn and 36 were still pending. Of the 896 cases dealt with by departmental officers under section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 851 cases involving 1,768 persons were compounded, six cases were dropped for want of sufficient evidence and 39 cases were pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 7,131 was realised as compensation in these cases.

The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 125 and the number of cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 284. Of these 409 cases, only 154 cases were disposed of under section 73 of the Forest Regulation and the remaining 255 cases were still pending at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

212. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 1,552,917 acres and the percentage of success was 97·0, the amount spent on this being Rs. 33,277 against Rs. 26,756 in the previous year.

Grazing.

213. Excepting the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under cultural operations, all the State forests and reserved lands were, as in previous years, thrown open to the grazing of all descriptions of cattle except goats. An area of 2,266 acres was specially set apart in the Kolar district for goat browsing. A sum of Rs. 61,127 was realised under this head against Rs. 57,294 in the previous year; 6,431 head of cattle against 6,856 in the previous year were impounded, and fines to the extent of Rs. 972 were recovered.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

214. Spike disease continued to be virulent in the tracts already affected by it and it is reported to have extended to Hassan and Bangalore districts. Climber cutting and eradication of lantana and prickly pear were systematically pursued.

System of exploitation.

215. The forests continued to be worked either according to sanctioned working plans or provisional working plans where regular working plans did not exist. Much of the timber was removed and sold by departmental agency and the system of substituting private agency for departmental operations was given a further impetus during the year by the issue of revised rules for the check and measurement of timber and by selling the standing stock of particular kinds or in whole coupes by tenders or auction.

216. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free-grantees, and by right holders :— Out-turn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons. cwt.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government agency ...	457,429	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	343,143	...	...	...	...	
„ free-grantees...	6,443	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	807,015	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	...	4,505- 2	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	71,036-15	
„ free-grantees...	...	...	...	...	25- 0	
„ right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	75,566-17	
Bamboos—						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	86,082	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	3,506,463	...	
„ free-grantees...	...	...	...	25,083	...	
„ right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	3,617,628	...	*Total value of minor forest produce removed by Government agency is Rs. 7,817 †Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers is Rs. 2,71,580
Minor forest produce—						
By Government agency* ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers† ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Rs. 2,79,397

217. The demand for timber of valuable kinds such as teak, honne and matti was brisk and the rates secured for them at the periodical auction sales were higher than the rates in the previous year. Exploitation by departmental agency.

218. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 391,833 cubic feet against 449,813 cubic feet and the amount realised Rs. 3,72,846 against Rs. 3,63,068 in the previous year. Besides, 15,693 narrow gauge sleepers were supplied by the department for railways under construction in the State and 30,856 cubic feet of timber costing Rs. 20,254 were sold to Mr. Haji Ismail Sait during the year. Timber.

219. The quantity of fuel extracted by the departmental agency was 4,946 tons and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 8,735 against Rs. 8,729 in the previous year. The amount realized by the sale of bamboos during the year was Rs. 2,872 against Rs. 11,130 in the previous year. Fuel and bamboos.

220. The exploitation of minor forest products was left almost entirely to purchasers and the departmental operation was insignificant. The revenue from this source was only Rs. 7,817 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,553. Minor forest produce.

221. A quantity of 2,883 tons of sandalwood was extracted during the year from dead, fallen, spiked and overmature trees. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of rough wood, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 3,746 tons and 13 cwt. Out of this, 2,883 tons and 9 cwt. of wood were worked up yielding 2,259 tons and 15 cwt. of good wood and 321 tons and 2 cwt. of white chips, the rest having been lost during conversion. At the end of the year there was a stock of 863 tons and 4 cwt. of rough wood. The cost of collecting 2,883 tons of rough wood and Out-turn of sandalwood.

of preparing 2,259 tons and 15 cwt. of good wood amounted to Rs. 66,625 against Rs. 77,232 incurred in the previous year for the collection of 3,417 tons of rough wood and the preparation of 2,570 tons of good wood.

Sandalwood sales.

222. The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year amounted to 2,418 tons and 10 cwt. against 2,363 tons in the previous year and the revenue realized (including the sale of 334 tons and 1 cwt. of white chips for Rs. 950) was Rs. 22,68,608 against Rs. 12,60,300 in the previous year. There was a marked rise in the prices realized for all classes, the average price per ton realized being Rs. 940 against Rs. 534 in the previous year and Rs. 457 the average of the ten years ending with 1909-10.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

223. The total demand inclusive of the previous year's uncollected arrears of Rs. 2,76,967 amounted to Rs. 35,93,898, of which a sum of Rs. 32,96,143 was realised during the year, and a sum of Rs. 3,148 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,94,607.

224. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under the several heads:—

Particulars	Actual collection for 1911-12	Actual collection for 1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency—		
(*a*) Timber	3,71,425	3,64,937
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	8,723	7,712
(*c*) Bamboos	9,172	2,575
(*d*) Sandalwood	12,51,424	22,88,391
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce... ...	5,304	8,361
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(*a*) Timber	1,32,248	1,74,546
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	44,325	45,459
(*c*) Bamboos	58,892	47,544
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	57,294	61,127
(*e*) Other minor forest produce	2,40,517	2,41,050
(*f*) Other items	...	...
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	827	239
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	225	490
(*b*) Refunds	1,300	354
(*c*) Other sources	21,470 145	23,187
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	3,058	2,596
(*e*) Sale of elephants	...	27,575
(*f*) Other items	...	...
Total ...	22,06,389	32,96,143

Expenditure.

225. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,68,695 (excluding the charges of Rs. 9,560 relating to Game Preserves establishment and Rs. 2,987 relating to the settlement of Mahratta kunbis) against Rs. 6,94,799 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,72,715 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 3,98,206 in the previous year and Rs. 2,95,980 on establishment against Rs. 2,96,593 in the previous year.

Surplus.

226. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,27,448 against Rs. 15,11,590 in 1911-12.

227. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood as compared with other items:— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	22,68,608	2,10,978	20,57,630	9·30
Other produce	10,27,535	4,57,717	5,69,818	44·54
Total ...	32,96,143	6,68,695	26,27,448	20·29

228. The entire staff of the Forest department was reorganised during the year at an additional expenditure of Rs. 65,514 per annum. Under this scheme, the cadre of superior officers was raised from 17 to 18 and in place of grade pay dependent on vacancies, a time scale of pay was sanctioned. The pay of the subordinate staff was also raised and the strength of the protective staff was greatly increased. General.

X. Mining and Geology (1912-13).

229. The excavations for foundations of the new Cauvery Reservoir dam at Kannambadi were inspected twice during the year prior to the laying of the foundation. The geological character of the rocks exposed was found satisfactory. General.

230. The following leases and licenses were current at the close of the year under report:— Leases and licenses.

	1911-12	1912-13
Mining leases	42	40
Prospecting licenses	48	66
Exploring licenses	5	19
Collecting licenses	16	30
Total ...	111	155

Thus there was an increase of 44 leases and licenses at the close of the year.

According to the nature of the minerals they are classified as follows. There were 39 mining leases for gold, and one for mica at the close of 1912-13 against 41 and 1 respectively in 1911-12. The decrease was due to the termination of two mining leases of the Chiknayakanhalli blocks. There were 21 prospecting licenses for gold, 18 for manganese, 4 for chrome ore, 5 for magnesite and chrome, 6 for mica, 2 for mica and garnets, 2 for corundum, 1 for corundum and garnets, 2 for clay and 6 for iron ores against 29, 13, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 1, 1 and 0 respectively in 1911-12. Under this head there was an increase of 18. All the 30 collecting licenses were issued for corundum against 16 in the previous year. Nineteen exploring licenses against 5 in 1911-12 were issued for different minerals.

231. Twenty-six mines were at work during the year, *viz.*, 16 for gold, 7 for manganese and 3 for mica. The work carried on in some of these mines was satisfactory as detailed below. Number of mines and work.

232. The chief gold-producing mines were 5 as in last year, *viz.*, the Mysore, Ooregum, Nundidroog, Champion Reef and Balaghat mines. The satisfactory position of these mines was well maintained. The Champion Reef and Ooregum mines showed distinct signs of improvement. Gold.

Important exploratory operations in the new Kempinkote property have disclosed a certain amount of auriferous quartz of good value. Work was also in progress at Siddarahalli block in the Shimoga district and Nandi Hosahalli block in the Kadur district. Work was restarted at the close of the year at the Woolagiri mine in the Mysore district.

233. The total quantity of gold produced during the calendar year 1912 was 561,066 ozs. estimated at Rs. 3,23,75,429 against 555,011 ozs. estimated at Rs. 3,19,48,101 during 1911. Gold produced.

Royalty.

234. The royalty paid on the gold obtained during 1912 was Rs. 18, 98,878 against Rs. 18,58,847 in 1911. The total value of gold produced since the commencement of gold-mining operations in 1882 up to the end of 1912 was Rs. 57,21,62,460 and the total royalty realized for the above period was Rs. 2,91,10,920.

Manganese.

235. The higher price obtainable for manganese ore during the year was discounted by the rates for shipping freights which hindered the profitable export of any but comparatively high grade ores. The Workington Iron and Steel Company is devoting attention to the question of providing cheap transport facilities between the mines and the railway on which the profitable exploitation of the large quantity of medium grade ore is largely dependent. The result of an extended examination of various manganese properties in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts shows that large deposits of moderate grade can be opened up in the Shimoga district.

The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realized:—

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty realized
1911-12	19,950	8,976	Rs. 3,366
1912-13	23,332	36,877	Rs. 16,449

Chrome.

236. The activity in this field was renewed and prospecting licenses were issued for several deposits of chrome ore and some ore was collected.

Magnesite.

237. Some interest was taken in the magnesite deposits of the Mysore district and licenses for five blocks were granted to the Tata Iron and Steel Company to work the deposits for the production of refractory materials for the iron and steel industry and preliminary operations were started.

Iron ore.

238. One exploring and six prospecting licenses were granted for the valuable deposits of iron ore which were discovered a few years ago on the Bababudan Hills. The work will be vigorously begun in the ensuing dry season.

Mica.

239. Work for this mineral was in progress both in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the principal producer being the Kabbur mine in the Hole-Narsipur taluk in the Hassan district. During the year 2,875 lbs. of clean mica were exported and a small sum of Rs. 69 was realized towards royalty. Owing to the flaws and imperfections in the sheets, the quantity of saleable mica was not large when compared with the quantity that was mined.

Corundum.

240. There was a considerable increase in the number of licenses for the collection of corundum which rose from 16 to 30. The mineral was obtained chiefly from the taluks of Maddagiri, Koratagere, Goribidnur, Sidlaghatta, and Arsikere. During the year, a quantity of 4,060 cwts. of corundum was exported and a sum of Rs. 2,230 was realized as royalty.

Number of persons employed.

241. During the calendar year 1912, the number of persons employed in the mining industry was 27,088 against 26,772 in 1911. Of these, 26,258 were employed in the gold mines.

Accidents.

242. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year 1912 was 285 against 375 in 1911. Of these, 66 resulted in the death of 90 persons or 3·32 per mille of persons employed. Air blasts in the Kolar mines accounted for 11 fatal accidents involving the loss of 29 lives against 12 accidents involving the loss of 41 lives in 1911. The investigation of these phenomena has for a number of years past engaged the serious attention of the mining department and of the managers and superintendents of the mining companies, who have made unremitting efforts involving a large expenditure of time and money to devise methods of work which will help to guard the workers against accidents. During the year there were also 10 fatal accidents due to explosives which involved 15 deaths against 5 fatal accidents involving 6 deaths in 1911.

Prosecutions.

243. Five persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 4 were convicted and 1 was acquitted. Less serious offences committed entailed the departmental punishment of 23 persons by fines and by cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

244. During the year 1912-13, 1,097 candidates were examined for certificates under the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 597 obtained certificates as mestris and 481 as blasters. Certificates for mestris and blasters.

245. During the year under report, the publication of a geological map of the State which will embody on a uniform and comprehensive plan the essential features of the survey work so far completed was sanctioned and a grant of Rs. 3,000 was provided for the purpose. Geological survey.

The total area surveyed and mapped in the Mysore and Bangalore districts was 1,650 square miles. The area in the Mysore district included Heggaddevankote taluk and parts of taluks of Nanjangud, Gundlupet and Hunsur. Amongst the more interesting formations examined was an extensive series of kyanite and graphite schists. A large number of ultra-basic rocks also occur in the area examined, including potstones which have been utilized in a few places for building purposes and dunites with which are associated deposits of chromite and magnesite. It is reported that considerable quantities of magnetite iron ores occur in the Mysore area. With a view to improving the manufacture of bricks and tiles, deposits of clay were looked for in the Bangalore district. The deposits were located and examined by means of a number of trial borings and samples from various boreholes were obtained for examination.

In the Chikmagalur taluk a large series of quartzites and conglomerates which gave indications of the presence of gold and copper was prospected in considerable detail in order to determine whether the metals occurred in sufficient quantity to justify further work.

246. This department deals exclusively with the water supplies from underground sources by means of wells, all surface supplies being dealt with in the Public Works department. Proposals for the purchase of a power drill for drilling bore-holes are under consideration. Meanwhile experimental work out of the grant of Rs. 2,500 placed at the disposal of this department by the Economic Conference was carried on and necessary instruments were purchased. The services of the boring operator employed under the Local Fund Board, Kolar, were placed at the disposal of the department for conduct of trial boring operations in the State. The results of the boring operations show that the hand boring tools are ineffective for the conditions met with in Mysore. In a limited way some of these bore-holes have been of use in testing the nature of the ground down to the depth bored. Bore-holes were made at Chikballapur and Tiptur with various results. An investigation into the nature and possibilities of the *talapargis* or spring heads in Goribidnur, Maddagiri and Pavagada taluks was made. These *talapargis* yield a certain amount of water during dry weather and permit of a limited amount of cultivation by irrigation. One hundred and thirty of such *talapargis* were inspected during the year under report. Underground water supply.

247. The departmental officers were instructed to prepare representative collections of specimens from special areas on which they carried out their work. During the year 8 books were purchased and 246 publications were received in exchange for the publications of the department. Geological museum and library.

248. During the year, 54 assays and 2 chemical analyses were made for the department. Laboratory.

249. The work of inspection was carried out satisfactorily during the year. Proposals for remodelling and improving the explosive stores in charge of the Public Works department were made. Most of the larger magazines were maintained in good condition. In some cases, alterations and improvements were insisted upon. The total number of licenses issued during the year 1912 was 216 against 178 during 1911, the increase being largely due to the recent decision as to the necessity for dealers in imported fireworks to take out licenses. During the year, there was only one case of unlawful possession of explosives and a single case of theft of explosives, showing that the reduction in the number of cases of both descriptions was satisfactory. No accidents were reported during the year except those which occurred in the Kolar Gold Fields. Three persons were prosecuted and convicted for causing accidents and two persons were prosecuted for unlawful possession Inspection of explosives.

of explosives ; of the latter, one was convicted and the other discharged. One person was charged and convicted for dealing in crackers without license.

XI. Public Works (1912-13).

General.

250. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, C.I.E., continued at the head of the Public Works department till the 10th November 1912, when he was appointed to the office of Dewan of Mysore. Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, B.Sc. L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, was appointed to succeed him as officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works department, and he assumed charge of the new office on the 22nd November 1912.

There were several demands on the department for officers and subordinates for railway and other works. One Executive Engineer and a number of subordinate officers were transferred to the Railway department during the year. Another Executive Engineer was transferred to Mysore for employment as President of the city municipality and Chairman of the Trust Board.

Grant and outlay.

251. The total grant for the year under all heads was Rs. 59,44,649 and the total expenditure including Contributions was Rs. 50,87,992 against Rs. 43,60,340 or Rs. 7,27,652 more than that of the previous year, the increase being due to the large expenditure incurred on the Cauvery Reservoir Works. The following statement gives the details under the several heads :—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds ...	50,47,539	42,38,232	−8,09,307	
2. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,75,000	1,90,623	−84,377	
3. Local Funds General ...	35,990	37,717	+1,727	
4. District Funds ...	4,10,332	3,79,824	−30,508	
5. Municipal Funds ...	10,135	60,165	+50,030*	
6. Village School Fund ...	1,48,882	88,094	−60,788	
7. Palace Fund ...	16,771	8,015	−8,756	
8. Contributions ...	——	85,322	——	
Total ...	59,44,649	50,87,992	−9,41,979	

Lapse and suspense.

252. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 9,41,979, but if the sum of Rs. 3,60,000 resumed in Government Order No. Fl. 6,733, dated the 15th May 1913, be deducted, the actual lapse would be reduced to Rs. 5,81,979 equivalent to 9·78 per cent of the total grant against Rs. 2,15,952 or 4·83 per cent of the total grant in the previous year. The major portion of the lapse occurred under Provincial Funds. There was a large lapse in the special grant for the Cauvery Reservoir Works, due partly to the deficiency of expenditure under the head "compensatio n" on account of the non-settlement of contribution and water rate to be levied on the lands to be commanded by the new channels and partly to the non-adjustment of payments made for sluice gates, medicines and electric plant. There were small lapses under other items, as usual, due to such causes as adjustment in accounts, deferred sanction of estimates, non-receipt of indented materials, late commencement of works, scarcity of labour, presence of water in tanks, and delay in payment of compensation and acquisition of sites. The progress of work during the year was also somewhat retarded by the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. There was a grant of Rs. 19,006 under the "Suspense" account, against which the transactions of the year resulted in a net credit of Rs. 13,159.

* The excess is merely nominal, being due to the adjustment of an outlay of Rs. 40,577 on the annual maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works for 1912-13 over and above the revenue derived from the general water rate and the excess water charges, and of Rs. 6,273 on the maintenance of the Shimoga Town Water Works.

253. The nature of irrigation works, buildings, communications and miscellaneous public improvements dealt with, as well as the outlay incurred on them from various funds during the year, is indicated below.

254. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (works costing over Rs. 2,500) in progress during the year was 146, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 16,48,219, of which Rs. 54,459 were spent on channels and Rs. 15,93,760 on tanks. Some minor improvements, subsequently sanctioned in connection with the Marikanave project, were in hand during the year. The total outlay on the work since the commencement was Rs. 44,68,530. During the year the reservoir received a supply of 23,600 units, the level of water in it being the highest on record. The area actually irrigated under the reservoir was 3,904 acres and the revenue realised, Rs. 50,330. The details for the Block System of irrigation under the canals of the reservoir were revised and completed with a view to bring the system into operation from 1st July 1913. The change from the old system to the new is being gradually effected. The colonisation of the canal area and the improvement of the means of communication therein are engaging the attention of Government. Arrangements were in progress to shift some of the unhealthy villages in the canal area to better sites. Irrigation works.

The operations in respect of the Cauvery Reservoir project at Kannambadi were chiefly confined to excavation of foundations in the river bed. Although the foundation work was somewhat retarded by an outbreak of cholera and great difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable foundation for the dam owing to the presence of water and springs and the existence of a deep mica vein close to the south bank in the river bed, the whole of the excavation was completed and the foundations were laid. Masonry was built to a height of 17 feet from the bottom of the foundations on the south side. Roads and buildings were completed and a recreation club, an inspection lodge and school and police buildings were added during the year. The year's outlay amounted to Rs. 15,70,553, bringing the total outlay on the work from the commencement to Rs. 23,20,230. The question of payment of compensation for lands coming under submersion and the settlement of the displaced population on fresh lands engaged the attention of the authorities during the year and a scheme of land compensation in lieu of money compensation has been devised.

The work of restoring the Madhavamantri anicut, Mysore district, which breached during the floods of August 1912 and rebuilding a scouring sluice at a low level in connection with the same was proceeded with. The other important works in progress were the improvement and extension of the Sriramadevar South Canal, Hassan district, the construction of new tanks across the Vadli stream near Hairege, Hunsur taluk, and the Maralvadi stream near Mavathur, Kankanhalli taluk, and the excavation of a high level channel from the new Sowlanga tank, Honnali taluk, which was completed two years ago. Fair progress was also made in the construction of a feeder from the Nagannana anicut, Tarikere taluk, to the tanks in the Tarikere valley and in the restoration of Bolappanahalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk, and Melur tank, Hunsur taluk.

(*b*) The outlay on original irrigation minor works was Rs. 30,046, of which Rs. 8,016 were spent on channels and Rs. 22,030 on tanks.

(*c*) Under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, earthwork was carried out by or at the cost of raiyats to 959 tanks and stone and masonry work was executed at Government cost to 477 tanks. The number of tanks completed under both heads was 728. The total estimated value of the work done during the year was Rs. 1,34,103, of which the outlay incurred by Government on stone and masonry work amounted to Rs. 63,071 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,00,000, and the value of earthwork done by the raiyats was estimated at Rs. 71,032. As in previous years, the largest amount of work was done in the Kolar district. Satisfactory progress was made in the Tumkur and Hassan districts. In the other districts there was, however, a decline either in the Government share or the raiyats'

share of the work. The question of revising and confirming the marahmat establishment employed on the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme is engaging the attention of Government.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,90,623 against the grant of Rs. 2,75,000. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 85,130 was spent on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 76,415 on the annual maintenance of, and special repairs to, the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 946 miles, irrigating 115,421 acres of wet and garden lands, from which a revenue of Rs. 7,09,087 was realised. Special conservancy arrangements were made, as in previous years, for maintaining the requisite minimum supply to the power works at Sivasamudram and to sugar-cane and other crops under the different channels, and temporary storage was made at all the principal anicuts on the Cauvery by sand-bag dams. The Madhavamantri anicut in the Mysore district was the only irrigation work which suffered damage from floods during the year.

(3) *Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 2,302 was spent on some irrigation works.

(4) *Contributions.*—The expenditure under this head on irrigation was incurred from the money contributions given by the raiyats towards the restoration and repair of tanks and amounted to Rs. 27,073. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent on the restoration of the inam Ommatur tank in the Chamrajnagar taluk, bringing the total oulay on the work from the beginning to Rs. 28,023.

Buildings.

255. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 6,70,476, of which nearly half was incurred on the works of the educational and medical departments, the amounts spent on them being Rs. 1,80,583 and Rs. 1,48,754 respectively. The amount spent on the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore during the year was Rs. 58,043, the total outlay from the commencement being Rs. 41,47,913. The building was formally handed over to the Palace department in December 1912, but some minor items of work subsequently ordered were still in hand. An outlay of Rs. 37,117 was incurred in clearing the site and collecting the materials for the new office and bedroom blocks for the Palace at Mysore. Foundations were also laid for the walls in the front block of the latter.

The other important building works completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(i) *Bangalore.*—The Chemical laboratory at the Central College, which was practically completed; the New High School and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, which were completed and handed over to the departments concerned for occupation after the execution of some minor items of work; an Agricultural school at Hebbal in connection with which quarters for the manager and his assistants, huts for the coolies and 15 rooms for the students were constructed; and the improvement and extension of the Public Works workshop and stores.

(ii) *Mysore.*—The Chamrajendra Technical Institute, the buildings for which were mostly completed and made fit for occupation, and into which the Engineering and Industrial schools and the Sloyd classes have since been shifted; the new General Hospital; and improvements to the Government House.

(iii) *Shimoga.*—The new sandalkoti which was finally completed and handed over to the Forest department.

(iv) *Robertsonpet.*—The Maternity Hospital, the conversion of the coronation building into a Maternity Hospital being practically completed; and quarters for police constables.

(v) *Sidlaghatta.*—Construction of a new Taluk cutcherry.

(vi) *Honnali.*—Construction of a new Taluk cutcherry.

(*b*) The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings during the year was

Rs. 1,33,345. Buildings of archæological interest were maintained in a fair condition. The only important work in hand was the restoration of the Kedaresvara temple at Halebid, which was practically completed during the year.

(*c*) The outlay on military works including repairs was Rs. 43,486 and was incurred mostly on providing accommodation for the State troops. The most important work in progress was the construction of Barr sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore.

(2) *District Funds.*—A small outlay of Rs. 165 was incurred on civil buildings under this head during the year.

(3) *Village School Fund.*—An outlay of Rs. 74,656 was incurred under this head on the construction and repair of elementary school buildings in the different parts of the State.

(4) *Palace Fund.*—The expenditure from this fund was Rs. 5,713 and the chief work in hand was the Electric light installation of the Bangalore Palace. The work was practically completed and the total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 36,952.

(5) *Contributions.*—Expenditure under this head is incurred on works executed by the Public Works department from sources not specified in the Public Works Budget, and amounted during the year to Rs. 30,762, of which Rs. 22,626 were spent on original works and Rs. 8,136 on repairs. The principal work in progress was the construction of the second Maharaja Kumari's mansion at Mysore, in respect of which water supply and electric light installations were in hand. The total outlay on this work up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,19,970. The other works in progress during the year were the construction of the Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar Town Hall at Chikmagalur, the erection of an open verandah and porches to the Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall at Bangalore, the construction and repair of muzrai buildings and the maintenance of Protestant cemeteries in the State.

Communications.

256. The aggregate expenditure under "communications, original" was Rs. 1,34,992; of which a sum of Rs. 49,178 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 31,963 from Local Funds General, Rs. 52,899 from District Funds and Rs. 952 from Contributions. A sum of Rs. 19,482 was spent on accommodation for travellers. The works completed during the year were a bridle path along the trace of the extension of the Talaguppa-Aralgode road, Shimoga district, from the head of the ghat to the Mysore frontier, which was completed to the entire length of 14 miles and also widened for a distance of about 2 miles, the construction of a telephone line between Bangalore and Mysore, and the construction of the last section of the Punjur-Bedaguli-Hondrabal-Chamrajnagar road in the Mysore district.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

Mysore district.—A bridge across the river Bhrigu on the Hunsur-Begur road; a chattram at Kadakola; and the improvement of Bakshi Basappaji Urs' chattram at Mysore.

Hassan district.—The construction of some tunnels in connection with the improvement of the Bisleghat on Sukravarsante-Subrahmanya road, which is a completed work.

Shimoga district.—The construction of a bridge across the Tungabhadra at Honnali; and the construction of tunnels on the Sorab-Anavaṭṭi road, which was practically completed and opened for traffic during the previous year.

Under repairs, the outlay on communications was Rs. 7,28,407, of which Rs. 4,64,853 were spent from Provincial Funds and Rs. 2,63,554 from District Funds. The total length of provincial roads maintained during the year in as efficient a condition as funds would permit was 1,974 miles; of which 1,968 miles were metalled, the average cost of maintaining them being Rs. 225 per mile. The total length of district fund roads maintained by the department fell from 3,504 miles to 3,473 miles, the decrease being due to the transfer of the Mysore-Talkad-Sivasamudram road to the District

Board for upkeep as an experimental measure and to differences in the measurement of certain roads. Of this total length, 1,540 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads was Rs. 73 per mile. The total outlay during the year on repairs to travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges and musafirkhanas from Provincial and District Funds was Rs. 22,087. The total length of the telephone lines maintained by the Public Works department was 160·05 miles and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,280.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

257. The total expenditure during the year on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 4,59,537, of which a sum of Rs. 1,77,710 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,81,827 on repairs, the amount disbursed from Provincial Funds alone being Rs. 1,50,408 under the one head and Rs. 2,21,443 under the other. The aggregate outlay under both heads incurred from District and Municipal Funds and from Contributions was Rs. 87,686. Of the expenditure from Provincial Funds, under works original, a sum of Rs. 31,440 was spent on improvements to towns, Rs. 62,000 on water-supply, Rs. 21,772 on sewerage and drainage and Rs. 35,196 on miscellaneous items; and under repairs, Rs. 2,21,332 on the maintenance of water-supply works. The works connected with the laying out of the extensions in the Shimoga town and the diversion of the storm water of Basavangudi to the Kempambudhi tank, which were completed during the previous year, were handed over to the municipalities concerned. The work of metering the house connections in the Mysore city was completed during the year.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *Bangalore.*—Improvement of the Cubbon Park; the laying out and drainage of the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions; the laying out of the northern extension of Malleswaram; and the laying out and drainage of the new extension between Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi.

(2) *Mysore.*—Improvement to the Vani Vilas water works, in connection with which payment was made towards the first instalment of the Jewell Filter plan, and construction of the buildings required for the filters; and the construction of a marble stone canopy over the new statue of H. H. the late Maharaja of Mysore.

(3) *Kolar Gold Fields.*—Water-supply to some buildings, and the drainage of Robertsonpet.

The outlay on repairs was incurred chiefly on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works and the Jewell Filter installation at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas water works at Mysore, the Kolar Gold Fields water works, and the water works of the towns of Shimoga and Harihar. The demand for the year on account of water supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,59,437. Deducting from this amount the actual working expenses amounting to Rs. 88,241, the net revenue earned under this scheme during the year was Rs. 1,71,196.

Establishment.

258. The charges under the head of establishment amounted to Rs. 7,51,481, of which Rs. 1,12,044, were incurred under "Direction," Rs. 6,16,849 under "Construction" and Rs. 22,588 under "Accounts." The total expenditure on establishment was 17·8 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

259. The expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 1,35,875. The Public Works general workshop at Bangalore maintained its usefulness by attending as usual to the repairs to the machinery, plant and tools of the several water-supply installations besides departmental and private works, and turned out work of the estimated value of over Rs. 25,000.

Administrative measures.

260. The Mysore Palace Division which was attached to the southern circle was reduced to a range and transferred to the charge of the northern circle. There was a reconstitution of sub-divisions in the Mysore division and two new sub-divisions were formed, one for the effective supervision of the important building works in the Mysore city and another for the construction of the new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege in the Hunsur taluk. A new temporary sub-division was also formed in the Bangalore

division for the construction of the new tank across the Maralvadi stream near Mavathur in the Kankanhalli taluk. The Public Works workshop at Bangalore, attached to the Water-Supply and Stores Division, was constituted into a sub-division with a view to afford some relief to the Executive Engineer who was hitherto in direct charge of it.

The system of forwarding original bills to the Audit office for check was introduced during the year.

The duty of collecting charges for excess water consumption in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was transferred from the respective municipalities to the Public Works department during the year.

XII. The Electrical Department (1912-13).

Grant and outlay.

261. The total revised grant for the year 1912-13 was Rs. 7,93,800 and the actual outlay Rs. 6,78,603, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,15,197. The amount spent under capital and revenue expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 6,43,495. A sum of Rs. 30,515 was spent on the fourth installation, and an outlay of Rs. 4,593 was incurred on the Bangalore Electric Tramway works.

Capital works.

262. During the year the outlay on capital works, apart from the Suspense account, was Rs. 67,442 against the grant of Rs. 77,500, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 10,058. This lapse was due to the old materials in stock having been used, with a view to reduce the large stock in hand. The chief works that were carried out by the department under this head were, (1) construction of quarters for the Assistant Chief Line Inspector and telephone maistry at Kankanhalli, construction of office and store shed at Mysore and extension of the Chief Electrical Engineer's office at Bangalore; (2) equipment of the Mysore and Bangalore transmission lines with modern aluminium lightning arrestors; (3) installation of electric lights in the extensions and suburban villages of the Bangalore city; (4) installation of 150 K. W. motor generator sets in the A and B stations at Bangalore and of 75 K. W. motor generator set in the transformer station at Mysore; and (5) extension of interior power and lighting in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Most of these works were completed during the year and the others were in various stages of progress. In connection with the fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, orders were placed for the purchase of the necessary machinery required at Sivasamudram and Champion Reefs and for the section houses at Kankanhalli and Sarjapur. At Sivasamudram, foundations for the switchboard room and the iron framework and the roofing for the temporary transformer house were completed, and excavations for the extension to the generating station and for the high tension room were nearing completion. The circuits crossing the site of the proposed Mavathur tank were temporarily reconstructed for about 2 miles. Location surveys for the Bangalore Electric Tramway were completed in most of the sections. Foundations for the car-barn were also laid during the year.

Revenue expenditure.

263. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,43,694, including the suspense account of Rs. 3,204 and the amount set apart for the Depreciation Fund (*viz.*, Rs. 2,88,838), against the grant of Rs. 6,90,300. There was thus a lapse of Rs. 46,607 due to ordinary causes. The actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,51,651 against Rs. 3,43,713 in the previous year.

Contribution.

264. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 6,78,603 on the works of this department, a sum of Rs. 90,648 was expended on contribution works as against Rs. 95,729 during 1911-12.

Power and plant.

265. Power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 79,709,668 units as against 77,510,502 units in the previous year, of which 73,585,077 units were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, 4,544,320 units to the Bangalore city and 1,580,271 units to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city, 782,548 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilised in the Bangalore city was 3,761,772 units.

In addition to the usual repairs for the upkeep of the generating station, the installation and adjustment of compression springs on the spindles of the lower nozzles of a water wheel were carried out. Needful repairs were executed to the transformers at Sivasamudram and Kolar, which were burnt out by lightning and also to the lightning arrestors that were smashed. All apparatus in the generating and step-up transformer stations was kept in good condition. Cracked and broken insulators and rotten wooden poles were replaced on the Kolar transmission lines. On the Bangalore lines 30 miles of ground wire were erected and ground wire supports fixed for about 15 miles.

Lighting and power installations.

266. At the end of the year under report there were 29 power service installations in all as against 21 in the previous year. Of these, 14 were in the Bangalore city, 12 in the Mysore city and 3 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of interior lighting installations was 1,098 against 809 in the previous year, of which 421 were in the Bangalore city, 178 in the Mysore city, and 499 in the Civil and Military Station. The total number of street lights at the end of the year was 2,983 against 2,868 in the previous year, of which 1,376 were in the Bangalore city, 651 in the Mysore city and 956 in the Civil and Military Station.

Revenue.

267. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,80,345, the total demand for the year 1912-13 was Rs. 19,99,592, and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 17,05,795, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,93,797 to be realised at the end of the year under report.

Financial results.

268. The aggregate capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1913 was Rs. 83,11,467. The gross earnings from the Scheme amounted to Rs. 1,79,32,175, of which a sum of Rs. 2,78,266 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation Fund deposited with Government. Deducting from the gross earnings a sum of Rs. 89,47,897, of which Rs. 31,85,496 represented working expenses, Rs. 25,58,105, Depreciation Fund and Rs. 32,04,296 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realised from the Scheme was Rs. 89,84,278, representing 9·826 per cent per annum on the capital outlay. The above figures show that not only the entire capital expenditure has been recouped but there is a surplus of Rs. 6,72,811 after paying interest at 4 per cent on the capital outlay and setting apart a large sum towards the Depreciation Fund.

Interruptions.

269. During the year under report, there were 81 interruptions to service as against 52 in 1911-12. Of these, 12 were due to malicious interference or interference by birds with the lines, 23 to lightning, five to line trouble, five to generating station trouble, nine to receiving station trouble and 27 to unknown causes. In addition to the above, there were 30 prearranged shutdowns on account of construction of overhead ground wires on transmission lines and repairs and alterations at generating and receiving stations.

Accidents.

270. There were 6 accidents during the year to persons working on the several sections, of which one resulted in the death of a cooly who was removing rags from the wires.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

271. The channels were kept in good repair and the removal of silt in the forebay was practically completed. The water supply in the Cauvery was moderately good during the year. Arrangements were made as in previous years to store a supply of water in the river during the low water period by means of sand bags over the crests of the anicuts.

Miscellaneous improvements.

272. The filtered water supply system was improved and made conveniently available to all the residents of the Bluff at Sivasamudram. All the land within the boundary of the Cauvery Power works was entirely cleared of jungle and fairly well drained. Proper attention was paid to sanitary improvements and to the provision of medical relief in the locality.

XIII. Railways (1912-13).

General.

273. During the year under report the Railway Secretariat was separated from the Public Works department and constituted into a separate unit. The Engineer-in-chief, State Railway Construction department, was appointed *ex-officio* Secretary for Railways and another officer whose services were also obtained on loan from the Government of India was appointed Under Secretary for Railways and Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-chief.

The State Railway Construction department was engaged mostly in surveys during the year. A large amount of preliminary work including the organisation of the department was also done and arrangements were made to proceed with construction vigorously as soon as the projects now pending before the Government of India receive their sanction.

Open lines.

274. The length of the open lines of railway owned by the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz*.—

	Miles.
Broad gauge	9·88
Metre gauge	401·29
Total	411·17

These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised contract.

Lines surveyed and projected.

275. The following were the lines surveyed and projected.

Mysore-Arsikere chord line.

276. The question of the most suitable alignment for a chord line to connect Mysore with some point on the Bangalore-Poona main line was investigated and estimates were prepared for an alternative line from Mysore to Konehalli *via* Krishnarajpet and Channarayapatna, with feeders from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna and from Channarayapatna *via* Hassan and Chikmagalur to Kadur. Though the construction of this line would have been cheaper, it was given up mainly owing to the difficulties anticipated in taking it over the Kannambadi dam now under construction. The final location survey for a line from Mysore to Arsikere *via* Yedatore, Hole-Narsipur and Hassan was then taken up and the project for the same submitted to the Government of India after the close of the official year.

Chikjajur-Chitaldrug and Kolar-Chikballapur lines.

277. The plans and estimates for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug railway were completed and the project was submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Surveys were carried out and estimates prepared for a line of railway from Kolar to Chikballapur *via* Srinivaspur, Chintamani and Sidlaghatta. The question of financing these lines is under the consideration of Government.

Tarikere-Yedahalli tramway.

278. Investigations were also carried out for a two-feet gauge tramway between Tarikere and Yedahalli. The project for the tramway has since been sanctioned by the Railway Board.

Bangalore-Hosur and Mangalore-Hassan lines.

279. The question of railway communication between Bangalore and Hosur, and Arsikere and Mangalore was under correspondence with the Government of India. A re-survey was taken in hand for the former and the estimates prepared for the latter by Messrs. Gilchrist and Groves between 1895 and 1902 were revised and brought up to date.

Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.

280. Sanction was received for the construction of the Bowringpet-Kolar railway and good progress was made during the year.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

281. At the request of the Directors of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company the construction of this line was undertaken by the State Railway Construction department on behalf of the Company and work was started thereon.

Receipts.

282. The earnings from open lines were larger than in any previous year and are steadily increasing. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State amounted to Rs. 37,21,674 against Rs. 32,52,749 in 1911-1912 and the working expenses to Rs. 20,03,191 against Rs. 18,48,804. The percentage of working expenses to the gross receipts was 53·82 against 56·84 in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 17,18,483.

Expenditure.

283. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines and surveys during the year was approximately Rs. 3,67,882 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,17,377. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 10,85,259 against Rs. 9,07,776 in the previous year.

General results.

284. The capital outlay during the year excluding the expenditure on surveys and other miscellaneous items was Rs. 3,10,053 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1913 was Rs. 2,53,00,706. The percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 6·80 against 5·61 in 1911-1912. Deducting the one-twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 16,35,155 against Rs. 13,36,985 in the previous year. Again deducting from the above sum the guaranteed interest of Rs. 7,17,377 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,83,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 9,17,778. This represents a return of 10·3 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State, *viz.*, Rs. 89,17,905.

Accidents.

285. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 14 accidents to persons, 42 derailments and 237 other minor accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1912-13).

Post and Telegraph Offices.

286. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Excluding offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 485, of which eight were head offices, 149 sub-offices and 328 branch offices. Of the 485 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 48. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.

As usual a temporary Government telegraph office was opened at Hebbal for the use of the military authorities in connection with the South Indian Rifle Association meeting.

CHAPTER V.--REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1912-13).

NOTE.—The figures given in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1912-13 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

287. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,16,94,567 against Rs. 1,06,23,859 in 1911-12. Cash balance.

288. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1912 amounted to Rs. 17,26,980 against Rs. 20,32,146 on the 1st July 1911. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,60,71,390 against Rs. 2,35,49,390 in 1911-12. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,77,98,370. Deducting the amount of Rs. 34,840 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,77,63,530 against Rs. 2,54,30,383 in 1911-12. Demand.

289. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,59,76,130 against Rs. 2,37,03,403 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,75,13,767 against Rs. 3,38,61,975 in 1911-12. Collection.

290. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 17,87,400 against Rs. 17,26,980 in 1911-12. Arrears remaining uncollected.

291. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :— Variations under receipts.

Land Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 1,47,923. The fall of revenue under this head during the year under report as compared with the previous year was due to the amount of the outstanding arrears at the beginning of 1912-13 being comparatively less than in 1911-12 and to a portion of the demand for the year not having been collected before the close of the financial year. The delay in the payment of potgi bills by adjustment of the *kandayam* due and the falling off of prices in coffee also affected the collection to a certain extent.

Forest Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 10,87,794. The improvement over the revenue of the last year was contributed chiefly by sandalwood, exceptionally favourable rates having been realised during the year at the sandalwood sales.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 5,32,710. The collections of the year were the highest on record and nearly half the excess realisations over the preceding year's revenue was due to the increased shop-rental derived during the auction sales.

Miscellaneous other Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 53,674. This increase was the result of fluctuations under the various items included in this head, and the important fluctuation for the better was in the receipts from jail manufactures and educational receipts and other departmental receipts, the increase under the last being due to the sale of Amrut Mahal bulls to the Imperial Service Transport Corps. Mohatarfa in rural tracts, however, showed some decrease owing to the increase in the number of unions formed in the State and the consequent transfer to District Funds of the mohatarfa revenue hitherto credited to State Funds.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 6,10,797. This increase was caused by large variations under almost all the items classed under this head. Interest on investments realised was more as the balance

of current deposit at the Madras Bank, Bangalore, in 1911-12 was higher than in 1910-11. The interest realised on Government securities was more than in the preceding year as a portion of the amount due for the previous year was realised in 1912-13, the last day of the year 1911-12 having been a Sunday. Receipt of accumulated interest of past years on two of the largest loans accounted for the large realisations from interest on loans. The realisations from sale proceeds of water in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields were better, as a portion of the arrears of 1911-12 was collected during the year and also as the year's receipts were more on account of water supplied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from the Chamarajendra Water Works owing to the insufficiency of water supplied by the Civil and Military Station pumps.

Commercial Services.—Increase, Rs. 80,515. The increase in the gross revenue from State Railways on account of the improvement in coaching and goods traffic, combined with a reduction in the percentage of working expenses, and an improvement in the Cauvery Power Scheme revenue in all the sections of the scheme, explains the variation for the better under this head.

Expenditure.

292. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,24,47,822 against Rs. 2,18,14,792 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,79,92,528 against Rs. 3,27,91,267 in the previous year. They were more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 4,78,761.

Variations under expenditure.

293. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below:—

Refunds.—Decrease, Rs. 54,953. This decrease was under Excise and was due to the major portion of the arrear claims of inamdars for excise revenue having been settled in the previous year.

Revenue Collection charges.—Decrease, Rs. 68,095. This decrease was chiefly due to the remuneration of shanbhogs and patels in the Revenue department not having been fully demanded and paid in the year under report.

Administration.—Increase, Rs. 1,05,799. This increase was mainly under General Administration due to an increase of expenditure as compared with the previous year on account of the increased activities of the Economic Conference. The expenditure on guests' reception and entertainment charges was also higher and this is explained by the fact that there was a write-back to Palace accounts in the previous year of a portion of the charges incurred in 1910-11 in connection with H. H. the Yuvaraja's marriage. Under Army, there was a fall of Rs. 60,035 as compared with the preceding year's expenditure which included Delhi Durbar charges.

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 74,989. This was on account of the appointment during the year of a full-time Inspector-General of Education, which appointment was vacant during the previous year, a larger outlay on Government schools on account of the special equipment of laboratories in Government high schools, and larger grants-in-aid for building and other purposes.

Medical Charges.—Increase, Rs. 86,982. The increase was in connection with the increased rate of salaries sanctioned for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, greater outlay on hospital necessaries, chiefly on the initial charges for equipping the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital opened during the year, and the emoluments of the newly appointed Durbar Physician and Surgeon.

Commercial Services.—Increase Rs. 81,504. The increase was in the outlay on State Railways (open lines), as compared with the previous year. Though the aggregate expenditure on Railways was Rs. 3,45,083 against Rs. 4,15,176 in the preceding year, yet the last year's expenditure figure was reduced by a credit of Rs. 2,66,537 from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the decrease in the Government share of General Stores balance of the Mysore-Harihar line on 30th June 1912. Similar credit for the year under report amounted only to Rs. 98,917.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 7,93,637. This was mainly on account of the special outlay on the Cauvery Reservoir works at Kannambadi.

Stamp Department.—Increase, Rs. 19,918. This was due to the purchase of new machinery, dies and plates and paper for stamps in connection with the arrangements brought into effect for manufacturing stamps on improved lines.

Pensions.—Increase, Rs. 55,157. This is explained chiefly by the payment during the year of the accumulated arrears of pension amounting to about Rs. 33,000 on behalf of the late Sir P. N. Krishna Murti.

Miscellaneous.—Decrease, Rs. 4,68,063. The decrease was chiefly caused by the absence of any large expenditure, as in 1911-12 on account of the Delhi Durbar, and also by the reduction in the annual grant for Mysore city improvement. This decrease was, however, counterbalanced by an increase of expenditure on account of the payment of accumulated arrears of interest on Mysore State Loan promissory notes, of interest on Savings Banks deposits, and Insurance fund, the balances under both of which at the close of the year under report were larger than in the preceding year.

Cash balance.

294. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,12,15,806, of which Rs. 44,07,222 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 65,48,353 in the Bank of Madras and Rs. 2,60,231 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

Invested surplus.

295. The nominal value of the Government of India securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 2,03,81,900. A sum of Rs. 60,00,000 was also held in the form of temporary investments.

Indebtedness.

296. The main items of indebtedness were :—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees.*—Out of the balance of Rs. 38,000 which remained unclaimed on the 1st of July 1912, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1912 to Rs. 80,92,249. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 2,88,924. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 83,81,173, of which a sum of Rs. 83,68,600 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1912 was Rs. 72,66,189 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1912-13, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts were respectively Rs. 30,65,843, Rs. 3,521, Rs. 2,23,936, Rs. 28,78,833, and Rs. 10,537. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 76,70,120.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rupees 20 Lakhs.*—To the credit of the Sinking Fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1913, Rs. 9,33,333-5-4.

Retrenchment Committee.

297. The report of the Retrenchment Committee mentioned in the last year's report was still under the consideration of Government. The Committee held two meetings during the year under report.

II. Excise (1912-13).

Administrative measures.

298. The following were the chief administrative measures of the year under report :—

(1) The contract for the manufacture of arrack at the Central Distillery, Bangalore, from 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1916 was disposed of by tender.

(2) The right to vend special liquors manufactured at the Central Distillery, Bangalore, was ordered to be disposed of by public auction; and the privilege of selling these liquors in foreign liquor shops was withdrawn.

(3) The concession allowed in the case of foreign liquor licensees to sell superior country beer was withdrawn except in the case of railway

refreshment rooms and dining car licenses, such beer being sold in separate shops in localities where the demand for it is great.

(4) The minimum strength of foreign liquors to be sold in foreign liquor shops was reduced from 15° to 25° U. P.

(5) The scale of fixed fees for the various kinds of foreign liquor licenses was revised, and the disposal of the "Retail off" licenses on fixed fees was given effect to.

(6) The legal position of the owners of toddy yielding trees and their liability to Government for arrears of tree-tax in the case of default by the licensee were definitely fixed.

(7) The toddy shops of certain taluks were sold on a three-year lease.

(8) The cultivation of ganja in certain villages near Goribidnur was continued during the year.

(9) The limit of private possession of the smoking preparation of opium was reduced from one to half a tola.

(10) The Excise Training School was closed at the end of the year, as all the officers of the Excise department had undergone training in technical matters relating to the department.

(11) A special department for training the subordinate executive staff in detection work was organised tentatively for one year.

Distillery.

299. The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock.

300. The quantity of arrack manufactured amounted to 553,093 gallons and 17 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 17,190 gallons at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 570,283 gallons and 17 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the Distillery, together with the issues to Coorg and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, amounted to 552,746 gallons and 15 drams. Besides, there was a wastage of 4,314 gallons and 42 drams, and a quantity of 595 gallons and 27 drams was taken up for methylation, leaving a closing balance of 12,626 gallons and 35 drams at the end of the year. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 87,699 gallons and 32 drams of ordinary arrack, 74 gallons of rectified spirit, and 1,383 gallons of rum against 82,718 gallons and 2 drams, 82 gallons, and 1,540 gallons, respectively, in the previous year. The issue to Coorg for 10 months amounted to 15,754 gallons and 25 drams as against 5,123 gallons and 31 drams for 3 months in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

301. The number of bonded depots in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. The number of arrack shops was 758 or 3 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

302. The consumption of arrack amounted to 428,823 gallons and 14 drams against 387,603 gallons and 46 drams in the previous year, being an increase of about 10 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

303. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was 3·8 drams as against 3·4 drams in the previous year per head of population. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields area, the incidence per head of population was 45·6, 22·4 and 55·7 drams as against 39·9, 24·9 and 58·8 drams respectively, in the previous year.

Foreign liquor.

304. The number of foreign liquor shops was 24 against 22 and the total number of licenses issued was 64 against 58 in the previous year. The consumption of foreign liquor fell from 36,317 gallons and 41 drams in 1911-12 to 32,948 gallons and 19 drams or by about 9 per cent.

Date toddy.

305. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,561 or 26 less than in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy for these shops was 422,781 date and 5,898 cocoanut against 402,060 date and 4,543 cocoanut in the previous year; while 11,545 date and 2,265 cocoanut trees were tapped in the British territory against 13,428 date and 1,322 cocoanut trees in 1911-12. The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 52·7 as

against 60·2 in the preceding year, thus indicating an increase in the demand for private trees.

306. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 691 against 695 in the previous year. There was an increase of 529 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 16,805 against 16,276 in 1911-12. Bagani toddy.

307. As in the previous year, there were two beer taverns in the Kolar district, both in the Gold Fields area. The consumption of country beer fell from 18,833 to 16,336 gallons during 1912-13. Country malt liquors:— Beer.

308. There was no change in the number of akkibhoja shops in the year under report, the number being 35. Akkibhoja.

309. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 251 against 246 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,234 seers against 9,076 seers in the preceding year. Intoxicating drugs:— Ganja.

310. The opium required for consumption was as usual got from the Madras storehouse. The number of shops licensed during the year was 110 against 109 in the previous year, and the quantity consumed was 1,080 seers and 68½ tolas against 1,119 seers and 53 tolas in the previous year. Opium.

311. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,451 or 19 less than in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·76 villages and for every 1,281 persons against one shop for every 3·74 villages and for every 1,276 persons in the previous year. Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

312. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees, as well as arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 52,39,816 against Rs. 46,80,636 and the gross collections to Rs. 50,66,297 against Rs. 45,26,912, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,73,519. A sum of Rs. 3,252 was remitted against Rs. 14,349 during the previous year. The collection was 96·6 per cent against 96·7 per cent in 1911-12. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, tree rent credited to other departments and the amount paid to inamdars on account of toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 47,77,180 against Rs. 41,20,936 in the previous year. Financial results.

313. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-14-4 against Re. 0-12-9 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-11, Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-0-4·6 and Re. 0-0-0·7 against Re. 0-6-3, Re. 0-5-10, Re. 0-0-3·7 and Re. 0-0-0·3, respectively, in the previous year. Incidence of excise revenue.

314. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,32,630 against Rs. 3,33,326 in the previous year or 6·5 per cent of the gross receipts against 7·3 per cent in the previous year. The establishment charges were 5·06 per cent of the gross receipts against 5·8 per cent in the previous year. Expenditure.

315. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 44,44,550. Surplus.

316. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 683 as against Rs. 340 in the previous year, and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,904 against Rs. 3,949 in the preceding year. During the year, 2,440 cases affecting 2,784 persons were reported against 2,053 cases affecting 2,449 persons in the previous year. The majority of the offences were in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,783 cases affecting 3,228 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Protective and preventive measures.

The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	463	510
Fined or compounded by departmental officers ...	1,479	1,627
Dealt with by magistrates	378	499
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	113	150
Total ...	2,433	2,786

At the close of the year 267 cases affecting 332 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 83 cases involving 110 persons before the magistrates.

III. Stamps (1912-13).

Stock.

317. The face value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,01,040, and stamps of the value of Rs. 9,19,678 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 26,20,718. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 8,15,272 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 72,173 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 17,33,273.

Stamp revenue.

318. The total amount of revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 9,41,424 against Rs. 9,15,528 in the previous year. The revenue during the year under report is the highest on record, a substantial part of the increase having been on account of the revenue derived from copy stamps introduced into the State from February 1912. Court fee and receipt stamps also contributed to the increase.

Expenditure.

319. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 98,335 against Rs. 63,825 in the previous year. This large increase is mainly due to the purchase of new dies and machinery for printing stamps of new design.

Inspection work

320. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 53 taluk, 5 sub-taluk, and 13 sub-division offices; 3 Magistrates', 9 Munsiffs', and 3 Treasury Assistant Commissioners' courts; 4 sub-registry offices; 3 Deputy Commissioners' offices; and 1 district treasury.

IV. State Life Insurance (1912-13).

Proposals.

321. There were 1,442 proposals during the year as against 1,468 in the previous year. Of these, 1,131 were accepted, 457 being for first insurance and 674 for further insurance. One hundred and forty-four were rejected, 96 temporarily on medical grounds and 48 finally on medical and other grounds; and 167 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

322. Of the 1,131 policies issued, one was cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,130 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 6,55,279 on a monthly premium of Rs. 2,507.

Claims during the year.

323. During the year 94 policies held by 36 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 47,594, matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 25 persons holding 34 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 21,617 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 1,996; and 92 persons holding 154 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 62,053 died during the year. Of these last, 13 died of plague, 23 of fever, 15 from lung complaints, 3 of heart disease, 5 of diseases of the digestive organs, 3 of dropsy, 11 of cholera, 2 of liver complaints, 4 of nervous affections, and 13 of other causes.

Income and expenditure.

324. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1912 was Rs. 24,23,641. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,78,002, of which a sum of Rs. 2,99,882 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 78,120 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,32,412, including Rs. 6,923 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 1,25,489 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs 26,69,231. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 35·02 and 1·83 as against 33·75 and 1·79 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 33·20 per cent of the total liability as against 3[illegible]·72 per cent in 1911-12.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

325. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 18,031, of which 9,669 were of first and 8,362 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 91,93,095. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 15,209 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 74,91,933, and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 26,010. Of the remaining 2,822 policies, 2,173 involving a net bonus of Rs. 13,54,614 were completely discharged, and claims on 288 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,39,904 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and forty-seven policies were not realising premia under the rules and 114 were incomplete at the end of 1912-13. Of the 2,173 policies that were completely discharged, 1,307 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,08,586 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 479 assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,03,187 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 138 assuring a bonus of Rs. 85,084 by cancellation, 199 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,40,221 by surrender and 42 assuring a bonus of Rs. 14,609 by forfeiture. Eight policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonus payable.

General.

326. There were no fresh admissions to the Family Pension Branch during the year.

V. Government Savings Banks (1912-13).

General.

327. In the year under review the annual limit of Rs. 2,000 and the aggregate limit of Rs. 5,000 prescribed in rule IV of the Savings Bank rules published in Government Notification, dated 15th August 1906, was abrogated and it was directed that deposits be received without any limitation as to amount.

Number of accounts.

328. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1912 was 15,231. During the year under report, 1,963 new accounts were opened, 178 dead accounts were revived and 2,475 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There remained at the close of the year 14,897 accounts or 334 less than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 492 with a balance of Rs. 3,18,823 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,185 with a balance of Rs. 2,32,561 were security deposits, 2,099 with Rs. 14,00,293 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 11,121 accounts with a balance of Rs. 57,18,443 were deposits by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 12,857 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 53,090.

Classification of depositors.

329. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 40, 5, 4, 5, 1 and 45 respectively as against 40, 6, 3, 5, 1 and 45 in the previous year.

Deposits.

330. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 72,66,189. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 30,65,843 as against Rs. 28,55,458 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 3,521, and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,23,936. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 28,78,833 as against Rs. 25,26,781 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1912-13 was Rs. 10,537. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 76,70,120. The amount of deposits was more than that of withdrawals by Rs. 1,87,010.

Private accounts.

331. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,220 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 71,18,736, which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 538 on each account against Rs. 494 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

332. The deposit of Rs. 71,18,736 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1913 gives an average savings of Rs. 1-3-9 per head of population against Rs. 1-2-11 on 30th June 1912.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(*Calendar year 1912.*)

Births.

333. The total number of births registered during the year was 109,002 against 108,399 in 1911, the birth rate being 19·11 per thousand of population against 19·00 in 1911. Of the number of births, 55,678 or 51·08 per cent were boys and 53,324 or 48·92 per cent girls.

Deaths.

334. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 102,820 or 18·02 per thousand of population as against 111,943 or 19·62 per thousand of population during 1911. The death rate for 1912 was less than the previous five years' average by 0·93. The number of deaths among men was 53,524 and among women 49,296. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 18·57 among men and 17·47 among women. The largest number of deaths was in January 1912 and the smallest in March 1912. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 91·22 per mille among male infants and 70·85 per mille among female infants. Next comes the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio per thousand was 53·82 for men and 48·88 for women.

Causes of death.

335. The number of deaths from several causes registered in the State during 1912 as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1911	*1912*
Cholera	201	6,748
Small-pox	2,561	1,854
Plague	14,617	5,376
Fevers	49,761	41,057
Bowel-complaints	4,095	5,479
Respiratory diseases	2,890	2,772
Injuries	1,619	1,581
All other causes	36,199	37,953
Total ...	111,943	102,820

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(*Calendar year 1912.*)

General.

At the close of the year the Director of the Public Health Institute was appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in addition to his duties.

336. One of the District Sanitary Officers was deputed to attend the class of instruction in malaria held at Delhi during the year.

Inspection.

337. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected several towns in the Kadur district and all the municipal towns in the Kolar district. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected the Kannambadi Reservoir Works in connection with the outbreak of cholera there. A fair amount of inspection work was done by the District Sanitary Officers and District Sanitary Assistants.

Sanitary works and outlay.

338. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,34,957 was spent on sanitary works, of which a sum of Rs. 33,700 was spent on works executed by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 1,01,257 on works executed by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 38,718. The works executed by the several municipalities were construction and improvement of drains and latrines, sinking

and repair of wells, opening of roads, etc. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the most important ones were (1) forming roads and constructing drains in the Bangalore city extensions, (2) conversion of the Sunkal tank bed into a sewage farm in the Bangalore city and (3) laying out the extensions of the Shimoga town.

Village sanitation.

339. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of rank vegetation, manure and night-soil from the surroundings of houses. Manure pits were removed in 1,994 villages; stagnant pools were filled up in 617 villages; and notice boards warning people against defiling the water were put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 322 villages. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 50 villages.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1912.)

Staff.

340. The staff consisted of four District Sanitary Assistants, three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 107 vaccinators.

Operations.

341. The total number of operations performed during the year was 90,118 against 74,687 in 1911, showing an increase of 15,431 as compared with the figures of 1911. The largest number of vaccinations, *viz.*, 12,810, was in the Kolar district, excluding the Gold Fields, and the smallest, *viz.*, 3,787, in the Shimoga district. The taluk vaccinators performed 75·98 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 13·38 per cent, and the medical subordinates, including the staff of the Vaccine Institute, 10·64 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 85,940 against 70,742 during the previous year and the number of cases of re-vaccination was 4,178 against 3,945.

The numbers of successful cases under primary vaccination and re-vaccination in which the results were known were 78,085 and 2,117, respectively, against 66,069 and 1,864 in the previous year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 14·06 against 11·91 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 21·14 in the Kadur district and the lowest 5·95 in the Tumkur district.

Inspection.

342. The number of persons inspected by the District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 68,723 against 71,892 in 1911. Of this number, 23,583 or 34·32 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 26,379 or 38·38 per cent bore small-pox marks and 18,761 or 27·30 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 51,746 persons against 48,733 in the previous year. Among these, 30,231 or 58·42 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 11,556 or 22·33 per cent had small-pox marks and 9,959 or 19·25 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

343. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 1,854 against 2,561 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 0·32 against 0·45 in the previous year. The death rate from this disease was highest in the Hassan district, being 0·85 and lowest in the Bangalore district, *viz.*, 0·02. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per thousand deaths from all causes was 18·03 as compared with 22·88 in the year 1911.

Expenditure.

344. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 23,016 as against Rs. 22,686 in 1911. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-5-1 as compared with Re. 0-5-10 in the preceding year, the highest being in the Tumkur district and the lowest in the Kolar district as in last year.

General.

345. As in previous years the Kurnool system of vaccination worked fairly well.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1912.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

346. During the year 213 calves were inoculated, 9 for stock and 204 for the manufacture of lanoline paste according to the partial Japanese method adopted in previous years. Of these, 9 failed, and 26 were rejected owing to the unhealthy condition of vesicles or to constitutional disease among calves. The remaining 169 calves gave enough vaccine for 242,512 cases or an average of 1,435 cases per calf against 164,927 cases or an average of 841 cases per calf in the previous year. Vaccine enough for 2,000 cases was also gathered from some of the stock calves so that the total quantity of lanoline vaccine manufactured during the year under report was enough for 244,512 cases against 175,416 cases in the previous year.

Issue of vaccine.

347. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, a quantity sufficient for 15,656 cases was supplied to medical officers and subordinates and a quantity sufficient for 91,853 cases to the vaccinators in the State. The quantity supplied to stations outside the Mysore State was enough for 89,593 cases.

Receipts and expenditure.

348. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine, vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,179 against Rs. 4,026 in 1911. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 7,114 against Rs. 9,471 in 1911, *i.e.*, Rs. 2,357 less than in the previous year.

General.

349. During the year the system of hiring calves instead of purchasing and reselling them was introduced.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1912.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

350. The State non-public dispensary at Marikanave was closed and a new one at Kannambadi was opened during the year. Three Local Fund dispensaries were newly opened during the year at Megarvalli and Sagar in the Shimoga district and at Chikballapur in the Kolar district, the last two being dispensaries for women and children only. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State on the 31st December 1912 was therefore 152 against 149 on the 31st December 1911, their classification being as follows:—

15	State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8	State non-public.
119	Local Fund.
3	Private aided.
2	Private non-aided.
5	Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

351. The numbers of beds for men and women in the 131 State public, Local Fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the six special hospitals) were 500 and 388 against 409 and 385 respectively in the previous year.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

352. The special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, continued to be kept open during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 62, (19 Europeans and 43 Indians) against 53 in 1911. Of this number, 36 were men, 17 women and 9 children. The income from, and the expenditure on account of, these wards amounted to Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 568 against Rs. 1,240 and Rs. 566 respectively in 1911.

Number of patients treated.

353. The number of in-patients treated in the 131 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 11,558 against 10,779 and that of out-patients was 1,288,622 against 1,152,031 in the previous year. The

sub-joined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year.

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	6,503	239·76	569,389	3,216·66	575,892	3,456·42
Women ...	3,963	116·04	264,245	1,617·59	268,208	1,733·63
Children ...	1,092	34·81	454,988	2,496·86	456,080	2,531·67
Total ...	11,558	390·61	1,288,622	7,331·11	1,300,180	7,721·72

354. The nationality of patients treated was as follows :— Nationality of patients.

	1911	*1912*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,424	14,894
Hindus	855,563	960,505
Mahomedans	245,391	274,087
Other classes	48,432	50,694

The chief diseases treated were as follow :— Diseases treated.

	1911	*1912*
Malarial fevers	216,529	211,448
Injuries	94,260	95,335
Diseases of the eye	85,575	170,086
Diseases of the respiratory system other than tubercle of lungs	78,595	95,238
Rheumatic affections	42,353	44,680
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	236,948	262,563
Diseases of the nervous system	28,514	30,225

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated during the year was 3,128 against 1,565 in 1911.

355. Surgical operations were performed on 36,766 patients, including the 48 that remained at the end of the previous year. Of these, 31,858 were cured, 4,343 relieved, 414 discharged otherwise, 96 died and 55 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of major operations performed was 1,940 against 1,890 in the previous year, the number performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, being 821 against 805 in the previous year. Surgical operations.

356. Out of the 11,558 in-patients treated during the year, 6,759 were cured, 2,399 relieved, 1,210 discharged otherwise, 1,060 died and 130 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Disposal of in-patients.

357. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the six special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,26,654 against Rs. 4,02,355 in the previous year. Expenditure.

358. The number of midwives who were at work was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 110. They attended to 7,226 cases against 6,411 in 1911. Each midwife attended on an average to 66 cases against 58 in 1911. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was ·25 against ·37 in the previous year. Midwives.

359. The total number of patients treated in the eight State non-public and the five Railway dispensaries was 81,185 against 51,134 in the previous year, and the number of operations performed in them was 2,276 against 1,454 in 1911. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was 80 for men and 23 for women against 59 for men and 12 for women in the previous year. State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

360. The number of Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries that administered medical relief during the year was the same as in the year previous, *viz.*, 37. The number of patients treated in them was 268,348 against 255,145 in 1911. Of the total number treated, 246,275 were cured, Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

20,568 relieved or discharged otherwise, 469 died and 1,036 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1912.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

361. On the 1st January 1912 there were 180 inmates in the Asylum and 88 persons (including 2 re-admissions) were admitted during the year, making a total of 268. The number admitted during the year was the largest on record, *viz.*, 88. Of the total number of patients treated, 55 were cured, 12 improved, 2 were discharged otherwise, 15 died and 184 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of cases of recovery during the year, *viz.*, 55, is the largest for the last ten years.

362. The duration of the disease was known in 45 of the cases cured. In 29 cases the duration was less than 3 months, in 8 between 3 and 6 months, in 5 between 6 and 9 months and in the remaining 3 cases between 9 and 12 months. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 179·54 against 174·42 in 1911.

Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

363. Of the 88 lunatics admitted during the year, 57 were men and 31 women; and 63 were Hindus, 14 Mahomedans and 11 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 54, was of patients aged between 20 and 40 years, 17 were between 40 and 60 years, 15 under 20 years of age and the remaining two were over 60 years of age. The number of women admitted was the largest during the past 10 years.

Causes of insanity.

364. The causes of insanity were ascertainable in 66 cases, 48 being due to physical and 18 to moral causes. Of the physical causes, ganja and spirits contributed 18 cases, masturbation 9, epilepsy and puerperal 6 each, and other causes 9.

Criminal lunatics.

365. On the 1st January 1912 there were 25 criminal lunatics and 3 were admitted during the year, making a total of 28 (23 men and 5 women). Of these, 2 were discharged cured and 1 died, leaving 25 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 25·45 against 24·74 in the previous year.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

366. At the beginning of the year there were 42 patients and 28 were admitted during the year, making a total of 70 (44 men and 26 women). Of these, 25 were discharged, 4 died and 41 (24 men and 17 women) remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Health of the lunatics.

367. The number of patients treated for diseases other than insanity was 137 against 158 in the previous year, the daily average of the sick treated being 8·64 against 10·99 in the previous year.

Employment of lunatics.

368. The daily average of lunatics employed on remunerative labour during the year was 52·21 against 39·01 in the previous year. The net profit from lunatic labour was Rs. 338 against Rs. 202 in 1911.

Private patients.

369. At the beginning of the year there were 6 patients and 8 were admitted during the year, making a total of 14 (9 men and 5 women). Of these, 10 were discharged, 2 died and 2 women remained under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,260 was recovered from private patients on account of maintenance charges.

Cost.

370. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 24,777 against Rs. 24,118 in the previous year. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 6,674 against Rs. 6,584 in 1911; on diet, Rs. 13,993 against Rs. 13,551; on manufacturing and gardening requisites, Rs. 728 against Rs. 835; and on contingencies, etc., Rs. 3,382 against Rs. 3,148. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 5,963 against Rs. 6,195 in the previous year. Deducting from the total expenditure this amount as well as the sums realized from the private patients and from

the sale proceeds of manufactured articles, etc., and the amount outstanding against private patients, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 16,415 against Rs. 15,721 in the preceding year.

General. 371. The distribution of sweets and fruits on festive occasions and the provision of cheap luxuries for the delectation of the lunatics were continued during the year.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

Strength of the Asylum. 372. At the beginning of the year there were 24 patients and 41 (34 men and 7 women) were admitted during the year, making a total of 65 (51 men and 14 women). Of the total number, 33 were discharged, 8 died, and 24 (14 men and 10 women) remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 24·64 against 18·55 in the previous year.

Treatment. 373. The usual treatment by chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was adopted during the year.

Cost. 374. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 3,581 against Rs. 2,816 in the previous year.

Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. 375. At the beginning of the year there were two patients (1 man and 1 woman) of the Civil and Military Station, and two were admitted during the year, making a total of 4 (3 men and 1 woman). Of these, 3 were discharged and one man remained under treatment at the close of the year. The amount claimed on account of their maintenance was Rs. 220.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients. 376. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 784 against 765 in the previous year. Of these, 769 were discharged cured, 2 were relieved and 13 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 18·35 against 17·35 in the previous year.

Out-patients. 377. The total number of out-patients treated was 14,028 against 15,009 in 1911, the daily average number being 90·63 against 98·10.

378. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	84	887	971
Mahomedans	67	2,300	2,367
Hindus	633	10,838	11,471
Other classes	...	3	3
Total ...	784	14,028	14,812

Surgical operations. 379. Surgical operations were performed on 923 patients, of whom 920 were cured, one was relieved and 2 died.

Cost. 380. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 15,858 against Rs. 13,668 in the previous year.

Training of midwifery scholars. 381. During the year one pupil midwife passed out and four were under training.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients. 382. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 687 against 715 in the previous year. Of these, 512 were cured, 77 relieved, 45 discharged otherwise, 29 died and 24 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 21·14 against 21·79 in 1911.

Out-patients. 383. The number of out-patients treated was 12,280 against 10,469 in the previous year, the daily average number treated being 108·15 against 96·04 in 1911.

384. The numbers of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality are shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	16	107	123
Mahomedans	166	2,881	3,047
Hindus	444	9,208	9,652
Other classes	61	84	145
Total ...	687	12,280	12,967

Surgical operations.

385. Surgical operations were performed on 921 patients, including the one that remained under treatment at the beginning of the year. Of these, 806 were cured, 104 were relieved, 10 died and one remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

386. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,044 against Rs. 10,502 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

387. One pupil midwife passed out and three were under training.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients treated.

388. This hospital is situated at the western end of the City Railway Station and is available for accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. The total number of patients treated during the year was 548 against 335 in the previous year. Of these, 184 were treated for plague, 5 for small-pox, and 359 for other diseases. Of the 184 patients treated for plague, 106 died.

Cost.

389. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 6,568 against Rs. 6,199 in the previous year.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

390. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 832 against 866 in the previous year. Of these, 513 were cured, 225 relieved, 72 discharged otherwise and 22 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

391. The number of out-patients treated was 10,451 against 8,551 in the previous year.

Daily average.

392. The daily average number of patients treated was 82·48 men, 47·33 women and 38·78 children.

Sex and nationality of patients.

393. Of the 11,283 in- and out-patients treated during the year, 5,264 were men, 2,888 women and 3,131 children. According to nationality, 431 were Europeans and Eurasians, 8,288 Hindus, 1,599 Mahomedans, and 965 belonged to other classes.

Diseases treated.

394. Of the 832 in-patients, 428 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 114 for diseases of the cornea, 71 for diseases of the iris, 48 for glaucoma and the remaining 171 for other diseases of the eye.

Of the 10,451 out-patients treated, 5,879 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,213 for cornea, 890 for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 527 for errors in refraction, 380 for diseases of the lids, 368 for diseases of the iris, 299 for tumours and the remaining 895 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

395. Surgical operations were performed on 1,218 patients, including the 17 that remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 926 were cured, 253 relieved, 27 discharged otherwise and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

396. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 14,013 against Rs. 13,379 in the previous year

General.

397. The construction of a new building for the institution was completed and it was formally opened on the 31st January 1913 by His Highness the Maharaja. It has been named the "Minto Ophthalmic Hospital," after Lord Minto, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(*Calendar year 1912.*)

Toxicological analysis.

398. One hundred and twenty-five cases relating to 442 articles were received for toxicological examination, 55 cases being of suspected human poisoning, 10 of abortion, 8 of cattle-poisoning and 46 of blood and seminal stains. The remaining six were miscellaneous cases. In 72 cases poisons, etc., were detected, giving a percentage of 57·6.

Chemical analysis.

399. Two hundred and sixty-eight articles were received for chemical analysis, the majority of them being samples of water.

Bacteriological analysis.

400. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-four articles were received for bacteriological examination, 1,595 of them being samples of water. As many cases of Para-typhoid fever in India give no positive reaction when tested with typhoid bacillus only, one hundred and twenty-seven samples of blood were tested with Para-typhoid "A organisms" as well, of which 35 gave the agglutination reaction. Twenty-two samples of blood were examined for the complement deviation test known as Wasserman's test for the diagnosis of syphilis and 13 of them gave positive reaction. Two new steps of diagnostic importance were thus initiated during the year. One hundred and sixty-four out of the 175 samples of Lanolinised lymph prepared in the Government Vaccine Institute were pronounced fit for vaccination as they contained only the usual varieties of staphylococci always present in the vaccine lymph. The remaining eleven samples were rejected.

General.

401. The designation of "Superintendent of the Public Health Institute" was changed during the year to "Director of the Public Health Institute." The Director continues to be the Chemical Examiner to Government.

A school of hygiene was established in the Public Health Institute on the 1st July 1912 for training sanitary inspectors. Twenty students were admitted during the year. Of these, 19 completed the course and sat for the examination and 18 were declared successful, four being placed in the first class. Eight of these found employment as Assistant Sanitary Inspectors in the State.

VIII. Plague Administration (1912-13).

Plague attacks and deaths.

402. The plague attacks and deaths during the year numbered 5,361 and 3,782 against 18,767 and 14,041 respectively during the year 1911-12, showing a decrease of 13,406 in the number of attacks and 10,259 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality per thousand of population was 0·66 against 2·46 in the preceding year. The highest numbers of attacks and deaths recorded in any one month were 790 and 541 respectively in September 1912 and the lowest 39 and 29 in May 1913. The Mysore district suffered most with 1,327 attacks and 957 deaths, and the Chitaldrug district least with 6 attacks and 2 deaths.

403. The numbers of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below :—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	507	385
Mysore city	11	7
Bangalore district	652	470
Kolar ,, ...	1,016	745
Tumkur ,, ...	309	210
Mysore ,, ...	1,327	957
Hassan ,, ...	286	173
Shimoga ,, ...	762	479
Kadur ,, ...	485	354
Chitaldrug ,, ...	6	2
Total ...	5,361	3,782

The number of deaths among men was 2,019 and among women 1,763. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 69·67 among men and 71·58 among women as against 74·9 and 74·7 in 1911-12. The highest mortality (1,154) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age as in the past and the lowest (426) among those above 60 years.

Preventive measures.

404. The following were the preventive measures adopted during the year :—

(*a*) *Evacuation.*—Evacuation of infected houses continued to be generally adopted. To enable prompt evacuation shed materials were issued as usual. Due attention was paid to the selection of proper sites for the construction of sheds and also to the general sanitation of the health camps.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—The disinfection of infected houses was also attended to as in previous years.

(*c*) *Destruction of rats.*—The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 62,825. A systematic campaign against rats was carried on only on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—During the year 15,779 persons were inoculated as against 58,472 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the comparatively fewer infected areas during the year under review. The largest number of inoculations, *viz.*, 9,303, was done in the Kolar district (including Kolar Gold Fields).

Plague hospitals.

405. The following is a statement of the cases admitted to and treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Places	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city ...	161	63	39·13
Mysore city ...	8	3	37·50
Kolar Gold Fields ...	381	122	32·02
Chikmagalur ...	6	4	66·66

Staff.

406. As in the previous years temporary establishments were entertained for disinfection of houses and for attending on plague patients wherever necessary. Special plague establishments continued to be maintained in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields throughout the year.

Expenditure.

407. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 25,711 against Rs. 31,790 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1912-13).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

408. The important measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education are given below:—

(1) *Reorganization of Colleges.*—Further arrangements were made to complete the equipment and the staff required for the two first grade colleges. The Central College, Bangalore, was affiliated to the Madras University in Branch II-B Chemistry of the B.A. pass course. The construction of the new Chemistry building was pushed on with rapidly and it is now nearly complete and provides ample accommodation for all requirements. The employment of an additional Assistant Professor of Chemistry was sanctioned during the year. Necessary grants were sanctioned for the equipment of the Chemistry and Botany laboratories. The selection of a suitable Professor for Natural Science is under correspondence. The library of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, was extended by the addition of books of the value of Rs. 3,900 from the special grant of Rs. 5,000 allotted for the purpose.

(2) *Expansion and improvement of primary education.*—A special grant of 2½ lakhs of rupees was sanctioned for the expansion of primary education and for the construction of village school buildings in connection with the budget for 1912-13. Out of this special grant, 141 new schools were opened at a cost of Rs. 22,959 per annum, besides another 28 from the usual grant of Rs. 5,000 for opening village schools. A sum of Rs. 10,494 per annum was utilized for improving existing taluk and village schools, Rs. 2,400 per annum for opening upper secondary classes in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular school at Davangere and the taluk Kannada school at Nanjangud and Rs. 4,000 for opening a central Panchama boarding school at Mysore. Seventy-seven village school buildings were arranged to be constructed during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,48,878 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works department for the purpose. A similar provision of 2½ lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned in connection with the budget for the current year for primary education and for village school buildings.

(3) *Improvement of technical education.*—A comprehensive scheme for elementary and advanced technical, industrial and commercial education for introduction into the schools of the State was sanctioned by Government and as a first step towards bringing the scheme into force, a Mechanical Engineering school and a Commercial school were ordered to be opened at Bangalore, and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore was formed by the combination of the Engineering and Industrial schools at Mysore. This last-named institution will be the largest technical institution in the State and will consist of 5 sections, *viz.*, (1) Engineering, (2) Industries and Crafts, (3) Fine Arts, (4) Commercial and (5) Workshop.

(4) *Kindergarten and manual instruction.*—Manual instruction continued to show good progress. There were 9 wood-sloyd centres and 47 paper-sloyd centres during the year. The number of students who received instruction in wood-sloyd was 1,321 and in paper-sloyd 3,739 against 1,204 and 2,164 respectively in 1911-12. Instruction on Kindergarten principles was regularly imparted in 5 important institutions of the State and almost all the Anglo-Vernacular and taluk Vernacular schools where trained teachers are employed attempted teaching on this system with considerable success.

(5) *Religious and moral instruction.*—The scheme for imparting religious and moral instruction in schools was introduced in November 1908 and lessons are regularly given according to the prescribed curriculum.

In colleges and high schools the subject is handled by capable teachers who make the teaching interesting. But in other schools want of capacity in teachers and the paucity of suitable text books have made the teaching more or less dull and stereotyped. The whole subject will have to be reconsidered after some further experience is gained.

(6) A grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum for 3 years was sanctioned for the preparation and supply of suitable Kannada text books.

(7) The award every year of two scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each was sanctioned to enable Mysore students to study Logic, Psychology and Ethics of the B. A. Degree pass course in colleges outside the State.

(8) The Damodar Dass Khadayata Scholarship Committee was reconstituted during the year.

(9) The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme was introduced during the year and the first public examination under the scheme was held in March 1913. Rules explaining the character and scope of the completed secondary school-leaving certificates were also issued during the year.

(10) The rules for the admission and promotion of students in the high and Anglo-Vernacular schools were suitably revised.

(11) Under the auspices of the Panchama Education League, a conference of Holeyas was held at Melkote in March 1913. An exhibition of articles prepared by the Panchama pupils of the State was got up in connection with the conference.

(12) The regulations for the conduct of the Mysore Lower Secondary, Pandits' and Teachers' Certificate examinations were revised.

(13) Industrial and agricultural exhibitions were held on a small scale at Bowringpet and Channagiri. A few schools in the Kolar district were represented in the exhibition at Bowringpet and the Industrial School, Doddballapur, in that at Channagiri.

(14) Two Language Professors of the Maharaja's College, and one Assistant Master of the Maharani's College, Mysore, were deputed to Madras to attend the lectures on Phonetics arranged by the University in December 1912.

Number of schools and scholars.

409. The number of public institutions increased from 2,567 to 2,725 and their attendance from 123,491 to 131,539; the number of private institutions, however, decreased from 1,911 to 1,843 and their attendance from 25,723 to 24,901. The total number of institutions both public and private increased from 4,478 to 4,568 and their attendance from 149,214 to 156,440. The average daily attendance at public institutions was 94,680 or 75·6 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls against 84,779 or 74·87 per cent in 1911-12. There was one school to every 6·44 square miles of the area and to every 1,249 persons of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 29·8 and 6·4 respectively according to the census figures of 1911. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 18·00.

Proportion of scholars to population.

410. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 38 to 1 in 36, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 29 and Kadur the lowest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 41. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Bangalore continued to take the first place, Tumkur came next in order and Kolar last. Bangalore took the first rank also in the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Tumkur and Kolar coming next in order and Kadur last.

411. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1912-13 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions. Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges	6	2	605	14
High Schools (English)	14	2	4,170	51
High Schools (Vernacular)	2	0	25	...
Middle Schools	224	81	28,466	8,769
Primary Schools	2,046	272	68,577	17,608
Normal Schools	3	2	205	28
Kindergarten School	1	...	11	...
Industrial Schools	22	1	1,079	99
Commercial Schools	2	...	84	10
Engineering School	1	...	51	...
Sanskrit Schools	42	...	1,496	84
Schools for the deaf mutes and the blind ...	2	...	35	...
Total ...	2,365	360	104,804	26,735
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes	1,843		24,205	696

412. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 604 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,709 were Native Christians, 129,357 were Hindus, 20,537 were Mahomedans and 3,233 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·4 in the case of Hindus, 7·0 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·9 in the case of Native Christians, 11·5 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 3·5 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 27,431, was made up of 355 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,087 Native Christians, 5,481 Mahomedans, 9 Parsees, 8,172 Brahmins, 230 Kshatriyas, 1,187 Vaisyas, 3,180 Lingayets, 327 Jains, 6,474 other high caste Hindus, 603 low caste Hindus and 326 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 0·77 in the case of Hindus, 3·9 in the case of Mahomedans, 6·9 in the case of Native Christians, 17·0 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 0·77 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

413. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians was the same as in the previous years, *viz.*, 7, but their attendance increased from 547 to 590. For Mahomedan boys there were 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,157 pupils, 48 Hindustani middle schools with 3,549 pupils of whom 55 were girls, and 198 Hindustani primary schools with 6,035 pupils of whom 970 were girls. For Mahomedan girls there were 27 Hindustani middle schools with 1,870 pupils and 67 primary schools with 2,477 pupils. The number of schools for backward classes such as Holeyas, Madigas, Waddars, etc., increased from 102 to 120, of which 86 were departmental schools, 31 were aided and 3 unaided. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 2,581 to 3,006, of whom 2,639 were boys and 367 girls. Of the 120 schools, 19 were in the Bangalore district, 14 in Kolar, 23 in Tumkur, 40 in Mysore, 5 in Hassan, 3 in Kadur, 9 in Shimoga and 7 in the Chitaldrug district. One Panchama student from Sira passed the Kannada Lower Secondary examination. The number of schools for Lambanis increased from 10 to 12 and their attendance from 187 to 281, of whom 9 were girls. Of the 12 schools, 2 were in the Tumkur district, 1 in Hassan and 9 in the Shimoga district. Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

414. Of the 407 public institutions for collegiate, secondary and special education, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 a Kannada college, 2 Kannada high schools, 42 Sanskrit schools, 129 Anglo-Kannada schools, 4 English middle schools, 8 Anglo-Tamil schools, 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 76 Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

Kannada middle schools, 75 Hindustani middle schools, 3 Telugu middle schools and 2 Tamil middle schools. In the remaining 53 institutions which are English colleges, high schools and schools for special education, instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages. Of the 2,046 public primary boys' schools, 1,861 were Kannada schools, 183 Hindustani schools, 1 a Telugu school and 1 a Mahratti school. Of the 272 primary schools for girls, 202 were teaching Kannada, 67 Hindustani, 2 Tamil and 1 Mahratti. Of the 1,843 private institutions, 2 taught Sanskrit, 1 Arabic, 1,838 a vernacular and 2 the Koran.

In the public schools, 15,193 pupils learnt English, 10,161 a classical language (including 8 pupils learning French and 7, Latin) and 125,847 a vernacular language. Of the 24,901 pupils in private institutions, 41 learnt English, 238 a classical language and 24,636 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

415. There were 3 English and 5 Oriental institutions for collegiate education, 18 high schools and 305 middle schools for secondary education and 2,318 public schools for primary education.

416. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
Boys	2·28	2·43	10·40	10·60	4·14	4·12	16·11	15·95	67·07	66·90
Girls	0·15	0·19	1·84	2·25	2·61	2·44	10·47	10·44	84·93	84·68

Night schools.

417. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day-labourers and artizans increased from 74 to 84, of which 77 were aided and 7 unaided. Of the 84 schools, 57 were Kannada schools, 15 Hindustani schools, 1 a Telugu school and 11 were Panchama schools.

Aided village indigenous schools.

418. The number of village indigenous schools, which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules, decreased from 202 to 152 and their strength from 4,719 to 3,191, of whom 195 were girls. The reduction in the number of schools was due to the conversion of some of them into Government schools.

Normal schools.

419. The number of normal schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, five, of which three were for training masters, *viz.*, the schools at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga and two for training school mistresses, *viz.*, the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. The total number of masters under training was 205 against 181 and that of school mistresses 28 against 25 in the previous year.

The number on the rolls of the Mysore Normal School increased from 133 to 170. During the year under report a higher normal class for the training of English teachers for Anglo-Vernacular schools and a sessional training class of about three months' duration for the training of teachers who have had no regular normal training, were opened in this school. A veterinary teacher was employed in the school for giving lessons in veterinary science to teachers under training in the agricultural training class. The Kannada practising section of the school was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular practising section at the end of the year. This section had 205 pupils on its rolls. Special attention was paid to nature study, card-board work, brush work and drawing. The Hindustani practising section was not in a satisfactory condition. The special music class attached to the Mysore Normal School had seven pupils on its rolls. The work done in this class was satisfactory. The district normal schools at Shimoga and Kolar train teachers for the Lower Secondary training examination. The number on the rolls of these two schools was 20 and 28 against 29 and 32 respectively in 1911-12.

The strength of the Wesleyan Girls' Normal School for girls, Bangalore, decreased from 12 to 6. For the theoretical portion of the Lower Secondary training examination, five girls appeared and all of them passed. For the practical portion of the same examination, 13 went up and 12 passed. All the five candidates who appeared for the examination for proficiency in sewing passed.

There were 22 girls in the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, against seven in the previous year. Two girls appeared for the Certificate examination of the Upper Secondary grade and both of them passed. Nine girls appeared for the examination of the Lower Secondary grade and five were successful.

Industrial schools.

420. The number of industrial schools increased from 22 to 23 but their strength decreased from 1,256 to 1,178 of whom 99 were girls. Of the 23 industrial schools, seven were under Government management, 13 were aided schools for boys, one was an aided school for girls and two were unaided schools.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the Government Industrial School, Mysore, increased from 176 to 192, of whom 89 were in the carpentry section, 24 in the machine class, 19 in the smithy section, 34 in the rattan section and 26 in the special drawing class. Mahomedans and Brahmins were fairly represented. The results of the school in the Madras Technical examinations were satisfactory. Sixty-seven candidates appeared for these examinations and 51 came out successful. The total cost of the school during the year was Rs. 25,649 and the value of articles manufactured therein was Rs. 10,869. The pottery section of the school continued to be under the management of the School Committee. The Government Industrial School at Channapatna was placed temporarily under the supervision of the Director of Industries and Commerce. An Assistant Superintendent was appointed for the school in February 1913. The number of pupils on the rolls decreased from 75 to 55, of whom 17 were in the carpentry section, six in the drawing class, seven in the smithy class and 25 in the lacquer works section. The musical wire section of the school was abolished during the year as the industry was found to be not paying. The expenditure of the school was Rs. 4,700 and its income Rs. 1,147. In the Government Industrial School at Sagar there were eight pupils against 12 in the previous year, of whom five were in the carpentry class and three in the smithy class. The cost of the school was Rs. 1,788, and a sum of Rs. 520 was realized from the sale proceeds of articles manufactured. The strength of the Government Carpentry School at Hole-Narsipur increased from 35 to 43. The subjects taught were carpentry, smithy and drawing. The income and expenditure of the school were Rs. 646 and 1,833 respectively. The three Government weaving schools in the State, *viz.*, the schools at Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru and Dodballapur had 25, 26 and 62 pupils on the rolls against 60, 21 and 62, respectively, in 1911-12. The subjects taught in these schools were weaving and carpentry. The schools at Chiknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru did good work during the year. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,940 and Rs. 3,255 and their income Rs. 1,330 and 996 respectively. The work of the school at Dodballapur was not satisfactory. The amount spent on the school was Rs. 3,015 while its income was only Rs. 460.

Of the 14 aided industrial schools, the more important ones are the Mission industrial schools at Tumkur and Kolar, the Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami Dharmapathasala, Bangalore, the industrial schools at Melkote and Hassan and the weaving school at Hole-Narsipur. The subjects taught in these schools were carpentry, drawing, smithy, rattan work, rope making, clay-modelling, masonry, fitting, iron-casting, weaving and printing. The aided Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphanage Industrial School at Hassan had 94 girls on its rolls against 105 in the previous year. Cap-making was the chief industry taught in the school. This school is under the management of a qualified Lady Superintendent. The aided Panchama Industrial School at Tiptur had 11 pupils on its rolls against eight in 1911-12. Shoemaking was the industry taught in the school. Besides these, there were two unaided schools during the year, *viz.*, Krishnamurtipuram Panchama

Industrial School and a training class for Panchama boys attached to the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory in Mysore. The former had nine pupils on its rolls and the latter six. These two institutions gave instruction in rattan work and weaving respectively.

Agricultural instruction.

421. The results of the agricultural operations on the farm attached to the Normal School, Mysore, were not so satisfactory as in the previous year owing to comparatively unfavourable seasonal conditions. Only two crops, *viz.*, jola and horse-gram gave a fairly high out-turn. The other crops such as kar ragi, castor, chillies, groundnuts, and cotton did not grow well. The total yield on the farm was Rs. 412 against Rs. 433 in 1911-12. As usual, students of the Upper Secondary training class cultivated crops, those of class VII (2nd year Upper Secondary class) attended field classes and did field work such as weeding and harvesting and students of the Lower Secondary training class were engaged in gardening. The number of students in these classes was 21, 37 and 27 respectively. Several Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools had small vegetable and flower gardens attached to them.

Schools for special instruction.

422. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Engineering School, Mysore, increased from 46 to 51, of whom 21 were in the senior sub-overseer class and 30 in the junior class, including six sheikdari candidates. The results of the school in the final examination conducted by the Board and in the Madras Technical examinations were satisfactory. The students of the school were taken out on excursions to important building and irrigation works in and outside the State.

There were two commercial schools during the year against three in 1911-12, *viz.*, the Commercial High School, Bangalore, and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, both of which are aided institutions. The strength of the former was 58 but the total attendance in different sections was 114 against 158 in the previous year. Of these 114, 18 were in the book-keeping and accountancy class, 13 in the correspondence and office routine class, five in the commercial geography and history class, five in the banking and currency class, 32 in the short-hand class, 39 in the type-writing class and two were studying for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination. The Kannada section of the school was abolished for want of funds. The results of the school in the examinations held by the Midland Counties Union, Birmingham, were good, but in the Madras Technical examinations all the three candidates that appeared in book-keeping and type-writing failed. The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, had 36 pupils against 31 in the previous year. The subjects taught in the school were short-hand, type-writing and book-keeping. Two out of eleven candidates passed the type-writing examination of the elementary grade and one out of five, the same examination of the intermediate grade.

The school for the deaf mutes at Mysore had 14 pupils on its rolls against 13 in the previous year. All these were taught by the oral method. Of the 14 deaf mutes, 3 were able to read from any Kannada prose book. Their hearing faculty was being developed with the help of Alyleworth's Vibratory Conversation Tube. Four deaf mutes worked sums in compound subtraction, three knew simple multiplication and three others learnt the two first rules. Two were able to prepare all common articles of rattan including ornamental work and two learnt tailoring. All the deaf and dumb pupils could work at the fly-shuttle looms and fine cloths and towels were manufactured by them. One Mahomedan deaf mute was sent to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, to take up an advanced course in rattan work. At the Dasara Exhibition the school was awarded a money prize and a certificate for its exhibits.

The school for the blind at Mysore had 21 pupils on its rolls against 19 in the previous year. Five of the blind boys learnt English. One of them could read any English book of the third standard printed in Braille. In the Kannada section.5 blind boys could read any Kannada book on Braille prose or poetry. In Arithmetic 3 pupils had advanced to vulgar fractions. Thirteen blind boys learnt vocal music. Two of them went through

"Ragas" and "Pallavis" and had almost completed their course. Ten practised on the violin and the thabala, and two on veena. One was able to play well on the harmonium. An Adhyayana class was opened for the Brahmin boys. Almost all the blind pupils learnt rattan work.

The aided Kindergarten school at Chitaldrug had 11 pupils on its rolls against 10 in 1911-12. Two volunteer candidates were trained in the school for about 6 months and were sent out as schoolmasters.

Results of examinations.

423. In the B.A. Degree examination of the Madras University, 29 out of 59 candidates sent up passed the English Language branch with 1 in the first class and 2 out of 2 sent up, the second Language branch under the old and new Regulations. In the Science branches 37 passed out of 52 sent up, *viz.*, 12 out of 18 in Physics (with 3 first classes), 8 out of 10 in Mathematics (with one first class), 7 out of 8 in Geology, 8 out of 14 in History and Economics and 2 out of 2 in Sanskrit and Kanarese. In the Intermediate examination, 68 candidates passed out of 139 examined, of whom 23 were placed in the first class. The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate public examination was first held in March 1913 and 576 candidates appeared for the examination from the various high schools in the State, of whom 294 were declared eligible for admission into colleges and 44 for entry into public service. Seventy-two candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination chiefly from the aided high schools and 24 of them passed the examination. For the English Lower Secondary examination 1,504 candidates were sent up, of whom 717 passed, 11 in the first class, 385 in the second class and 321 in English only.

In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 28 candidates passed out of 36 examined, of whom 11 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 4 from the Melkote Sanskrit College and 13 were private candidates. Of the 28 successful candidates, 1 passed in Rigveda, 3 in Yajurveda, 4 in Dharmasastra, 1 in Jyotisha, 2 in Vyakarana, 4 in Tarka and 13 in Vedanta. At the Kannada Pandits' examination for proficiency in Kannada, 8 candidates were examined and 2 passed. For the Moulvis' examination for proficiency in Arabic, 6 candidates appeared of whom 2 were successful. For the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 55 candidates appeared of whom 20 passed. At the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 2,281 candidates were examined and 732 passed, 9 in the first class, 676 in the second class, 37 in Sanskrit only, 7 in Persian only, 1 in Urdu only and 2 in Kannada only. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination, 289 candidates appeared and 161 passed.

At the examination for Teachers' Certificates, 19 out of 22 passed in the Upper Secondary grade including 2 female candidates and 76 out of 93 in the Lower Secondary grade including 22 female candidates. For the examination in Practical Agriculture, 21 candidates appeared and 17 passed with 9 in the first class, and at the examination for proficiency in sewing 11 passed out of 12 sent up.

Students' hostels.

424. The number of hostels or boarding houses for students increased from 23 to 26, of which 22 were for boys and 4 for girls. The number of boarders in these hostels however decreased from 1,115 to 973, of whom 130 were in the college classes, 182 in the high school classes, 170 in the middle school classes, 134 in primary schools and 357 in special schools. Of the 973 boarders, 748 were boys and 225 girls. All the hostels were under good management and the health of the boarders was satisfactory.

Physical education.

425. As usual proper attention was paid to imparting physical education in the colleges and schools. In the Central College, hockey, tennis, football and cricket were regularly played and about 20 students practised at gymnastics as in the previous year. Three of the gymnastic students were sent to the gymnastic competition held at Mysore during the Dasara and one won the gold medal presented by His Highness the Maharaja. Several trophy cups were won by the students of the Maharaja's College in cricket, football and tennis. In the Maharani's College, the lady teachers and the senior and junior students took much interest in tennis and badminton. Drill has been introduced as a part of compulsory physical education in the scheme for the award of Secondary School-Leaving certificates.

Controlling agencies.

426. The Inspection staff consisted of 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors, of whom 1 was for Hindustani schools, and 14 Assistant Deputy Inspectors, of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools, and one for Sanskrit schools. The inspection work done during the year was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The village school committees continued to take interest in the welfare of the schools entrusted to their care and to exercise a beneficial influence over their progress. They were not only helpful in bringing to the notice of the inspecting officers the unauthorised absence of schoolmasters and other irregularities in the schools, but in several cases they took active steps to repair school houses and to collect funds for providing new buildings for schools. It is also worthy of note that some of the Sowcar members in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore either built new school houses at their own cost or contributed liberally towards their erection by Government. School buildings for 85 out of the 141 new schools sanctioned during the year were provided by the villagers themselves, and for 19 out of the 77 new school buildings sanctioned, the villagers gave sites free of cost, and also contributed a sum of Rs. 3,122 towards the cost of the new buildings.

Expenditure on public instruction.

427. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction in Mysore during 1912-13 was Rs. 20,01,303 against Rs. 19,48,018 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,56,139	...	4,23,381	2,99,762	33,397	1,19,794	10,32,473
For women ...	11,632	...	1,32,136	77,833	5,668	1,712	2,28,931
Total ...	1,67,771	...	5,55,517	3,77,595	39,065	1,21,506	12,61,454

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,027	89,413	92,057	3,03,829	86,877	1,37,646	7,39,849

Sources of expenditure.

428. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below :—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds ...	11,73,620	12,02,871	60·25	60·10
Local Funds ...	3,52,641	3,62,184	18·10	18·10
Municipal Funds ...	28,648	30,496	1·47	1·50
Fees ...	1,59,397	1,81,725	8·18	9·10
All other sources ...	2,33,712	2,24,027	12·00	11·20
Total ...	19,48,018	20,01,303	100·00	100·00

Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·38 per cent, high schools for boys 8·38 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·78 per cent, primary schools for boys 14·98 per cent, girls' schools 10·49 per cent and special schools 8·02 per cent.

429. The average cost of education per head of population decreased from Re. 0-5-8 to Re. 0-5-7, of which State Revenues provided Re. 0-3-4 as against Re. 0-3-5 in 1911-12. Of the total expenditure on education, a sum of Rs. 12,50,726 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 5,800 on municipal board schools, Rs. 3,88,624 on aided institutions and Rs. 7,011 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost calculated on direct expenditure alone of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 9-4-8 against Rs. 10-6-11 in 1911-12. In aided schools, the cost was Rs. 13-4-0, of which a sum of Rs. 3-12-3 was met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1-0-9 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1911-12 being Rs. 13-9-2, Rs. 3-13-5 and Rs. 1-0-8, respectively. In the unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 3-10-2 against Rs. 7-14-2 in 1911-12. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-1-2 against Rs. 11-0-10 in 1911-12.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

430. The expenditure on English colleges was Rs. 1,43,036, of which a sum of Rs. 84,880 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 47,885 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 10,271 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 430-13 9 for the Central College, Rs. 278-6-5 for the Maharaja's College, and Rs. 3,423-10-8 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,67,838, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 42-7-4.

Expenditure on primary education.

431. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 2,99,762 against Rs. 3,02,802 in 1911-12. The percentage of expenditure on primary schools for boys to the total expenditure on education was 14·98 against 15·54 in 1911-12.

Expenditure on female education.

432 The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,39,884 and it was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,56,524
Local Funds	16,611
Municipal Funds	4,558
Subscriptions and endowments	3,677
Fees	58,514
Total ...	2,39,884

Fees were levied only in schools for European and Eurasian girls.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

433. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 84,223 against Rs. 83,203 in 1911-12. Of this amount, Rs. 75,616 were spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 8,607 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	8,789
Local Funds	960
Subscriptions and endowments	27,811
Fees	46,663
Total ...	84,223

Scholarships.

434. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 92,057 or 4·6 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 17,450, in professional colleges Rs. 32,986, in secondary schools Rs. 16,541, in primary schools Rs. 262 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 24,818. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 26,637, of which a sum of Rs. 11,165 was for the study of medicine, Rs. 3,208 for engineering, Rs. 2,646 for forestry, Rs. 1,500 for studying the Montessori system of training children, Rs. 456 for training in the Teachers' College, Rs. 232 for agriculture and Rs. 7,430 for technical arts and commercial subjects.

The amount spent on the Damodar Dass scientific research and technical education scholarships during the year was Rs. 17,374. Six students held these scholarships at the beginning of the year in England and on the continents of Europe and America. Two of these returned during the year after completing their studies, one in mechanical engineering with special reference to architecture and the other in medicine. Of the remaining four students, three were in England studying forestry, mining and metallurgy, and medicine respectively and one was studying electrical engineering in America.

The number of scholarships granted to widow pupils during the year was 41, of which 2 were held in the high school classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

For Mahomedan students 43 scholarships were granted during the year amounting in all to Rs. 1,513. Of these 43 scholarships, 5 were held in the college classes, 35 in high schools and 3 in middle schools. Besides these, seven Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each per mensem were awarded to Mahomedan boys studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. For Mahomedan girls, 11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 were granted from the Gumbuz funds amounting in all to Rs. 303.

A sum of Rs. 302 was spent on Pallegar scholarships against Rs. 392 in 1911-12.

Grants-in-aid.

435. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 1,44,707 or 7·23 per cent of the total expenditure on education against Rs. 1,37,764 or 7·07 per cent in 1911-12. The contributions from the various funds are given below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,08,696
Village School Fund	3,974
Local Funds General	20,118
Municipal Funds	11,919
Total ...	1,44,707

Out of the State contribution of Rs. 1,08,696, a sum of Rs. 16,060 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 30,584 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 26,465 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 15,474 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 9,998 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 8,189 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,926 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

436. The total amount of grants paid from State funds towards building and other charges during the year was Rs. 27,483, of which Rs. 22,918 were allotted to building works, and Rs. 4,565 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

437. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 2,66,623 against Rs. 2,59,915 in 1911-12. Of this amount, Rs. 1,39,845 were spent from the Public Works budget on colleges, high schools and special schools and Rs. 1,26,778 on taluk and village schools. The important works that were completed or in progress during the year were :—

(1) The new building for the Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.

(2) New building for the Government High School, Bangalore.

(3) Additional block of rooms for the students' home, Tumkur.

(4) Improvements to the students' home, Kolar.

(5) Additional building for the Chitaldrug high school.

(6) Building for the newly sanctioned Mechanical Engineering school, Bangalore.

(7) The Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

(8) Eleven new buildings for taluk Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

(9) Seventy-seven buildings for village elementary schools.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1912-13).

Encouragement to authors.

438. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 3,190 was spent for patronage of books against Rs. 3,708 in 1911-12. The chief items of expenditure are given below:—

A sum of Rs. 800 was paid as the usual annual subscription for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi*, Rs. 500 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Chandrike*, Rs. 225 for 75 copies of the *Subebahar*, Rs. 210 for 42 copies of the *Educational Review* and Rs. 115 for 23 copies of the *Indian Education*. One hundred copies of *Vasishta Ramayana* were purchased at a cost of Rs. 302, fifty copies of *Jaimini Bharata* for Rs. 75, five hundred copies of *Bodhana Krama Sangraha* for Rs. 47, two hundred and fifty copies of *Havyapaka Paddhati* for Rs. 62, and one hundred copies of *Jyotish Siddhanta Sangraha* for Rs. 51. The other books patronised were the Health Calendar, the Vedic Calendar, the Sanskrit Teacher, the Universal Text Book of Religion and Morals, and *Nithi Manjari*.

III. Literature (1912-13).

Publications registered.

439. There were 128 books (including periodicals) registered in the State during the year under Act XXV of 1867 as against 119 during the previous year. Of these, 85 were in the vernacular languages spoken in the State, 13 in English and other European languages, 27 in Sanskrit and 3 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 79 publications as against 68 during the previous year.

440. Arranged according to subject matter, 33 were works on religion, 3 on scientific subjects, 3 were on law and one on philosophy; 8 treated of poetry, 6 of drama, 6 of history including geography; while fiction, biography and language were represented by 5, 1 and 18 works, respectively. There were 11 periodicals and 33 miscellaneous publications.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1912-13).

Number of muzrai institutions.

441. In addition to extensive land inams enjoyed by the various muzrai institutions, an aggregate cash grant of Rs. 3,21,800 was made by Government for the up-keep of 1,652 institutions. Out of these, 31 institutions enjoying a total cash grant of Rs. 35,058 are situated in British India and the rest in Mysore.

Construction and repairs.

442. Seventy-two muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,578, of which Rs. 25,058 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from the devotees and the balance of Rs. 14,520 was contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was contributed by His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore towards the construction of the Orphanage attached to the Srinivasa Mandiram in the Bangalore city, the balance of the cost being met by the Government.

Revision of muzrai tasdiks.

443. The scale of expenditure was revised during the year under report in the case of the following institutions:—

(1) Chicka Basammaiya's Charities in Mysore.

(2) Tirumale Ranganatha Devaru temple at Magadi.

(3) Phani Veerabhadraswami temple at Harekere, Shimoga taluk.

(4) Visveswaraswami temple at Shikarpur.

(5) The Branch Sri Uttaradi matt at Seringapatam.

Matts.

444. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli, the Bisagni and Bandigade Sampige matts continued to remain under the control of Government. The management of the Sri Sringeri matt and its properties was restored to His Holiness Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati Swamigalavaru, the present High Priest of the matt. The succession of Vedamurti Krishnachar to the High Priestship of the Sri Raghavendraswami matt at Nanjangud under the titular name of Srimut Susilendra Tirtha Sripadangalavaru was recognised by Government. On the 13th June 1913 the Swamigalavaru of the Sri Yathiraja matt at Melkote died, and the succession of Vidwan Kopai Venkatacharya has since been recognised. During the year the makandars Sajada Syed Murtuza Peer Shuttari of the Attavulla Sha Darga at Bangalore and Syed Sultan Mohadeen Sha Khadari of Akkal Sha Darga at Channapatna passed away and the appointment of their successors is under consideration.

445. During the latter part of the year the High Priests of the Sri Sivaganga matt, the Sri Totadri Vanamamalai matt in the Tinnevelly district and the Sri Vyasaraya Swami matt at Sosale visited Bangalore and toured in the State. A vidwat sabha largely attended by pandits from different parts of the country was held at Bangalore by the Swamigalavaru of the Sri Vyasaraya Swami matt during his stay there.

Prince Gulam Mahomed's charity.

446. The income of this charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,091-0-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,929-3-7. There were on the 30th June, 160 recipients of the charity, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

447. The Gumbuz containing the tombs and the mausoleum of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultán and the masjids at Seringapatam were preserved in good condition and the usual services therein duly performed. In the *langarkhana* attached to this institution, 167 poor persons were paid monthly stipends. A sum of Rs. 360 is being annually paid out of the Gumbuz funds for granting scholarships to Mahomedan students.

448. The Sanskrit College at Bangalore, the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar maintained out of the Gumbuz and Kolar Mokhbara funds, and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work during the year. Educational institutions.

449. A sum of Rs. 4,500 was invested during the year by Mr. Lakka Setty Gowda of Kotanaghatta in the Channarayapatna taluk at the favourable rate of 4 per cent interest for charitable purposes, thus bringing the total of such deposits to Rs. 2,49,600, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 3,27,350 which had been deposited with Government, prior to the revision of rules for receiving such deposits in 1908. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 700 was invested by a charitably disposed Pallegar lady in the Chikballapur taluk in the Kolar District Board Railway debentures towards the maintenance of Sri Pancha Brahmeswaraswami temple at Nandi. A munificent grant of Rs. 5,000 was made by His Holiness Sri Subrahmanya Sivabhinava Sachchidananda Bharati Swamigalu of the Sri Sivaganga matt for the construction of a students' hostel to be attached to the Sanskrit College at Bangalore, besides a recurring monthly grant of Rs. 70 for the boarding of a few students. Deposits by private individuals.

450. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State :— Grant-in-aid institutions.

	Rs.
(1) The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	600
(2) The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
(3) Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore city	600
(4) The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
(5) Anathalaya at Mysore	600
(6) The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote	120

451. During the year, the present Muzrai Superintendent who took charge of the office in the latter part of the year, was able to visit and inspect the muzrai institutions at Melkote, Tumkur and Mysore. Inspection.

452. An enquiry into the conditions of the muzrai institutions in the State and the submission of a comprehensive report regarding their administration, reorganization and improvements have been ordered by Government and a Committee appointed therefor have entered upon the work. General.

In the early part of December 1912, His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja, in company with the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, visited the Jain temples at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk, the temple of Sri Channakesvaswami at Belur and the temple of Hoysaleswara and Jain Bastis at Halebid in the Belur taluk; and in February 1913, His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to the Bababudan Darga and the temple of the Sri Kodandaramaswami in the Chikmagalur taluk.

II. Amrut Mahal (1912-13).

453. The rainfall during the year was unequally distributed, and consequently water and pasturage were not adequate to meet the requirements of the Government cattle. The birth-rate was far below the average rate of the past three years, but the condition of the cattle was generally good. The deaths were mostly from old age, debility and depredations by wild beasts. No contagious disease of virulent type prevailed largely among the herds. Health of cattle.

454. The number of calves born during the year was 1,037, which, added to the stock on 1st July 1912, *viz.*, 8,408 including one which was wrongly shown as dead in the previous year, gave a total of 9,445 head of cattle. Of these, 680 died, 731 were sold and 5 were written off the accounts. There remained 8,029 head of cattle of all descriptions and ages on the last day of the year under report. Stock.

455. There were 315 sheep on the 1st July 1912. Eighty-one sheep were born during the year, 76 died and 24 were disposed of by sale or otherwise, leaving a balance of 296 at the end of the year. Sheep.

Receipts and expenditure.

456. The total collections under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 78,692. Of this, Rs. 13,816 were from the *Terige*, Rs. 59,092 from the sale of cattle, Rs. 506 from hides, and Rs. 5,278 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure was Rs. 33,456 against Rs. 32,724 in the previous year.

Improvements.

457. During the year, an extent of 2,322 acres in the several kavals was cleared of lantana and prickly pear. An area of about 2,340 acres was brought under grain cultivation, from which a sum of Rs. 4,920 was realised. Arrangements have been made to minimise the destruction of fodder on kavals from fires by allowing the raiyats to graze their cattle during summer and to render help in preventing the spread of the fires.

General.

458. All the herds and kavals were regularly inspected. Seven breeding bulls were supplied to the Presidents of District Boards and four to the Hyderabad State. Ten cows and one breeding bull of the department were sold for the improvement of the breed of milch cattle. Samples of fleece of the sheep of this department sent to Messrs. Binny & Co., Bangalore, were pronounced to be of excellent quality. There is however not much demand at present for the fleece among the local raiyats.

III. Archæology (1912-13).

General.

459. During the year under report, a number of inscriptions newly discovered at Sravanabelagola was printed and added on to the already printed Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola volume. The printing of the Roman portion of the same volume and of the revised edition of the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam* made fair progress. The preparation of the general index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica is approaching completion. In connection with the architectural portfolio, seven plates illustrating the Hoysalesvara temple at Halebid were prepared during the year.

Inscriptions.

460. A tour was made in parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts in January, February and March 1913, which resulted in the discovery of a good number of new inscriptions. A few temples of archæological interest were also inspected.

The total number of new records copied during the year was 290, excluding inscriptions on temple bells, vessels, etc., which numbered 74. The majority of the records are in Kannada characters, the rest being in Tamil, Telugu and Nagari characters. Most of the inscriptions are assignable to specific dynasties of kings, such as the Gangas, the Kadambas, the Kongalvas, the Cholas, the Hoysalas, Vijayanagar and Mysore. There are also a few inscriptions relating to the Hole-Narsipur, Ummathur, Nuggihalli and Heggaddevankote chiefs. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year, the inscriptions found on the rock to the west of the Lakkidone at Sravanabelagola, which go back to the 9th and 10th centuries, if not earlier, are of some interest and importance. The Jaina epitaphs copied at Ankanathapura near Hole-Narsipur, which may be assigned to the 10th century, afford evidence of the place having once been a great Jaina settlement. A few Jaina images were found at Buvanhalli, Hunsur taluk, Saligrama, Yedatore taluk, and Sravanabelagola with inscriptions in characters of the 10th and 11th centuries. Some epigraphs discovered in Hole-Narsipur and Yedatore taluks furnish a few items of new information with regard to the Kongalvas and the Hoysalas, while a few others in the same locality go to prove that a branch of the Belur chiefs ruled from Hole-Narsipur for several generations. An inscription of the Hoysala king, Somesvara, dated 1238 A.D., gives the interesting information that the king was then residing in Vijayarajendrapattana, which he had brought into existence in the Chola Kingdom, while all the published records give Kannanûr or Vikramapura as his residence there. An inscription in Gundlupet taluk brings to notice some Mahratta officers of the 16th century under Vijayanagar with the title Mahâpâtre.

Coins.

461. The coins dealt with during the year were 1,548 in number. Of these, 15 were gold pieces, 23 silver, 18 brass and the rest copper. They

were found on examination to consist mostly of Hoysala, Vijayanagar and Mysore coins, coins of the British and other East India Companies, coins of certain Native States of India, and coins of Ceylon, Burma, China, Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Borneo, England, Italy, Denmark and Holland. One of the gold pieces was issued by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana (A.D. 1111 to 1141). A copper piece belongs to Ahasan Shah, who was appointed as the ruler of Malabar in A.H. 738 (A.H. 1337) by the emperor Mahomed *bin* Toghlak (A.D. 1324-1351).

Ancient manuscripts.

462. The following three manuscripts were examined during the year. *Jinendra Kalyânâbhyudaya* by Ayyaparya is a Sanskrit work treating of the mode of Jina worship. The work was completed in A.D. 1319 at Ekasilâ-nagara (*i.e.* Warangal) in Rudrakumara's kingdom. *Ramanujasiddhantavijaya* is likewise a Sanskrit work written at the close of the 17th century by a Swami of the Aḷagiya-manavaḷa matha of Kanchi, named Srinivasa-Ramyajamatri-Ramanujamuni. *Chandraprabhashatpadi* is a Kannada work, giving an account of Chandraprabha, the eighth Tirthankara, written in A.D. 1578 by Doddana of Nittur in the Hoysala country.

IV. Government Press (1912-13).

General.

463. During the first three months of the year under report the Superintendent of the Government Press was absent on leave in England with the Press Probationers who have been deputed for a course of study and training in all branches of printing there. The Probationers are reported to have made satisfactory progress in their work during the year.

Establishment.

464. There were 426 employees in the Government Central Press during the year, inclusive of 29 boys, against 420 in the previous year. Of these, 126 were on the fixed pay scale, 289 were piece-workers and 11 boys were volunteers. The staff consisted of 2 Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 13 Native Christians, 54 Mahomedans and 351 Hindus. In the Branch Press at Mysore there were 24 permanent hands as in the previous year. The health of the Press employees continued good throughout the year.

Additional plant.

465. New machinery of the value of Rs. 911 and 4,691 pounds of type costing Rs. 4,998 were purchased during the year and added to the stock; and 15,988 pounds of type and metal-furniture valued at Rs. 7,404 were cast in the Press and also credited to stock. The total value of the plant of the Press at the close of the year was Rs. 2,21,380. The amount of repairs to Press machinery was nearly the same as in the previous year, being of the value of Rs. 444 against Rs. 449 in the previous year. The value of teakwood purchased for repairs and furniture was Rs. 523 against Rs. 334 during 1911-12.

Outturn of work.

466. There was an increase of work in the composing and binding branches of the Press, while printing and casting work showed a decrease as compared with the work in the preceding year. The details are shown below:—

	1911-12	1912-13
Number of pages composed	52,025	57,614
Do printed	20,820,089	18,239,358
Number of books bound	1,031,671	1,326,137
Quantity of type cast	lbs. 22,666	lbs. 15,988
Number of stereo plates	2,428	2,858
Number of embossing impressions	7,290	26,420
Number of lithographic impressions	26,880	26,351

Receipts and expenditure.

467. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources came up to Rs. 2,819 against Rs. 4,193 of the previous year. The expenditure of both

the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,11,093 against Rs. 1,18,163.

Progress of technical education.

468. Three candidates were prepared for the Madras Government Technical examinations of November 1912. Of these, one was successful.

V. Stationery (1912-13).

Stock.

469. At the beginning of the year under report, the value of stationery left in stock was Rs. 43,721 to which was added stationery worth Rs. 1,24,396, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,68,117 for the year against Rs. 1,59,393 of the previous year. Stationery articles of Europe manufacture valued at Rs. 93,813 were purchased during the year, while the outlay on Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles fell from Rs. 34,584 in 1911-12 to Rs. 8,296.

Supply to public departments.

470. Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 1,12,603, were supplied to the various departments of the State against articles valued at Rs. 1,15,672 supplied in the previous year.

Balance.

471. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 55,514.

VI. Meteorology (1912-13).

Observatories.

472. During the year under report, the number of observatories was the same as at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, four, of which one was a first class station at Bangalore and three were third class stations at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug.

Working.

473. The observations were recorded with due regularity at all the observatories and punctually communicated to the British Indian stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the standard pattern shed with those registered in the Steevenson's screen was also continued.

Rain registration.

474. The number of rain gauge stations during the year continued to be the same as at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, 232. Of these, 182 were inspected during the year, being nearly the same percentage as in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

475. The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 35 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,773 as against Rs. 12,037 in the previous year.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1912-13).

The Lal-Bagh.

476. Good progress was made in the development and working of the several scientific adjuncts added to the gardens, such as the Library, the Bureau of information on subjects connected with Economic Botany and the Herbarium, much of the work having been done by the students. The adjuncts which might be termed commercial or practical, *viz.*, the Nurseries and the Seed-depot to which is attached the Seed-testing Laboratory, and the Fumigatorium all showed greater activity and their work resulted in a considerable increase in the distribution of plants and seeds, enhanced income and increase in the stock on hand. Introduction of new plants by exchange of seeds, etc., with other scientific institutions throughout the world was actively continued, and seeds or plants of 1,392 species were thus obtained, of which a fair percentage germinated and was under propagation. Stress has been laid on the importance of introducing plants of economic value.

Horticultural shows.

477. The horticultural shows were very successful and the entrance fees collected, *viz.*, Rs. 1,416-4-0, were far in excess of those of any previous year.

Horticultural training class.

478. The students made good progress both in practical work which covers all gardening operations, as also in their class work which covers

Botany, rudimentary Chemistry and Physiology as relating to plant growth, Entomology, etc. The senior class will undergo their final examination at the end of the year.

Improvements.

479. The Aviary building and main drainage works were completed. A portion of the main roads was resurfaced and a start was made with the returfing of the lawns. A new lily-garden was laid out for the more effective display and study of bulbous plants and the establishing of a properly laid out rose-garden was commenced, while the work of planting up the new economic garden with specimen plants of commercial and economic utility made satisfactory progress.

Finance.

480. The cash proceeds realized in the Lal-Bagh during the year amounted to Rs. 6,940 as against Rs. 5,368 in the preceding year; in addition to this, gratis supplies amounting to Rs. 717 were made to State and charitable institutions. The total expenditure on the Lal-Bagh under all heads, which include superintendence of all State gardens, amounted to Rs. 46,556.

Other gardens and parks.

481. The general upkeep of the other gardens under the direct charge of the department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks, Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, and the exotic garden at Nandidrug, was satisfactory and the replanting of seasonal flowers and shrubberies received attention. In the Cubbon Park, the surroundings of the Sheshadri Memorial Hall were laid out. In the Curzon Park, Mysore, a system for water-supply was laid, the lawns improved and several adjoining public squares and roads entirely remodelled under the direction of the department.

VIII. The Government Museum (1912-13).

Visitors.

482. During the year under report, the Museum continued to maintain its popularity. The total number of visitors to the institution during the year was 385,521 as against 342,346 in the previous year, showing an increase of 43,175. The number of gosha lady visitors was also fair. There was also an increase in the number of students who visited the Museum for purposes of study.

Additions.

483. Additions of books and specimens were as usual made by purchases and donations. Two karnatic swords and two guns were purchased and added to the Art and Ethnological section of the Museum. The Geology and Mineralogy section of the institution was augmented by certain mineral specimens received from outside the State.

Natural history.

484. One porcupine, one lion, and one deer from the Lal-Bagh and a monstrous birth of a buffalo from the Hassan district were added to the collection of mammals and some new specimens of birds were also added. Some of the older specimens of mammals, fishes and reptiles were cleaned and remounted.

Economic and Industrial Sections.

485. Some articles of good workmanship in wood, sandalwood, brass, ivory, clay, etc., were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,124, as also some rosewood in-laid articles which were returned from the Franco-British Exhibition. The work of cleaning and re-labelling cases of economic products was done to some extent.

Coins.

486. The chief acquisitions for the Museum during the year were four gold coins received from the Madras Museum and one old silver coin of Sugur presented by the Raja of Wanpurthy. Two gold medals awarded for sandalwood carvings and in-laid articles in the Old Bombay Exhibition were received in the Museum. The Museum was also in receipt of a gold medal and a certificate awarded for a few specimens of sandalwood carvings at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of Gwalior. Some progress was made in cataloguing the Asiatic and European coins in the Museum.

Library and reading room.

487. Forty-five reference and scientific books were added to the library during the year besides the large number of administration reports, art and scientific journals and printed specifications of inventions patented in British India. The library and reading room were largely resorted to by the interested public.

Art sale room.

488. Articles of the value of Rs. 952 were sold during the year as against Rs. 688 of the previous year.

Cost.

489. The total cost of the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 4,203 as against Rs. 3,576 in the previous year.

IX. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1912-13).

Printing presses.

490. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 53 printing presses at the end of 1912-13 against 54 at the end of 1911-12. Of these, 23 were in the Bangalore district, 23 in the Mysore district, 4 in the Shimoga district, 1 in the Tumkur district and 2 in the Chitaldurg district.

Newspapers and periodicals.

491. There were 8 newspapers and 33 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are departmental publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue departments respectively. Of these, 23 were in Kannada, 7 in English, 1 in Urdu, 1 in Telugu, 3 in Sanskrit and 6 in more than one language. Of the eight newspapers, one was a daily, one was published bi-weekly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. There was also a weekly edition of the daily paper, but both editions of this paper discontinued publication after a brief existence of about ten months. Besides the above, there was also a fortnightly publication in Kannada started during the latter half of the year. Of the 33 periodicals, one was published once in two months, one quarterly and the rest monthly. Three of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, one was a comical journal, ten were literary and educational publications, 17 were confined to religion and philosophy and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1912-13).

Libraries.

492. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore.

Oriental Library

493. During the year, 389 printed volumes and 155 manuscripts were added to the stock in the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1912-13 was 17,709, of which 9,380 were printed books and 8,329 manuscripts. The printed works added during the year comprise some costly books bearing on literary and linguistic studies obtained from Germany. Among the manuscripts added during the year, the following deserve special mention:—

(1) *Sabda-Brihati.*—A commentary by Acharya Nrisimha on Patanjali's Mahabhashya, the great commentary on Panini's system of Sanskrit grammar.

(2) *Rasikarasayana.*—A work on rhetoric by Bhamaha, the celebrated Sanskrit rhetorician.

(3) A gloss by Arjuna Pandita on the second part of Bana's Kadambari.

(4) A commentary on the Nyaya sutras by one who describes himself as Gambhira-vamsaja.

(5) *Manjumala.*—A commentary by Salikanatha on Sabara's celebrated Bhashya on the Purvamimamsa sutras on the lines of Prabhakara's system. This is a rare work written in Malayali character.

(6) An extensive commentary on Sivagitha by one Sivayogin containing about 15,000 granthas.

(7) *Prapancha Saradipa.*—A treatise on Mantrasastra by one Pratyagbodhayati.

(8) *Panchastikaya Prabhuta, Brihad Hari Vamsa and Maharamayana*, works of Jain literature.

During the year 1,865 printed and manuscript volumes were consulted in the library by visitors and 775 printed and 53 manuscript volumes were lent out for study and consultation.

Educational Library and Museum.

494. During the year 491 books were added to the Educational Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1912-13 was 7,326. The new additions comprise books on principles of education, methods of teaching and school organisation, psychology, history and biography, and English, Sanskrit and Kannada literature. The number of volumes lent out was 475 and the number of visitors to the library was 50 during the year against 750 and 160 respectively in 1911-12. The decrease in the number of visitors is attributed chiefly to the situation of the library in a somewhat out-of-the-way place.

Museum Library.

495. During the year under report, 45 books were added to the Museum Library bringing the total number of volumes to 1,177. The majority of books were treatises on arts and sciences, natural history, botany, horticulture, forestry, numismatolgy, archæology, epigraphy, etc. A large number of books, journals and specifications was consulted in the library. The number of visitors to the library was 650. A sum of nearly Rs. 200 was spent on purchase of books, journals, etc.

Central Book Depôt.

496. The value of stock in the Central Book Depôt at the end of the year 1912-13 was Rs. 1,08,862 and that in all the branch book depôts, Rs. 10,995, making a total stock of Rs. 1,19,857 in all the depots together as against Rs. 1,22,461 at the end of 1911-12. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 43,156. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 42,470.

XI. Census (1912-13).

Work of the department.

497. The work connected with the census of 1911 was almost completed during the year under report, only the printing of a small portion of the village population tables remaining to be done. With a view to direct attention to the more salient features of the recent census and to enable the ordinary reader to readily obtain information relating to vital statistics without recourse to the bulky volumes of the Census Report, 'A Brief Summary of the Mysore Census, 1911' has been published. The census office was finally closed and the establishment disbanded in October 1913.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Secretary to Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

The 12th December 1913.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1912-13.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Pradhanasiromani Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E.	Dewan ...	1st April 1909	9th November 1912.	
2. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., C.I.E.	Do ...	10th November 1912.		
3. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L.	Member of Council.	2nd April 1909		Also officiated as Chief Judge, Chief Court, from 19th September 1912 to 14th February 1913.
4. Mr. D. Devaraj Urs ...	Do ...	19th February 1912.	18th December 1912.	
5. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A.	Do ...	8th January 1913.		
6. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. *	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1912		
7. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	5th December 1909.		Confirmed on 29th June 1912.
8. Mr. E. H. Wallace, M.A., I.C.S. †	Do ...	1st July 1912		
9. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	16th June 1913.	14th July 1913.	

* Was on leave from 19th September 1912 to 14th February 1913.

† Do 15th June 1913 to 14th July 1913.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1912-13.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	I of 1913.—The Mysore Emigration Regulation.	Yes ...	13th May 1913	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction
2	II of 1913.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.	Yes ...	23rd Jan. 1913	
3	III of 1913.—The Partition Regulation ...	Yes ...	11th June 1913	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1912-13.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers							Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties				At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.					European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
															Rs.		
Cavalry	397	392	17	2	6	5	396	1	...	...	16	63	317	1,43,581	Swords and lances.		
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			
Infantry	1,809	1,752	83	20	18	100	1,697	3	...	...	51	375	1,271	2,14,442	Swords and muskets.		
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	515	35	6	26	2	516	1	...	...	24	75	417	3.07,562	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.		
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	415	57	4	11	13	444	1	...	...	10	59	375	2,49,269			
Total ...	3,202	3,074	192	32	61	120	3,053	6	...	...	101	572	2,380	9,14,854	...		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1912-13.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400	Rs. 10,12,611	98	2,100	33	70	209	3,116	Information not available.	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	12	250 to 800									
Inspectors	114	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	8	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	699	10 to 25									
Constables	4,699	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,494	10,645	5,762	5,779	5,186	4,802	3,204	3,062	1,982	1,740	55·6	52·9	61·7	63·7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,17,473	Rs. 1,69,668	Rs. 1,02,384	Rs. 58,773	47·0	34·6	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	4	1	5	10
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	1	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	4	4	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	1
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	36	34	70	38
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	39	61	100	36
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	6	7	5
		Total ...	80	108	188	93
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	70	59	129	58
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	11	18	9
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	27	40	24
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	8	11	10
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	4
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	23	20	43	23
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	10	27	37	26
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	45	78	123	90
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	9	9	18	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	108	177	285	138
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	41	29	70	29
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	3	9	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	83	123	206	79
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	20	29	8
		Total ...	428	592	1,020	517

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	63	26	3	22	...	...	1	...	26	12	...
30	857	141	...	29	...	59	53	...	141	99	...
4	6	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
4	931	174	4	56	...	59	55	...	174	112	...
63	162	37	2	12	...	...	...	...	14	71	...
10	14	5	...	4	..	...	1	...	5	2	...
26	45	14	1	13	...	...	...	...	14	21	...
5	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
19	11	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	5	3	...
23	29	10	3	1	3	...	3	...	10	7	..
69	170	35	...	16	1	14	4	...	35	85	...
12	14	4	...	3	..	...	...	..	3	9	...
140	332	51	2	6	2	3	38	...	51	153	...
24	34	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	8	...
5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
110	206	57	...	23	1	10	23	...	57	50	...
12	17	7*	...	1	...	1	4	...	6	6	..
519	1,054	232*	9	86	7	28	76	1	207	423	...

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of: Under one month	Term of: From 1 to 2 months	Term of: From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	4	1	6
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	15	13	9
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	19	18	15
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	1	1	3
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	..
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	3	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	1	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	2	3	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	5	2	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	4	...	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1	...	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	10	9
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	1	..
		Total ...	2	21	21	18

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
16	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	563	54 released.
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
30	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	591	54 released.
3	...	...	1	...	5	13	10	45	2 withdrawn, 3 released, 3 transferred and 1 committed suicide.
...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	6	1 released.
4	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	9	1 released
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2 released.
15	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	46	1 withdrawn, 1 released and 2 compounded.
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	
4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	111	4 released and 12 compounded.
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	9 released and 1 compounded.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	* 1 bound over.
37	7	7	5	6	8	13	11	354	3 withdrawn, 21 released, 15 compounded, 3 transferred, 1 committed suicide. *1 bound over.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	28	39	67	32
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	74	83	157	50
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	68	73	141	60
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	68	55	123	42
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,576	1,266	2,842	1,337
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,814	1,516	3,330	1,521
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	70	90	160	47
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	14	8	22	8
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	84	98	182	55
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	240	328	568	310
		Theft { ordinary	1,589	1,972	3,561	1,912
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	168	162	330	152
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	30	36	66	63
37	419, 420	Cheating	32	41	73	31
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	114	209	323	151
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	32	24	56	28
		Total ...	2,205	2,772	4,977	2,647
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	6	12	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	26	42	68	50
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	72	796	868	891
		Total ...	104	844	948	946
		Grand Total ...	4,715	5,930	10,645	5,779

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30	123	16	1	7	1	6	1	...	16	64	...
74	102	29	...	26	...	3	...	...	29	26	...
59	35	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	23	...
60	73	33*	...	19	2	1	10	...	32	16	...
1,232	831	362†	8	218	4	104	11	15	360	223	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,455	1,164	442*	9	271	7	115	22	15	439	352	...
74	151	16	...	6	...	1	9	...	16	84	...
8	16	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	167	20	...	6	...	1	13	...	20	92	...
353	401	231	4	137	11	52	21	6	231	84	...
1,950	1,729	934†	31	509	34	127	149	74	924	379	...
145	163	66	2	43	7	6	6	2	66	42	...
35	41	15	...	13	...	...	2	...	15	16	...
40	31	11	1	10	...	...	...	...	11	8	...
184	363	86	2	38	3	11	31	1	86	152	...
28	19	13	...	6	...	7	...	...	13	6	...
2,735	2,747	1,356*	40	756	55	203	209	83	1,346	687	...
6	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
44	56	25	...	...	2	...	23	...	25	12	...
782	946	811	6	75	...	1	728	1	811	61	...
832	1,016	838	6	77	2	1	751	1	838	74	...
5,697	7,079	3,062*	68	1,252	71	407	1,126	100	3,024	1,740	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	2	6	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	2	8
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	3	1	5
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	38	54	54
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	43	63	67
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	2	5	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	..
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	5	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	45	51	35
		Theft { ordinary	...	264	116	146
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	8	7
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	1	4	1
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	3	1	...
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	12	11	28
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	4	2	2
		Total ..	...	335	193	219
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	14	2	...
		Total ...	...	16	4	...
		Grand Total ...	2	436	304	319

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	25	18 released..
5	4	7	...	2	1	...	...	39	3 escaped, 3 transferred, 2 released, and 3 transported.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	2 released.
7	5	...	...	1	...	...	..	24	* 1 Bound over.
104	49	30	2	2	1	...	...	182	1 transferred, 60 released, 3 escaped. † 2 bound over.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
116	58	38	2	13	2	...	...	278	4 transferred, 82 released, 6 escaped. * 3 bound over.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	13 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	13 compounded.
52	15	4	2	...	...	...	...	67	19 released.
121	35	14	4	...	1	...	...	349	65 released, 2 transferred. † 10 bound over.
29	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	43	9 released, 3 transferred.
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1 released.
2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	12	
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	10 released, 5 compounded.
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
214	60	24	6	1	2	...	...	590	104 released, 5 transferred, 5 compounded. * 10 bound over.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1 released, 1 compounded.
45	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	49	24 released, 1 surrendered.
45	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	77	25 released, 1 surrendered, 1 compounded.
442	145	107	13	20	12	13	11	1,932	3 withdrawn, 286 released, 6 escaped, 12 transferred, 34 compounded, 1 surrendered, 1 committed suicide. * 14 bound over.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1912-13					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	* 117	143	30	486	...	...	...	...	253*	516	6	132	163	...	2	213	
District Magistrates' Courts.	64	74	...	100	2	59	...	...	105	161	8	54	49	2	4	32	12 dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. Code.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	17,733	19,390	3,631†	5,562	1,676	23,736	1	...	32,504	34,606	7,399	16,251	6,364	486	45	4,034	27 do do do
Total ...	17,914	19,607	3,661	6,148	1,678	23,795	1	...	32,862	35,283	7,413	16,437	6,576	488	51	4,279	39 do do do

* Chief Court Sessions figures are omitted.

† Exclusive of 63 persons whose cases were transferred from one court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																	
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	30	28	59	51	61	18	22	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	64	28	
Sessions Courts	30	27	149	72	17	14	61	32	...	...	2	2	2	1	40	14	
District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction	19	15	395	234	87	47	400	200	1	1	...	...	13	7	157	69	1 Died.
Total ...	79	70	603	357	165	79	483	239	1	1	2	2	16	9	261	111	1 Died.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts.	20	38 *	35	20	7	1	62	59	23	33	39	26	5,61,665	1	4	15	1	...	...	1	17	1	7	...	25	5,53,108	424·12	1	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	435	764 †	2,383	2,631	102	143	2,920	3,538	2,153	2,753	767	785	6,31,542	52	2,507	72	1,924	577	36	60	24	1,550	626	142	435	7,68,341	99·60	10	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,422	9,282 ‡	22,107	21,008	853	540	31,382	30,830	21,843	21,834	9,539	8,996	23,38,039	1,397	18,869	742	14,642	5,304	560	194	...	10,778	5,106	740	5,210	23,80,086	155·21	308	
Total ...	8,877	10,084 §	24,525	23,659	962	684	34,364	34,427	24,019	24,620	10,345	9,807	35,31,246	1,450	21,380	829	16,567	5,881	596	255	41	12,329	5,739	882	5,670	37,01,535	...	319	

* Excludes 1 suit transferred to another court, † Excludes 3 suits transferred. ‡ Excludes 257 suits transferred from one court to another. § Excludes 261 suits transferred from one court to another.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ..	19	32	3,46,558	54	39	2,60,182	73	71	6,06,740	41	44	3,06,823	32	27	2,99,917	11	6	10	
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	498	813 (a)	4,85,634	2,512	2,671	11,39,854	3,010	3,484	16,25,488	2,193	2,633	6,32,901	817	851	9,92,587	587	140	124	
Munsiffs' Courts	6,081	9,395 (b)	25,68,873	24,349	22,484	35,09,060	30,430	31,879	60,77,933	21,038	23,023	38,52,447	9,392	8,856	22,25,486	5,953	2,108	795	
Total ...	6,598	10,240 (c)	34,01,065	26,915	25,194	49,09,096	33,513	35,434	83,10,161	23,272	25,700	47,92,171	10,241	9,734	35,17,990	6,551	2,254	929	

(a) Four cases which were disposed of last year had been shown as pending. Hence the difference.
(b) The closing balance of last year was by mistake reduced by 3 cases. Hence the difference of 3.
(c) The closing balance shown last year was wrong.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																							
Appeals from original decrees ...	395	*336	267	278	662	614	261	300	401	314	1,45,490	1,46,768	185	190	31	38	35	46	7	14	3	12	620·07	486·95	Out of those that were pending from last year, 65 appeals were transferred to the District Judge, Bangalore.
Do appellate decrees ...	256	237	204	163	460	400	223	245	237	155	44,139	38,686	157	121	39	37	11	18	9	11	7	58	508·28	359·02	
Do original orders ...	59	23	36	45	95	68	72	48	23	20	...	...	48	26	12	5	2	3	10	12	...	2	267·07	188·79	
Do appellate orders ..	5	5	8	...	13	5	8	4	5	1	...	...	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	187·62	496·00	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	147	141	412	468	559	611†	418	365	141	246	97,756	1,54,735	265	241	49	55	22	33	52	26	30	10	129·89	136·14	
Do orders ...	29	29	81	75	110	104	81	88	29	16	...	...	51	46	9	20	1	...	10	13	10	9	139·10	107·05	
Subordinate Judges' Courts																									
Appeals from decrees ...	128	84	280	262	408	346	324	269	84	77	60,754	43,593	178	147	55	34	42	39	28	34	21	15	105·64	117·64	† Includes 2 refiled appeals.
Do orders ...	2	1	3	5	5	6	4	5	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	109·75	119·00	
Total ...	1,021	856	1,291	1,296	2,312	2,154	1,391	1,324	921	830	3,48,139	3,83,782	891	777	197	192	113	139	119	110	71	106	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1912.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,061	10,205	10,908	11,266	1,164·17	1,110·36	1,086	Rs. 99,429	Days 12·81	Number of deaths 12

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	94,463	97,350	40,225	41,289	45,869	47,058	657	697	758	1,097	6,954	7,209	94,193	96,924	Rs. 2,42,12,086	Rs. 2,12,32,729	202	205	338	405	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	39,887	84,79,355 0 0	70,478 8 0	41,416	90,77,343 0 0	71,906 8 0	
Sales	46,108	88,05,493 0 0	72,571 12 0	46,883	90,77,028 0 0	74,896 0 0	
Wills	653	.....	2,476 0 0	693	.....	2,567 8 0	
Money bonds	503	1,13,552 0 0	517 8 0	579	1,64,548 0 0	534 4 0	
Miscellaneous	7,042	68,13,686 0 0	39,902 4 7	7,353	29,13,810 0 0	32,128 12 0	
Total ...	94,193	2,42,12,086 0 0	1,85,946 0 7	96,924	2,12,32,729 0 0	1,82,033 0 0	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	84,229 3 7	.....	.....	85,151 15 1	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,01,716 13 0	.....	.....	96,881 0 11	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1912	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1912-13	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1913	Remarks
		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,14,810	3,21,661	2,99,298	4,14,108	3,38,119	2,88,131	1,25,977	
1. Hoskote	764	2,867	3,321	4,085	2,407	2,214	1,871	
2. Dodballapur	1,527	3,195	4,365	5,892	3,978	3,575	2,317	
3. Nelamangala	2,708	2,826	3,524	6,232	2,241	1,955	4,277	
4. Tyamagondlu	3,493	2,755	3,154	6,647	2,210	1,602	5,045	
5. Kankanhalli	— 1,295	2,247	2,459	1,164	1,953	2,294	—1,130	
6. Magadi	1,702	3,418	3,470	5,172	3,659	2,578	2,594	
7. Closepet	1,210	3,257	3,570	4,780	3,465	3,305	1,475	
8. Channapatna	6,503	7,480	9,824	16,327	5,576	4,740	11,587	
9. Anekal	1,051	3,516	3,307	4,358	3,640	2,859	1,499	
10. Sarjapur	1,645	1,433	1,694	3,339	1,443	1,078	2,261	
11. Devanhalli	3,052	3,624	4,042	7,094	3,696	2,385	4,709	
12. Vadigenhalli	2,916	2,291	2,586	5,502	2,199	1,337	4,165	
Total ...	25,276	38,909	45,316	70,592	36,467	29,922	40,670	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	—159	13,493	17,288	17,129	17,605	12,157	4,972	
2. Bowringpet	10,016	9,555	10,998	21,014	11,590	7,675	13,339	
3. Chintamani	28,229	8,592	12,101	40,330	6,718	8,247	32,083	
4. Srinivaspur	—679	1,348	1,465	786	2,768	1,500	—714	
5. Mulbagal	3,630	4,710	3,798	7,428	3,846	2,690	4,738	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,108	4,631	4,908	7,016	5,173	4,754	2,262	
7. Chikballapur	12,150	14,108	12,169	24,319	8,340	8,424	15,895	
8. Bagepalli	—47	674	639	592	577	614	—22	
9. Gudibanda	676	1,145	1,081	1,757	1,021	1,061	696	
10. Gorihidnur	817	1,654	2,184	3,001	1,912	1,802	1,199	
11. Malur	1,395	2,168	2,419	3,814	2,130	1,885	1,929	
Total ...	58,136	62,078	69,050	1,27,186	61,680	50,809	76,377	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1912	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1912-13	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1913	Remarks
		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	21,620	22,200	24,343	45,963	22,150	18,793	27,170	
2. Maddagiri	2,262	3,434	3,783	6,045	1,634	2,087	3,958	
3. Koratagere	954	1,554	1,705	2,659	1,190	1,280	1,379	
4. Chiknayakanhalli... ...	2,143	3,909	4,074	6,217	3,341	3,696	2,521	
5. Sira	6,433	4,710	4,412	10,845	3,720	4,137	6,708	
6. Gubbi	1,831	3,735	3,887	5,718	3,178	3,665	2,053	
7. Tiptur	24,475	8,481	10,045	34,520	5,814	5,690	28,830	
8. Turuvekere	2,506	1,611	1,557	4,063	1,059	1,962	2,101	
9. Pavagada	80	1,008	1,260	1,340	614	740	600	
10. Kunigal	3,332	3,330	4,033	7,365	2,638	3,301	4,064	
Total ...	65,636	53,972	59,099	1,24,735	45,338	45,351	79,384	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	43,537	1,97,235	1,92,611	2,36,148	1,58,417	1,63,217	72,931	
1. Hunsur	6,663	7,008	6,016	12,679	5,527	4,252	8,427	
2. Chamrajnagar	9,250	6,503	5,571	14,821	3,385	4,089	10,732	
3. Yedatore	2,813	2,871	1,861	4,674	1,925	2,002	2,672	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	99	616	777	876	701	732	144	
5. Gundlupet	6,689	3,975	3,744	10,433	4,927	4,645	5,788	
6. Nanjangud	34,999	12,855	14,324	49,323	8,017	7,786	41,537	
7. T.-Narsipur	1,107	1,911	1,798	2,905	1,180	1,299	1,606	
8. Periyapatna	1,943	2,089	1,898	3,841	1,962	1,787	2,054	
9. Bannur	5,531	2,161	1,884	7,415	1,682	1,114	6,301	
10. Talkad	3,737	1,383	1,308	5,045	1,462	1,435	3,610	
11. Seringapatam	7,025	9,357	10,051	17,076	9,872	13,499	3,577	
12. Mandya	761	1,993	2,164	2,925	1,794	2,075	850	
13. Krishnarajpete	1,221	1,503	1,527	2,748	1,781	1,801	947	
14. Malvalli	3,151	3,963	3,469	6,620	3,584	5,402	1,218	
15. Nagamangala	3,476	2,942	2,002	5,478	1,654	2,111	3,367	
16. Melkote	2,156	1,489	1,366	3,522	1,998	1,250	2,272	
17. French Rocks	5,479	2,647	2,826	8,305	3,894	2,585	5,720	
18. Saligram	4,328	2,463	2,908	7,236	3,580	3,206	4,030	
19. Maddur	—200	800	963	763	1,000	727	36	
Total ...	1,00,228	68,529	66,457	1,66,685	59,925	61,797	1,04,888	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1912	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1912-13	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1913	Remarks
		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	9,318	12,212	12,974	22,292	16,100	14,018	8,274	
2. Alur	20,129	4,699	4,161	24,290	2,481	2,497	21,793	
3. Saklespur	4,688	4,685	4,784	9,472	4,712	4,955	4,517	
4. Belur	5,524	3,165	3,167	8,691	4,090	3,977	4,714	
5. Arsikere	5,614	5,002	8,621	14,235	2,329	3,425	10,810	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	1,846	2,105	2,398	4,244	2,163	2,406	1,838	
7. Arkalgud	4,980	3,351	3,726	8,706	3,905	2,335	6,371	
8. Hole-Narsipur	5,283	5,245	5,131	10,414	4,056	3,716	6,698	
Total ...	57,382	40,464	44,962	1,02,344	39,836	37,329	65,015	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	18,310	35,951	34,724	53,034	32,054	30,409	22,625	
2. Kumsi	1,423	1,398	1,050	2,473	1,354	1,246	1,227	
3. Channagiri	1,884	3,221	2,871	4,755	2,981	2,535	2,220	
4. Honnali	3,495	3,123	3,074	6,569	2,446	2,638	3,931	
5. Nyamti	4,813	2,897	2,567	7,380	1,852	1,962	5,418	
6. Shikarpur	11,694	6,390	5,942	17,636	4,888	5,001	12,635	
7. Sorab	289	1,587	1,573	1,862	1,824	1,725	137	
8. Sagar	7,035	6,362	6,708	13,743	4,101	3,899	9,844	
9. Kallurkatte	1,101	987	1,377	2,478	1,002	1,055	1,423	
10. Tirthahalli	7,806	5,596	5,731	13,537	4,246	3,890	9,647	
Total ...	57,850	67,512	65,617	1,23,467	56,748	54,360	69,107	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1912	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1912-13	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1913	Remarks
		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	29,896	32,556	30,186	60,082	25,084	29,676	30,406	
2. Tarikere	29,865	12,480	12,077	41,942	8,188	7,584	34,358	
3. Birur	8,674	5,835	5,344	14,018	4,489	5,609	8,409	
4. Kadur	3,960	4,055	3,898	7,858	3,081	3,524	4,334	
5. Yedahalli	1,711	1,486	1,229	2,940	1,188	1,206	1,734	
6. Mudgere	5,267	2,649	4,106	9,373	2,011	2,402	6,971	
7. Koppa	6,735	1,679	1,805	8,540	939	1,908	6,632	
Total ...	86,108	60,740	58,645	1,44,753	44,980	51,909	92,844	
Sringeri	1,571	15,772	5,724	7,295	16,037	6,140	1,155	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	1,354	12,481	13,024	14,378	4,771	7,511	6,867	
2. Davangere	61,873	28,359	39,840	1,01,713	18,317	10,746	90,967	
3. Harihar	—990	7,697	11,583	10,593	11,190	8,351	2,242	
4. Holalkere	2,284	3,989	3,397	5,681	2,772	1,958	3,723	
5. Hosdurga	871	2,459	2,176	3,047	1,753	1,802	1,245	
6. Hiriyur	1,119	2,799	3,198	4,317	3,220	2,261	2,056	
7. Challakere	3,424	4,065	5,363	8,787	4,250	4,139	4,648	
8. Molakalmuru	725	1,865	2,195	2,920	2,345	1,812	1,108	
9. Jagalur	3,935	2,868	4,994	8,929	3,279	3,224	5,705	
Total ...	74,595	66,582	85,770	1,60,365	51,897	41,804	1,18,561	
Grand Total ...	6,85,129	9,93,454	9,92,549	16,77,678	9,09,444	8,30,769	8,46,909	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1912-13.

State	July 1912	August 1912	September 1912	October 1912	November 1912	December 1912	January 1913	February 1913	March 1913	April 1913	May 1913	June 1913	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	12·38	7·34	7·02	7·72	2·36	...	...	...	0·04	0·81	3·63	4·78	46·08	33·22	38·75	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1912-13.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1912		During June 1913		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	14	6	...	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	14	5	9	
3. Do (common)	6	14	6	8	
4. Javar	14	9	15	6	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	8	16	3	
6. Gram	8	9	8	8	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1912-13.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	16,48,219	.....	16,48,219	2,302	1,61,545	1,63,847	18,12,066
Establishment	.....	.....	2,51,171	.....	.....	28,270	2,79,441
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	83,172	.....	.....	808	83,980
Suspense	.....	.....	6,593	.....	.....	.....	6,593
Total ...	.....	.....	19,89,155	.....	.....	1,92,925	21,82,080
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	30,046	63,071	93,117	.....	.....	.....	93,117
Establishment	.....	.....	48,659	.....	.....	.....	48,659
Tools and Plant... ...	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64
Suspense	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Total ...	.....	.....	1,41,852	.....	.....	.....	1,41,852
33. Civil Works—							
Works— Civil Buildings	6,70,476	1,33,345	8,03,821	80,207	327	80,534	8,84,355
Works— Communications ...	49,178	4,64,853	5,14,031	84,862	2,63,554	3,48,416	8,62,447
Works— Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,50,408	2,21,443	3,71,851	8,131	56,042	64,173	4,36,024
Establishment	.....	.....	3,35,943	.....	.....	76,212	4,12,155
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	49,439	.....	.....	2,178	51,617
Suspense	.....	.....	—19,764	.....	.....	.....	—19,764
Total ...	.....	.....	20,55,321	.....	.....	5,71,513	26,26,834
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	34,870	8,616	43,486	.....	.....	.....	43,486
Establishment	.....	.....	8,330	.....	.....	.....	8,330
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	88
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	51,904	.....	.....	.....	51,904
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	42,38,232	.....	.....	7,64,438	50,02,670
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	4,516	.....	4,516	.....	.....	.....	4,516
Establishment	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	182
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Total ...	.....	.....	4,707	.....	.....	.....	4,707

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1912-13.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
32. Irrigation Minor Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	—3	18,903	18,900	.....	3,657	3,657	22,557
Establishment	.....	.....	—1	.....	.....	.....	—1
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	18,899	.....	.....	3,657	22,556
33. Civil Works—							
Works—Civil Buildings	22,626	8,136	30,762	.....	.....	.....	30,762
Works—Communications ...	952	.....	952	.....	.....	.....	952
Works—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	19,171	4,342	23,513	.....	.....	.....	23,513
Establishment	.....	.....	2,715	.....	.....	.....	2,715
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	117
Total ...	.....	.....	58,059	.....	.....	....	58,059
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	81,665	.....	.....	3,657	85,322
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	43,19,897	.....	.....	7,68,095	50,87,992
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
34A. Bangalore Electric Tramway.	5,304	.....	5,304	.....	.....	.....	5,304
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	29,605	.....	29,605	.....	.....	.....	29,605
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	6,43,693	.....	6,43,693	.....	.....	.....	6,43,693
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	6,78,602	.....	.....	.....	6,78,602
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	85,539	.....	85,539	.....	.....	.....	85,539
Establishment	.....	.....	498	.....	.....	.....	498
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	86,061	.....	.....	.....	86,061
Total, Electrical Department ..	.....	.....	7,64,663	.....	.....	.....	7,64,663
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	50,84,560	.....	.....	7,68,095	58,52,655

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1912-13	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,679	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,609	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	255,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1911-12	761	21,31,779	109	40,148	246	95,203	3,282	19,97,344	4,398	42,64,474	
	1912-13	758	23,89,354	110	48,476	251	1,19,978	3,252	22,26,403	4,371	47,84,211	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1912-13.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1911-12	Collection during the current year 1912-13	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,06,23,859	1,16,94,567	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed				96,88,537	95,33,156		
2. Fluctuating ...	12,08,124	1,05,44,947	1,17,53,071	5,71,339	5,21,575	28,441	12,24,338
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				3,88,339	4,45,561		
Total ...	12,08,124	1,05,44,947	1,17,53,071	1,06,48,215	1,05,00,292	28,441	12,24,338
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	19,25,972	19,25,972	19,07,758	19,25,972	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	10,250	10,250	11,140	10,250	...	...
Total ...	...	19,36,222	19,36,222	19,18,898	19,36,222	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber				5,04,609	5,37,654		
2. Sandalwood ...	2,75,771	33,16,931	35,92,702	12,49,034	22,88,115	3,148	2,95,833
3. Miscellaneous ..				4,52,284	4,67,952		
Total ...	2,75,771	33,16,931	35,92,702	22,05,927	32,93,721	3,148	2,95,833
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	500	48,667	49,167	40,146	48,487	...	680
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,42,786	46,49,752	47,92,538	41,35,484	46,29,362	2,262	1,60,914
3. Ganja license fees ...	509	58,034	58,543	30,808	56,564	...	1,979
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	65,308	65,308	64,215	65,308	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	8,411	15,684	24,095	10,725	14,367	989	8,739
Total ...	1,52,206	48,37,445	49,89,651	42,81,378	48,14,088	3,251	1,72,312
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	5,02,738	5,02,738	5,04,943	5,02,738	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,350	7,350	7,492	7,350	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	4,04,360	4,04,360	3,92,648	4,04,360	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	26,987	26,987	10,344	26,987	..	...
Total ...	...	9,41,435	9,41,435	9,15,427	9,41,435	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1911-12	Collection during the current year 1912-13	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	...	4,133	4,133	1,936	4,133	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	48,453	48,453	38,373	48,453	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	6,055	6,055	6,504	6,055	...	...
Total ...	...	58,641	58,641	46,813	58,641	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	32,087	32,087	20,687	32,087	...	...
2. Tolls	...	29,465	29,465	23,740	29,465	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	89,761	2,69,435	3,59,196	2,77,647	2,65,570	...	93,626
4. Customs on supari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,118	4,647	5,765	5,243	4,474	...	1,291
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	7,863	7,863	10,029	7,863	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	24,144	24,144	21,308	24,144	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,63,787	1,63,787	1,46,614	1,63,787	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	..	1,12,319	1,12,319	1,09,646	1,12,319	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,82,848	1,82,848	1,84,770	1,82,848	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	86,925	86,925	80,489	86,925	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	1,11,604	1,11,604	82,662	1,11,604	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	3,419	3,419	7,996	3,419	...	...
Total ...	90,879	10,28,543	11,19,422	9,70,831	10,24,505	...	94,917
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	64,520	64,520	37,553	64,520	...	...
2. Interests–							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	7,06,812	7,06,812	4,03,522	7,06,812	...	...
(*b*) On loans ...	...	3,82,338	3,82,338	84,188	3,82,338	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	32,317	32,317	36,076	32,317	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields.	...	3,09,001	3,09,001	1,85,766	3,09,001	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	80,287	80,287	1,87,749	80,287	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1911-12	Collection during the current year 1912-13	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,28,009	1,28,009	1,55,734	1,28,009	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	..	1,725	1,725	3,624	1,725	...	...
Total ...	...	17,05,009	17,05,009	10,94,212	17,05,009	...	...
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	6,40,129	6,40,129	5,87,103	6,40,129	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,62,088	10,62,088	10,34,599	10,62,088	...	...
Total ...	...	17,02,217	17,02,217	16,21,702	17,02,217	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	17,26,980	2,60,71,390	2,77,98,370	2,37,03,403	2,59,76,130	34,840	17,87,400
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	4,06,918	4,06,918	5,32,609	4,06,918	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	2,46,466	2,46,466	2,28,838	2,46,466	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	32,64,597	32,64,597	21,88,429	32,64,597	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	5,39,899	5,39,899	6,07,074	5,39,899	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	42,23,582	42,23,582	32,36,773	42,23,582	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	15,43,853	15,43,853	20,77,909	15,43,853	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	5,23,885	5,23,885	3,56,133	5,23,885	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	25,082	25,082	10,526	25,082	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	7,63,355	7,63,355	9,20,281	7,63,355	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,15,37,637	1,15,37,637	1,01,58,572	1,15,37,637	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	17,26,980	3,76,09,028	3,93,36,007	3,38,61,975	3,75,13,767	34,840	17,87,400
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,44,85,834	4,92,08,334	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1911-12	Current year 1912-13	Previous year 1911-12	Current year 1912-13	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,31,000	2,56,000	3,37,192	2,80,601	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	642	2,280	
Total ...	2,31,000	2,56,000	3,37,834	2,82,881	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,18,000	8,03,300	8,14,725	7,37,794	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	7,100	9,650	2,331	9,834	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	20,500	21,000	23,109	24,442	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,45,600	8,33,950	8,40,165	7,72,070	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	6,40,100	7,83,200	5,23,191	7,06,058	
3. Account Department	1,15,900	1,22,800	1,20,913	1,25,295	
4. District Administration and land revenue	9,74,200	9,72,700	9,39,392	9,34,384	
5. Excise	3,43,000	3,42,000	3,35,201	3,33,824	
6. Forests	6,83,000	7,14,000	7,13,922	6,96,233	
7. Police	9,95,700	10,24,700	10,13,643	10,14,025	
8. Jail Department	1,27,000	1,51,000	1,11,620	1,14,981	
9. Law and Justice charges	8,00,500	8,03,500	7,95,219	7,99,321	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,00,000	2,04,000	2,20,986	2,32,175	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,70,800	1,54,000	1,48,600	1,46,246	
13. Army	14,93,000	14,74,000	14,48,796	13,88,761	
14. Scientific & other minor departments	4,49,500	3,52,000	3,39,867	3,25,846	
15. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	89,92,700	90,97,900	87,11,350	88,17,149	
D. Public Instruction	11,82,100	14,50,100	10,75,166	11,50,155	
E. Medical charges	8,05,100	8,57,700	6,99,127	7,86,109	
F. Religious charges	3,54,000	3,60,000	3,44,792	3,50,947	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1911-12	Current year 1912-13	Previous year 1911-12	Current year 1912-13	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	4,06,000	13,25,000	1,48,639	2,46,166	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	56,000	6,86,000	50,932	34,909	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric tramways...	.....	7,00,000	.....	.....	
Total ...	4,62,000	27,11,000	1,99,571	2,81,075	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	13,95,000	34,47,000	17,62,939	25,48,327	
2. Repairs	8,75,000	8,81,000	9,11,360	8,82,712	
3. Establishment	6,26,500	5,83,000	5,99,613	6,35,773	
4. Tools and Plant	48,500	36,000	1,32,143	1,32,675	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	—13,364	—13,159	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	29,45,000	49,47,000	33,92,691	41,86,328	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	17,400	29,350	7,231	27,149	
J. Pensions	11,63,000	11,60,000	11,41,908	11,97,065	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,06,000	3,94,000	3,74,636	4,35,399	
2. Registration charges	85,000	85,000	83,966	83,958	
3. Agricultural charges	75,100	1,06,500	77,894	62,424	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,29,463	3,33,347	
5. Miscellaneous	10,80,000	2,30,500	6,98,998	1,81,766	
Total ...	19,79,100	11,49,000	15,64,957	10,96,894	
Total Services ...	2,24,77,000	2,63,52,000	2,18,14,792	2,24,47,822	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	31,06,154	71,512	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	21,09,102	32,29,532	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,94,756	5,37,108	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	29,85,546	99,17,285	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	20,23,923	14,53,258	
Loans given	.....	.....	1,56,978	3,35,693	
6 Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	16	318	
Total Debt Heads ...	.. ...	.....	1,09,76,475	1,55,44,706	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	3,27,91,267	3,79,92,528	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,16,94,567	1,12,15,806	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,44,85,834	4,92,08,334	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1912.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
* 131 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,288,622	11,558	6,759	2,399	1,210	1,060	.....	130	4,26,654	7,331·11	390·61	7,721·72	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1912.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	108,399	109,002	603	.....	111,943	102,820	.....	9,123	19·00	19·11	19·62	18·02	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1912-13.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13		Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13	Past year 1911-12	Present year 1912-13	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	391	429	383	346	1,22,117	...	...	10,635	13	1,32,765
1	1	Do for women	3	4	2	2	10,271	...	...	...	...	10,271
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	180	182	155	138	22,945	372	...	...	57	23,374
1	1	Do for women	4	4	3	3	1,361	..	...	...	...	1,361
8	8	Total ...	578	619	543	489	1,56,694	372	...	10,635	70	1,67,771
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,794	4,171	3,029	3,530	90,668	...	100	60,305	16,612	1,67,685
..	2	Do Vernacular, for boys	...	25	...	15	153	...	...	...	...	153
133	141	Middle Schools, English, for boys	19,726	20,661	14,028	15,793	94,452	9,182	4,956	71,464	19,951	2,00,005
83	83	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,229	8,082	5,457	5,878	34,808	...	14,782	1,899	4,049	55,538
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	42	50	32	35	12,260	...	...	157	4,903	17,320
8	8	Middle Schools do	862	908	708	774	19,240	...	40	3,102	14,165	36,547
68	73	Do Vernacular, for girls	6,875	7,584	4,083	4,694	62,777		1,610	375	13,507	78,269
308	323	Total ...	39,528	41,481	27,337	30,719	3,14,358	9,182	21,488	1,37,302	73,187	5,55,517
		Primary Schools.										
1,955	2,046	Primary Schools, for boys	69,492	73,971	47,905	52,839	32,649	2,46,944	5,233	2,398	12,538	2,99,762
222	272	Do for girls	10,683	12,286	6,643	8,033	35,581	16,219	2,908	43	23,082	77,833
2,177	2,318	Total ...	80,175	86,257	54,548	60,872	68,230	2,63,163	8,141	2,441	35,620	3,77,595
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	181	205	166	202	28,722	4,273	...	1	401	33,397
2	2	Do do Mistresses	19	28	17	19	4,043	392	...	...	1,233	5,668
1	1	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	10	11	9	8	5,775	...	...	680	592	7,047
21	22	Industrial Schools for men	1,151	1,084	786	828	5,751	18,108	...	331	60,790	84,980
1	1	Do do for women	105	94	94	90	525	...	...	...	1,187	1,712
3	2	Commercial Schools	119	94	88	77	900	...	...	1,517	11	2,428
40	42	Sanskrit Schools	1,547	1,580	1,127	1,300	6,743	...	537	1,864	4,766	13,910
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	32	35	23	28	1,080	...	30	...	1,294	2,404
1	1	Engineering School	46	51	41	48	...	7,794	...	1,231	...	9,025
74	76	Total ...	3,210	3,182	2,351	2,600	53,539	30,567	567	5,624	70,274	1,60,571
2,567	2,725	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	123,491	131,539	84,779	94,680	5,92,821	3,03,284	30,196	1,56,002	1,79,151	12,61,454
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
6	3	Advanced	121	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,905	1,840	Elementary	25,602	24,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,911	1,843	Total, Private Institutions ...	25,723	24,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	6,10,050	58,900	300	25,723	44,876	7,39,849
4,478	4,568	Grand Total ...	149,214	156,440	84,779	94,680	12,02,871	3,62,184	30,496	1,81,725	2,24,027	20,01,303

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1913-14

(Ending 30th June 1914)

74/1/8

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1914

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

(Ending 30th June 1914.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features and
Population

[illegible] invited to pages 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

And [illegible]

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The [illegible]
Administrative [illegible]

[illegible] the General Administration Report for [illegible]

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1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about three weeks in September 1913. He stopped for more than a week in November at the Khedda Camp at Karapur with His Excellency the Viceroy. On the 15th December His Highness opened for traffic the railway from Bowringpet to Kolar constructed by the Kolar District Board. On the 30th of that month he proceeded to Ootacamund and returned to the Capital on the 9th of January 1914. In the latter half of January, His Highness visited Kalhatti, a hill-resort in the Kadur district, and also Marikanave in the Chitaldrug district. During the summer His Highness stayed at Ootacamund for about six weeks and returned to the Capital for the Birthday Festivities in the beginning of June. His Highness was again absent at Ootacamund for about a week in the middle of June. His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

2. Their Excellencies Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Hardinge, paid a visit to this State in November 1913. During their stay of about three weeks, Their Excellencies visited, besides the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, the famous Jog Falls in the Shimoga district, the historic town of Seringapatam and the Kolar Gold Fields. They also witnessed the Khedda operations at Karapur. Their Excellencies were everywhere received with enthusiasm by all classes of His Highness' subjects. Viceregal visit.

3. His Highness the Yuvaraja who had proceeded on a tour in Europe in March 1913, returned to the Capital on the 5th October 1913, and was accorded a loyal and warm welcome by the people of Mysore. Other events.

4. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint His Highness the Yuvaraja Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., an Extraordinary Member of the Council. For purposes of inspection, the eight districts were divided between the Dewan and the First and Second Members The Dewan and Members of Council.

of Council; and all but a few taluks were inspected by them. The Dewan inspected all the taluks in the districts of Kolar and Mysore as also the Arkalgud and Hole-Narsipur taluks of the Hassan district. He visited the Sivaganga Matt on the 27th July 1913, and on the 11th August a private pumping installation on the Tungabhadra river at Harihar. During September and October he inspected all the places which His Excellency the Viceroy was expected to visit and from the 9th to the 17th November he camped at Karapur in the Viceregal Camp. On the 10th December he inspected the new Kolar-Bowringpet Railway. The Dewan remained at Ootacamund from the 28th April to 27th May 1914.

Honours.

5. The title of C.I.E. was conferred on Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, First Member of Council, and the title of C.S.I. on Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, the Second Member of Council. Other titles of distinction were granted to some officers and gentlemen of the State.

The Mysore Civil Service.

6. The Competitive Examination for the Mysore Civil Service was held in November in accordance with the revised rules published last year, and three of the successful candidates were appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The Legislative Council.

7. During the year under report, the Mysore Legislative Council was further enlarged, the number of members being increased to 25, 13 of whom are non-officials, 8 elected and 5 nominated. The Council was granted the privilege of Budget discussion. Subject to certain conditions and restrictions, the non-official members of the Council have been given the privilege of interpellation.

New schemes.
Efficiency Audit.

8. A separate branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat designated the "Efficiency Audit Branch" was constituted during the year "to provide for more frequent and systematic inspections, to improve the office manuals and standing orders and to ensure that the rules and orders in force are properly worked or, if not workable, promptly modified and to see that beneficent activities of every kind receive stimulus and that serious irregularities receive prompt attention."

Village Improvement Scheme.

9. To stimulate economic and other activities in rural areas, to provide subsidiary occupations and increase the production and the earning power of the people, a scheme has been formulated for the formation of Village Improvement Committees. The collection of statistics, extension of education and co-operation, improvement of village sanitation, arrangements for lectures and lessons conducive to the mental and moral well-being of the people and furtherance of objects calculated to add to the comfort of the people, and increase their earning power, form the main functions of the Village Improvement Committees.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

10. Government have been, for some years past, investigating the question of the decrease of population in some parts of the malnad. During the year under report, an officer was placed on special duty to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the malnad. A special agency has been appointed to take practical measures to improve sanitation, to provide good drinking water, to afford increased medical facilities to the malnad people and to spread among them sound and useful ideas on subjects connected with their physical and moral well-being. At the same time the departments concerned have been asked to take suitable measures for the spread of primary and technical education, the establishment of more co-operative societies and for conducting a Sanitary and Malaria Survey in the malnad.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

11. The progress of the work of the Economic Conference and the development of the activities of the several cognate departments necessitated an amplification of the rules of the Conference. It was recognised that it was desirable to foster in the people a spirit of self-reliance as well as an attitude of sympathy and active co-operation in the work that is being done for them by the various departments of the State and that it was necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the Central Committees and the Heads of departments to enable them to work in harmony. Rules were accordingly

issued defining the functions of the Conference and its Committees and arranging for co-ordination of work. The strength of the Conference was increased from 42 to 48 members and the elective principle was introduced in the appointment of non-official members to the Conference. Sixteen or one-third of the total number have accordingly been elected, eight being returned by the districts and eight by the members of the Dasara Representative Assembly. For the purpose of considering important questions as they arise in the interval between any two sessions of the Conference and particularly questions falling within the scope of more than one Committee, a Standing Committee was constituted and its functions and composition were defined. Detailed rules were issued about the composition and work of the District, Taluk and Town Progress Committees. Besides the newly formed Standing Committee, there are three Central and eight District Committees which have been working since 1911; and 29 Taluk Progress Committees were formed up to the close of the official year.

12. The following is a brief account of the work of the three Central Committees for Agriculture, Education and Industries and Commerce during the year.

The Agricultural Committee.

13. On the recommendation of the Committee two silk experts were appointed, one an Italian expert and the other, a native of Mysore who has received training in sericulture in Japan and France. Under their supervision a Central Sericultural Farm has been opened at Channapatna and work is being organised at Chikballapur. The efforts of the Italian expert have met with a fair measure of success and arrangements are being made for the construction of suitable buildings in different centres for rearing worms and distributing eggs free from disease to the raiyats. Arrangements were also made for teaching raiyats improved methods of sericulture in or near their homes. A silk association has been formed with the object of developing sericultural industry in the State. Provision has been made for giving further training at Channapatna and Chikballapur to students who have received preliminary training at the Salvation Army Farm.

14. The training of students in horticulture was continued and 24 were under training at the Lal-Bagh at the beginning of the year. The first batch of students was examined in March 1914 and all, except one, passed. During the year the free distribution of fruit and vegetable seeds and plants to raiyats was continued. An officer was placed on special duty, to make a survey of fruit areas with a view to ascertain the existing condition of the fruit industry in the State and the directions in which development is feasible. The question of establishing model dairy farms received attention and a loan was granted to a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College for starting a dairy farm. Lecturers were appointed to organise and supervise co-operative societies. Tea and camphor seed and plants were distributed in the Kadur and Hassan districts and the experiments in their cultivation were successful. The free distribution of cotton seed for growing cotton in new areas was attempted in the districts of Kadur and Hassan. Experiments were also undertaken for the distillation of oil from *kachi* and other grasses.

15. The work of the Committee also comprised the preparation and investigation of several schemes such as the commercial possibilities of eri-silk, mulberry cultivation, extension of sugar-cane cultivation, enquiry into the economic condition of the raiyats, improvement of the District Agricultural Associations, co-operative agricultural farming, opening of sericultural schools in selected centres and the publication of an agricultural calendar. The Committee also submitted recommendations on various subjects for the consideration of Government.

The Education Committee.

16. The schemes prepared by the Committee and sanctioned by Government are being worked by the Education department. On the recommendation of the Committee 158 new schools including schools for girls, Mahomedans and Panchamas were opened during the year and several existing schools were improved. To afford increased facilities for the education of backward classes, a central boarding school has been established in Mysore.

17. Among schemes under preparation and investigation the following deserve mention. A scheme for the improvement of female education was completed and submitted for the sanction of Government, and another for the establishment of an industrial and arts school for girls was under preparation. The provision of a large number of scholarships of small value was recommended for the encouragement of female education. Revised curricula for imparting practical education in elementary schools were under consideration. The possibility of making a beginning in the matter of a local University was discussed and the Committee came to the conclusion that, as large sums had already been expended in recent years in improving the accommodation, staff, and equipment of the two first grade colleges in the State, it was possible to establish a University without any considerable addition to the present expenditure on University education. Detailed schemes for the establishment of public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore were submitted for the orders of Government. The question of encouraging book-writing in Kannada is receiving attention. For the promotion of physical culture it was recommended that proper play-grounds should be provided for all schools, that wherever possible, Games Associations should be organised and that an expert should be employed in the normal school to train gymnastic teachers.

The Industries and Commerce Committee.

18. A special officer has been appointed under the Committee to investigate applications for takavi loans for industrial purposes and also to encourage the establishment of joint-stock undertakings. The management of the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was transferred to this Committee to be carried out with the assistance of representatives from the Agricultural and Education Committees. With a view to encourage the work of Mysore artisans and to create a market for their productions, a sale depot has been opened at Bangalore. The Director of Industries and Commerce who was deputed to visit the cotton seed oil factory at Naosari and study the problems connected with the industry, reported that the prospects of its successful introduction at Davangere were very favourable. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Government promised to take up Rs. 50,000 worth of shares if a properly organised company could raise the balance of the capital from the public. A company has recently been registered and the Bank of Mysore has undertaken to float it on certain guarantees. At the suggestion of the Committee certain concessions were sanctioned to the promoters of a company to start pharmaceutical works in Mysore, subject to the conditions that half the subscribed capital was continuously held by the subjects of the Mysore State, including the residents of the Civil and Military Station, that the company agreed to train in all processes of manufacture apprentices not exceeding six at a time, selected in consultation with the company and that the company deposited a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the Mysore Bank as a guarantee of good faith. It is expected that work will be started at the beginning of November this year.

19. With a view to improve the weaving industry, the Committee distributed fly-shuttle slays at half cost to all *bonâ-fide* weavers who were anxious to adopt new methods of weaving. In regard to the improvement of sandalwood carving, it was recommended that the Arts and Crafts Institute should furnish the Gudigars with raw material and suitable designs and get them to turn out nicely-finished articles. The Committee have recommended that Government should purchase the machinery necessary for starting chromo-lithographic work and allow a local artist to install and work it under the supervision of Government under an arrangement that permits of his purchasing the plant, should he desire to do so. A note was published on the subject of motor traction and it was suggested that, with a view to develop the traffic and reduce the period of working at a loss which the majority of railway undertakings have to face in their early years, motor services should be started on routes that are likely to be served later on with railways. The publication of the Takavi Rules sanctioning the grant of loans on easy terms for the installation of power-driven machinery has given an impetus to the installation of pumps worked by oil engines, the establishment of oil and rice mills and the development of existing factories.

20. The schemes under preparation and investigation related to various important matters such as the tile industry, the glass industry, the metal industry, manufacture of matches, manufacture of soaps and candles from *dhupa*, manufacture of paper, rope-making from plantain fibre, cement manufacture, and the establishment of a porcelain factory. On the recommendation of the Committee certain rules have been issued with a view to afford facilities to experts for industrial investigation in Mysore and under these rules the pencil industry and the glass industry are being investigated.

21. Eleven bulletins on industrial subjects were issued by the Committee. It has been decided to issue a statistical abstract giving information of the conditions in Mysore and also to obtain and publish statistics of production from industrial concerns at work.

Conference work.

22. At the Birthday session held at Mysore on the 5th June 1914 and subsequent days, the majority of the recommendations of the three Committees referred to above were considered and approved and resolutions were passed on some additional subjects. The most important of these are the deputation of young and intelligent official and non-official gentlemen to foreign countries to study the various problems connected with agriculture, education, industries and commerce, the formation of a Central Committee of co-operation in addition to the existing three Committees of the Conference, the preparation of a scheme for an industrial suburb to towns where a large number of factories are expected to be started, encouragement for the publication of an illustrated Kanarese magazine for boys and girls and the publication of a journal of the Conference. Several other important questions that were discussed in the Conference were referred to the respective Committees for study and investigation.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

23. The thirtieth session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 11th October 1913, and succeeding days, 285 members having been returned for 287 seats. Of these, 210 members were returned by the several taluks during the triennial election of 1912, and the rest were deputed by the several district boards, municipal councils and associations in the State. The attendance of members at the meetings of the Assembly this year was 238 as against 259 in the previous year. Altogether 394 important subjects of general and local interest were discussed during the session of the Assembly.

The British Resident.

24. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

25. During the year under report, a treaty was concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, Bahadur, making certain changes in the conditions laid down at the Rendition in 1881. This treaty marks the appreciation by the British Government of the zeal and attachment to the Crown evinced by the Rulers of Mysore and of the high esteem in which His Highness the Maharaja is held by them.

26. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1913-14).

Extent of arable lands.

27. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,854,611 acres as against 18,859,144 acres in the previous year. Of this, 1,382,414 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,472,197 acres, of which 8,574,064 acres were assessed lands available for cultivation and the remaining 8,898,133 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

28. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,687,490 acres representing 89·66 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 95,840 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

29. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,096,345 with an area of 7,165,834 acres, giving an average of 6·53 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1913-14).

General.

30. Rajakaryaprasakta Mr. D. Shama Rao, Rao Bahadur, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement, was permitted to retire from the 1st January 1914 and Government have placed on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the State. He was succeeded by Mr. D. K. Darasha, B.A.

Original survey and classification.

31. During the year under report, 6 inam villages with an area of 2,588 acres were surveyed in detail and 698 fields measuring 2,588 acres were classed. Measurement work in 8,158 fields comprising 16,811 acres and classification work in 658 fields comprising 1,937 acres were completed by the survey party deputed for work in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Works.

Revision survey.

32. Resurvey operations were completed in 227 villages of the Kadur, Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts. The total area resurveyed was 281,593 acres or 440 square miles. Measurement work for *bab phod* was also effected in respect of 3,194 mixed numbers.

Revision settlement.

33. Revised rates were announced in the Nagar taluk of the Shimoga district and the late Koratagere taluk of the Tumkur district.

A few particulars showing the results of the revision settlement introduced into the two taluks mentioned above are given below.

34. Nagar, a purely malnad taluk, is situated in the south-west of the Shimoga district, contiguous to the Western Ghats. The rainfall is always heavy and therefore scarcity of water is very seldom experienced in the tract. The soil is nowhere very rich. The main occupation of the raiyats is rice and garden cultivation. The tract is well provided with communications connecting it with important markets. The revised rates sanctioned by Government are very moderate, having resulted in an increase of only 4 per cent over the collections of 1908-09. The average old and new rates are shown below:—

Description of land	Old rate	New rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 3 6	0 3 6
Wet	2 12 11	2 15 1
Garden	8 5 11	8 1 6

35. The late Koratagere taluk lies between Tumkur and Maddagiri taluks and is interspersed with isolated hills and small ranges which serve as the water-shed between the basin of the Vedavati in the west and the North Pennar in the east. There are 122 tanks and 65 *gokattes* in good condition and a large tract is irrigated by a number of wells and *talapariges*. The population has increased since the original settlement and the tract is fairly well provided with communications. The climate is healthy, the average rainfall being 25·03 inches. The revision has resulted in an increase of 4 per cent over the collections of 1908-09. The average old and new rates are given below :—

Description of land	Old rate			New rate		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	10	0	0	11	8
Wet	3	4	5	3	6	11
Garden	6	5	3	5	1	9

Cost of the department.

36. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,36,971 as against Rs. 1,46,260 in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to the cost of one of the field establishments now working at Kannambadi being met by the Public Works department.

Survey maps.

37. Maps of 244 villages in resettled taluks and maps of 222 villages, copies of which had been exhausted, were prepared, printed and issued during the year.

Potgi settlement.

38. The potgi of the village officers in the resettled taluk of Shikarpur was revised during the year. In addition to this, the decennial revision of potgi was effected in the taluks of Mudgere, Heggaddevankote, Seringaptam and Hunsur. The potgi payable to the village officers of the 7 inam villages brought under survey settlement was also fixed.

Deputation of survey party.

39. A survey party consisting of both measurers and classers was deputed for work in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Works, besides 4 measurers for work in connection with land acquisition for the new railway lines.

III. Land Revenue (1913-14).

Alienation.

40. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 272 acres 37 guntas and 11 square yards as shown below :—

	A.	G.	Sq. yds.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones	148	39	80
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	36	10	0
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	78	17	51
(4) For improvement of roads	9	10	0
Total ...	272	37	11

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

41. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation and the extent resigned were 63,952 and 20,822 acres respectively as against 84,403 and 17,476 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the area taken up for cultivation and increase in the area relinquished are due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year.

Area under cultivation.

42. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,056,466 acres as against 6,319,019 acres in the previous year. Of this, 964,191 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops as against 962,568 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

43. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,05,64,300 as against Rs. 1,05,44,947 in the previous year. Including uncollected arrears at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land

revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,19,10,435 as against Rs. 1,18,38,907 in 1912-13. The net recoverable demand for the year, however, was Rs. 1,18,62,006 as the arrears referred to above include Rs. 48,429 which was remitted during the year. Out of this, Rs. 46,104 were remitted on account of arrears of the previous year.

Collections.

44. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,05,24,116 leaving a balance of Rs. 13,37,890 at the end of the year. The percentage of collections to the net demand during the year was 88·72 as against 88·74 during the previous year.

Coercive processes.

45. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 73,979 as against 75,895 in the previous year. Of these, the majority were confined to mere issue of demand notices. The amount thus collected was Rs. 6,96,083 or 94·84 per cent. of the total of Rs. 7,33,900 realised by all the processes.

IV. Inam Settlement (1913-14).

Original work.

46. During the year, 5 land inams comprising an extent of 27 acres and 3 guntas and assessed at Rs. 83-8-0 were newly confirmed on a combined quit-rent of Rs. 17-4-0. Thirty-four land inams including one whole village were resumed and struck off the inam registers, resulting in a reduction of Rs. 588-12-0 in the inam revenue and a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,505-5-0 under assessment.

Revision of quit-rent.

47. Five land inams were revised during the year with the result that the quit-rent was reduced by Rs. 4-12-0.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

48. During the year the number of quit-rent registers prepared was 5 for confirmed cases and 30 for resumed and struck-off cases. Besides these, 1,425 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued on the basis of Purvani Tarav Patriks and Government orders. Four thousand final title-deeds for minor inams in the Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Bowringpet taluks were prepared and 1,574 title-deeds for minor inams in the Chintamani and Nanjangud taluks and 438 title-deeds for whole inam villages were completed and issued for distribution among the inamdars concerned. The revised final quit-rent register of the Bowringpet taluk consisting of 2,265 cases was also completed.

Cost of the department.

49. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 4,440 as against Rs. 4,428 in the year previous and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,89,364. The total addition to the annual revenue by the settlement of inams was Rs. 2,72,776.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1913-14).

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

50. During the year under report, the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council was raised from a minimum of 10 and maximum of 15 to a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 21 by the Regulation to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907 (I of 1914). Four seats instead of 2 were thrown open for election by the members of the Representative Assembly and 4 seats for election by the 8 districts grouped into 4 electorates.

During the year the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood at 12, 11, 13, 17, 20 and 21 at different periods. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

51. Besides the 9 bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) a Bill for the establishment of Village Courts in Mysore, (2) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901, (3) a Bill to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902, (4) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, (5) the Mysore Muzrai Bill, (6) the Elementary Education Bill, (7) a Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, (8) a Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, and (9) a Bill to provide for the grant of Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year:—

(1) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900,
(2) a Bill to regulate the use of Motor Vehicles in Mysore,
(3) a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911,
(4) a Bill to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907,
(5) a Bill further to amend the Local Boards Regulation, 1902, and
(6) a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

Ten of these bills were passed into law during the year and 2 more, *viz.*, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, and the Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, were pending at the end of the year, the assent of His Highness the Maharaja for their being passed into law.

52. In addition to these, a Bill further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, the consideration of which is excluded from the scope of the Legislative Council was also passed by Government. The remaining 3 bills were in various stages of progress.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws passed. Regulation IV of 1913.

53. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation.*—Motor vehicles had increased in numbers and were in use in all parts of the State, but none of the existing regulations provided for regulating their use and checking their abuse. Acts had been passed by various local legislatures in British India to regulate the use of motor vehicles. It was therefore considered desirable to pass a similar law in Mysore and the result was the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation which is based on the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, I of 1907.

Regulation V of 1913.

54. *The Elementary Education Regulation.*—The object of the Regulation is to empower Government to enforce in select areas the compulsory attendance in recognised schools of children between the ages of 7 and 11 and the Regulation is permissive in nature. Satisfactory safeguards have been provided against the Regulation working as a hardship on people. Light penalties, *viz.*, first a warning and then a small fine, are provided for infraction by a parent of the provisions regarding compulsory attendance. In areas to which the Regulation has been notified to apply, employment in service of children of school-going age who are not receiving instruction in a recognised school is prohibited. The Regulation primarily applies to male pupils but power is reserved to Government to apply it to female pupils in areas where local conditions may be favourable to the attendance of girls in public schools. A Regulation of this kind was considered necessary in order that people might derive the full benefit of the measures taken by Government for the encouragement of elementary education.

Regulation VI of 1913.

55. *The Mysore Muzrai Regulation.*—The question of providing for the better management of religious and charitable institutions in the State had been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. The State Muzrai department supervises all institutions which are endowed with grants, in any form, from the public revenues. But there are numerous institutions which owe their existence to private munificence and over which Government could not exercise any control. It was considered undesirable that such institutions should come under the management of Government so long as the donors or their representatives or other persons responsible for their management administered them efficiently. But where, owing to the death of the donors or for other causes, the institutions are not properly managed and the funds of the charity are not appropriated to the objects which the creators of charitable trusts had at heart, it was considered desirable that the Government on behalf of the public who are beneficially interested in the charity should intervene and assume control over those institutions in order that the intentions of the donors may be carried out as far as practicable. The provisions contained in section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, in regard to suits relating to public charities are generally admitted to be inadequate and representations urging legislative action were frequently made at the Representative Assembly. Government agreed in the view that legislation was necessary and the result was the Mysore Muzrai Regulation.

Regulation VII of 1913.

56. *The Village Courts Regulation.*—Representations were made to Government from time to time in the Mysore Representative Assembly that people living in rural tracts are put to great inconvenience in their having to travel long distances for the institution and conduct of petty civil suits before the ordinary courts of the State. With a view to obviate the inconvenience and to minimise, as far as possible, the heavy expenditure incurred, the members suggested the establishment of village courts as in the neighbouring British provinces. The suggestion commended itself to the Chief Court as tending to the expeditious disposal of petty suits and Government agreed in this view. Hence the Regulation chiefly based on the Madras Village Courts Act, I of 1889, was enacted. The Regulation is of an enabling character and provides for the establishment of village courts in specified areas to be presided over by a Village Munsiff who shall be appointed from among the residents of the village by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Provision has also been made for trial by a Bench of 3 members whenever either of the parties to the suit claims such a trial. The village courts can take cognizance of certain classes of suits up to a pecuniary limit of Rs. 20 and up to Rs. 200 on the consent in writing of both parties. Suits in respect of immovable property and other suits in which important and complicated questions are likely to arise are excluded from the purview of these courts. Provision is also made for the execution of decrees passed by a village court.

Regulation VIII of 1913.

57. *A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.*—The Chief Court in an appeal from the order of the City Magistrate of

Bangalore, decided that the servant or employee of an arrack vendor could not, under section 56 of the Excise Regulation, be punished for mal-practices committed by him and that section 56 read with section 64 could have no application to a person other than the actual holder of a license. It was reported that, as a result of this decision, respectable and solvent people hesitated to come forward to take up licenses in the Excise department as they would have no control over the conduct of their servants who might easily make their masters liable to prosecution under the Excise laws. This Regulation was therefore passed to amend sections 56 and 57 of the Excise Regulation, 1901, so as to make the actual vendor also punishable for offences under those sections.

58. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.*—Under section 3 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, the number of additional members of the Legislative Council was to be not less than 10 and not more than 15 and out of these, provision had been made to nominate 2 members elected by the Representative Assembly. Government considered it desirable to increase the number of such elected members from 2 to 4 and also to provide for the election of 4 members by the districts and therefore this Regulation was amended so as to increase the number to not less than 15 but not exceeding 21. Provision was also made to allow the members to ask a limited number of questions subject to certain conditions and restrictions to be prescribed by Government under rules to be made from time to time. Section 4 of the Regulation which limited the number of *ex-officio* members to 2 was also amended so as to make all members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council. Regulation I of 1914.

59. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.*—Section 54 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, provides that the Commander-in-Chief may delegate the power of convening a court-martial to any military officer specially empowered by him, by warrant, in this behalf. But under section 38 of the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, the sanction of Government was required in each case for the convening of a court-martial. To avoid delay it was deemed desirable to make provision for delegating this power to such officer as may be specially authorised in this behalf by Government and the Regulation was accordingly passed. Regulation II of 1914.

60. *The Mysore Factories Regulation.*—In British India the law relating to factories was in 1911 replaced by a new Act embodying several salutary provisions about the health and safety of persons employed in factories and the hours of labour. With the object of bringing the law in Mysore into conformity with that of British India, the Regulation based upon the British Indian Act of 1911 was passed repealing the old Regulation of 1892. Regulation III of 1914.

61. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.*—Sub-section (*c*) of section 35 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900, gave power to Government to frame rules for the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps but not for the refund of the value of such stamps, though such refunds used to be made under an executive order of Government. But in the case of general stamps the Stamp Regulation, 1900, provides for the renewal or the refund of the value of spoilt or misused stamps. This Regulation was passed to make similar provision for spoilt and misused Court Fee stamps. Regulation IV of 1914.

62. *A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.*—Some proposals were before Government for the construction of branch railways by District Boards with the aid of funds raised by debenture loans. The Boards experienced considerable difficulty in raising loans as they were not in a position to guarantee the interest with their existing revenues. It was therefore suggested that in addition to the ordinary local cess a special cess not exceeding 6 pies in the rupee, to be solely utilised in the construction of tramways and rail-roads, may be authorized to be levied by the Boards. The Regulation based on clause (ii) of section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, as amended by Acts III of 1890 and VI of Regulation V of 1914.

1900, was accordingly passed enabling the Boards to do this with the previous sanction of Government.

Regulation VI of 1914.

63. *The Probate and Administration Regulation.*—The attention of Government was drawn to the absence of an enactment in the State corresponding to the British Indian Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881) applicable to cases not falling within the scope of the Indian Succession Act which, as in force in Mysore, does not apply to Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists or even Native Christians. Various difficulties were consequently felt. There were no facilities for proving wills or for the due administration of property. The executor under a will lacked representative status as such. To prove the will he was obliged either to have recourse to a regular suit or to obtain, under the Succession Certificate Regulation, 1901, a certificate having force only for certain limited purposes. Cases had often come before courts where practical difficulty had been experienced owing to want of suitable provisions for the grant of probate of wills or letters of administration to the estate of deceased persons. With the view of meeting these difficulties the Regulation was passed. It is based on the British Indian Probate and Administration Act of 1881 and is permissive in its nature.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules under Acts and Regulations.
(1) The Prisons Act, XXVI of 1870, Sec. 54.

64. A new rule was substituted for rule 8 of the rules regarding the calculation of the date of release of prisoners, directing that when the appellate court simply modifies a sentence, or passes a new sentence, the sentence finally passed shall count from the commencement of the original sentence unless otherwise directed and that in any case in which the sentence of death is commuted to one of transportation or imprisonment, the period shall be calculated from the date of the order quashing the death sentence and substituting therefor the sentence of transportation or imprisonment.

(2) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, Sec. 12.

65. Enhanced rates of fees were directed to be levied in certain specified villages on all cattle seized and impounded under the Act.

(3) The Opium Act, I of 1878.

66. The weight of each cake of opium that could be supplied to a licensed vendor was increased from "20 tolas" to "half a seer or 40 tolas."

(4) The Yelandur Jahgir Regulation, I of 1885.

67. Rules were framed for the payment of annuities referred to in section 3 and for executing orders and enforcing payments referred to in section 5 of the Regulation.

(5) The Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

68. (*a*) A new rule was substituted for rule 33 of the Land Revenue Rules fixing the water rate to be levied on inam lands not entitled to free irrigation but supplied with water from a Government source of irrigation.

(*b*) An addition to rule 40 was made directing that the registry shall not confer a right to receive notices for more than 5 years unless the entry is renewed on application and exempting co-operative societies from payment of registering fees.

(*c*) Rule 73 was amended directing that the sanction of Government was unnecessary for the sub-division of survey numbers by the Superintendent of Surveys in cases arising out of the enforcing of the liability under section 110 (*b*).

(*d*) A new rule 94 A was added fixing the rate at which interest is payable by inferior to superior holders under section 96 A of the Code.

(*e*) A new rule 102 A was added directing that no order of a subordinate officer shall be modified or reversed without due notice of the hearing of the case in appeal being given to the party whose interest may thereby be affected.

(*f*) A new rule 102 B was added prescribing the circumstances in which parties will be allowed to appear by advocates or pleaders, if they so desire.

(6) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

69. All the executive officers of the Electrical department drawing a pay of Rs. 50 and above per mensem were exempted from the operation of

all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Regulation.

70. The installations of boilers, oil and gas engines and other power-plant were removed from the list of objects for which loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation may be granted. (7) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890.

71. In Chapter III, Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for the working of open lines of railways, certain amendments to the rules introduced in British India, regulating the carriage by railway of certain dangerous goods other than explosives were directed to be adopted. (8) The Mysore Railways Regulation, IV of 1894. Section 31.

72. The Regulation was extended to the villages in the Mysore district lying on or near the Mysore-Mercara road. (9) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, I of 1895.

73. Rules calculated to prevent the spread of epidemics in the vicinity of the Cauvery Reservoir Works at Kannambadi were prescribed. (10) The Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897. Sec. 2.

74. (*a*) Rules were framed regarding the issue of stamps of the new design, bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja. (11) The Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

(*b*) The stamp duty, leviable on all documents executed by applicants or their sureties in connection with loans obtained on agreements entered into by them for the purchase of machinery or for other agricultural and industrial operations, was directed to be the same as is leviable in the case of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight under article 12 (*b*) of schedule 1 of the Regulation.

75. Rules were passed regarding the issue of stamps of the new design, bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja. (12) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900. Sec. 35.

76. The list of classified trees for the Mysore district was modified. (13) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

77. (*a*) The quantity of methylated spirits which an unlicensed person could possess at a time was raised from one gallon to two gallons. (14) The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

(*b*) A new rule, rule XI A of the Foreign Liquor Rules, was issued declaring that licenses granted under rule II 5 (*a*) and 11 shall include power to sell superior country beer imported under the rules for the import and transport of country beer.

(*c*) A duty of Rs. 3 per seer of 80 tolas of bhang imported into the Mysore State was directed to be levied from the 15th June 1914.

(*d*) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from the 1st of July 1914.

78. Special reduced rates of registration fees were prescribed on documents executed by applicants and sureties in connection with loans obtained and agreements entered into for the purchase of machinery etc., under the rules issued with Notification No. G. 2146—G. M. 55-12-260, dated 2nd September 1913. (15) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

79. Vaccination was declared compulsory for specified periods in certain municipalities. (16) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906. Clause (1) Sec. 2.

80. (*a*) The words "President of the Municipal Council" were substituted for the words "Deputy Commissioner" in the Municipal Election Rules, 1909. (17) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

(*b*) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 142 of the Regulation regarding adulterated articles of food and drink were applied to certain articles of food and drink in the Chikmagalur town municipality.

(*c*) The rules issued with Notification No. 9675—Ml. 382-07-5, dated 7th June 1913, providing against interference with water pipes and sewers in the city of Bangalore were declared applicable to the city of Mysore.

(18) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

81. (*a*) The Railway premises occupied by the Kolar Gold Fields Railway were excluded from the operations of sections 5 to 20 of the Regulation.

(*b*) Revised rules for sanitary administration of the Robertsonpet market, Kolar Gold Fields, were framed.

(19) The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907.

82. (*a*) Revised rules for the election of 4 members to the Legislative Council by the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly were published.

(*b*) Rules for the election of 4 members to the Legislative Council by the electorates in the 4 district groups were issued.

(*c*) Rules for the discussion of the State Budget and interpellation in the Legislative Council were framed and published.

(*d*) The expression "members of H. H. the Maharaja's Council" was substituted for the expression "Councillors" in rule 6 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council and rule 58 thereof was amended, obviating the necessity for taking the orders of the President in the case of the admission of a stranger to the sittings of the Council.

(20) The Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911, Sec. 21.

83. Rules were issued under the Regulation directing the preparation of the lists of voters and persons eligible for election to the Panchayet, and laying down rules for the conduct of business of the Panchayet and prescribing the registers and accounts to be maintained or furnished by them.

(21) The Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911.

84. (*a*) Srimat Susilendra Thirtha Sripadangalavaru of Sri Raghavendraswami Matt at Nanjangud and Sri Krishananda Tirthaswamigalu of Mulbagal Matt in the Tirthahalli taluk were exempted from personal appearance in civil courts in the State.

(*b*) A list of persons to whom notices should be given of orders of attachment of the salary or allowances of certain classes of persons was notified.

(22) The Guardian and Wards Regulation, V of 1911.

85. The Notification No. J.1403—Cts. 131–11, dated 8th November 1911, issued under this Regulation investing the courts of the Subordinate Judges of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga with the functions of District Courts, was cancelled.

(23) The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, VII of 1911.

86. (*a*) Rules for the regulation and control of public conveyances in the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board were issued.

(*b*) Rules under section 5 of the Regulation, for the control and inspection of public conveyances in areas not included within municipal limits were framed and extended to certain roads in the State.

(*c*) The provisions of the Regulation were made applicable to the municipalities of Hunsur and Periyapatna in the Mysore district.

(24) The Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation, XI of 1911.

87. The Regulation was extended to the town of Davangere.

(25) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

88. (*a*) Rules were published for the registration of motor vehicles and for the issue and cancellation of licenses to drive.

(*b*) The registering officers under section 2 (2) of the Regulation were appointed and the President, Bangalore City Municipal Council, was authorised to issue licenses to drive within the municipality.

(*c*) The significant letters to be added to the register numbers by the registering officers of motor vehicles were prescribed.

(26) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

89. This Regulation was declared to come into force in all the district head-quarters and in the towns of Dodballapur, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Hole-Narsipur, Davangere, Maddagiri and Chikballapur.

II. Military (1913-14).

90. The military force of the State is composed of

Nature of the force.

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and a detachment at Shimoga;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in the other districts;

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

91. The sanctioned strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps.

Sanctioned strength.

92. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,070. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by 3 commissioned and 3 non-commissioned officers and 12 fighting men; the infantry battalions by 4 commissioned and 7 non-commissioned officers and 85 men; and the Transport Corps by 2 commissioned and 13 non-commissioned officers and 3 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service:—

Actual strength.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments	37	135	723
(*b*) Infantry	50	380	1,283
(*c*) Transport corps	13	48	401

93. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,006 officers and men including non-combatants, 469 were Mahomedans and 397 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments, 813 were Mahomedans and 141 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,796; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 334 were Mahomedans and 56 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 564. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

The composition of the force.

94. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances; and the infantry with swords and muskets.

Arms provided.

95. One squadron of the Imperial Service Regiment was sent to Mysore for duty during the Dasara festivities in September 1913 and continued to be on special duty at Mysore till the conclusion of the visit to Mysore of His Excellency the Viceroy. It was reinforced by 2 squadrons on the 15th October. These were employed on escort and other duties at Mysore and the Khedda Camp at Karapur. In addition to this, detachments were detailed for special duties at Jog and at the Kolar Gold Fields on this occasion. Two squadrons attended the Cavalry Brigade training and Staff tour near Golhalli from the 5th to the 17th January 1914 under the General Officer Commanding the Brigade.

Duties on which employed.

One squadron of the Local Service Regiment was sent on the 12th November 1913 for duty at the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Rajankunte. A detachment of 17 sowars of this Regiment was also employed daily on patrol duties on certain frontier roads in the Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts, exposed to the inroads of dacoits. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were as usual employed in guarding the treasuries in the State and in escorting remittances. Detachments from battalions stationed at Shimoga and Bangalore were sent to Mysore for special duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. The reliefs of the First and Third regiments of the Mysore infantry stationed at Mysore and Shimoga

respectively were sanctioned during the year in addition to the usual reliefs of the guards over the taluk treasuries.

A detachment of the Transport Corps was employed in training the Amrut Mahal bullocks at Hessarghatta from the 9th to the 19th January 1914. Five commissioned and 33 non-commissioned officers and 276 men with 185 carts and 456 animals were stationed at Mysore from 1st July to 25th December 1913 for duty in connection with the Dasara festivities and the Viceregal visit. Two commissioned and 11 non-commissioned officers, and 137 men with 39 carts and 182 animals were employed in cutting grass at the Hessarghatta farm from January to June 1914. A detachment was sent to Mysore for carriage and tonga duty during the Birthday week.

Efficiency.

96. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the inspecting officers. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school. During the year 455 men were fully exercised in musketry. One non-commissioned officer attended the 28th class of musketry for Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut and was placed third. One officer attended the 29th class of musketry at Meerut and was recommended to be sent up again for the next class. Forty-three competitors of the regiment won 198 prizes aggregating Rs. 806-7-4 in the S.I.R.A. meeting held in September 1913. In the Lloyd Lindsay team match, "D" Squadron stood first and "C" squadron second and the former won the Nanpara challenge cup as well as the first prize. Twenty-one competitors from the regiment attended the rifle meeting held at Hyderabad in the beginning of 1914 and secured 52 prizes and a challenge cup as the 1st prize in the Lloyd Lindsay match. On the report of the inspection of the regiment by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry, Imperial Service Troops, the Inspector-General remarked that the condition of the regiment was very satisfactory.

The arms of the regiment were inspected by a committee of officers of the regiment and 50 carbines were found repairable in the arsenal. The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment in February 1914. The figure of merit obtained was the highest possible among the whole Imperial Service Troops. One signalling officer and 2 instructors attended the signalling refresher class at Kandghat and Kiyarighat in June 1914. Two teams were sent to Delhi to compete for His Highness the Raja of Dewa's Ambulance Challenge Shield and were ranked 6th and 9th out of 23 teams that appeared for the competition. At the Central Assault-at-Arms held at Bangalore in July 1913, an officer of the regiment won 4 cups as being the first in "Sword *v.* Sword," "Sword *v.* Lance," "lemon-cutting" and the "best officer-at-arms." Another officer carried away the prize cup in tent-pegging and another in the jumping competition. Twenty-five other prizes were also won by the regimental men.

The Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. In the riding school of the regiment there were 41 recruits and 116 remounts. Of these, 12 recruits and 55 remounts were discharged, leaving 29 recruits and 61 remounts at the close of the year. At the commencement of the year there were 372 horses on the strength of the regiment.

The recruits and men of the infantry regiments stationed at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as practicable, drilled by the commandants of the battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

The 4 divisions of the Transport Corps were drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in different movements required for transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies and bullocks. Ambulance classes were held and lectures on ambulance and first-aid were given. At the close of the year there were 272 ponies, 34 mules, 384 bullocks and 298 carts on the strength of the corps.

97. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and to the Palace infantry and the body-guard of His Highness the Maharaja. The mobilisation equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers kept in the Military Stores was inspected half yearly by a committee of officers and found to be in good condition. Military Stores.

98. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,57,620 against Rs. 12,55,273 in the previous year as noted below :— Expenditure.

	1912-13	*1913-14*
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarter establishment	49,654	47,891
Imperial Service Lancers	3,49,712	3,46,693
Local Service Regiment	1,81,658	1,80,164
Infantry Regiments	2,25,617	2,19,575
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,49,270	2,55,312
Military Stores	7,654	7,218
Superannuation and retired allowances	86,855	83,388
Miscellaneous	4,853	17,379
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	12,55,273	12,57,620

99. The Imperial Service Regiment took part in the Proclamation parade on the 1st January 1914 and also in the review of troops held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Mysore on the 8th November 1913. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to remark that they fully deserved their high reputation. The excellent turn-out of the infantry at the review was much appreciated. The regimental lines at Bangalore were visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops also inspected the regiment at Bangalore and was very much pleased with all he saw. General.

100. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the Farm 9 stallions, 90 mares and 117 foals. The births during the year were 22 colts and 22 fillies giving a percentage of 44 to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were 1 stallion, 20 mares and 57 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales, and transfers to other establishments were 16 mares and 46 foals. There were thus at the end of the year 10 stallions, 94 mares and 128 foals in the Farm. The approximate value of live stock on the Farm at the end of the year was Rs. 70,861 against Rs. 75,614 at the close of the previous year. Government Stud Farm, Kunigal. Stock.

101. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 40,226 against Rs. 46,751 in the previous year. Cost.

III. Police (1913-14).

102. The constitution of the police force continued to be the same as in previous years. Constitution.

103. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 863 officers and 5,163 men against 840 officers and 5,115 men in the previous year, the increase being due to the appointment of additional officers and men for the several districts, the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Police Training School and the Railway police. Strength.

The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, 117 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 722 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafedars, and Sergeants and 5,163 Constables. In addition to this force, a temporary staff of 8 officers and 60 men was maintained for works connected with the Kannambadi Reservoir, the tanks at Mavatur and Herige, and for the Kolar Gold Fields Railway the jurisdiction over which has been tentatively retroceded to the State since the 15th February 1914.

104. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police:—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1912-13		1913-14	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police ...	10	82	7	66	10	78
Gold Fields Police ..	42	277	42	277	41	276
Total ...	52	359	49	343	51	354
City Police, Bangalore ...	55	292	50	221	55	284
City Police, Mysore ...	47	275	46	258	47	256
Total ...	102	567	96	479	102	540
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	175	13	163
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police School.	18	6	13	6	13	6
Bangalore district ...	89	540	88	524	89	534
Kolar district ...	79	436	79	423	79	431
Tumkur district ...	86	586	85	573	86	585
Mysore district ...	77	425	75	329	75	415
French Rocks circle ...	46	278	44	270	46	278
Hassan district ...	70	390	69	383	70	388
Shimoga district ...	86	479	83	352	84	356
Kadur district ...	57	380	53	317	57	350
Chitaldrug district ...	88	534	87	525	88	534
Total ...	696	4,054	676	3,702	687	3,877
Grand Total ...	863	5,163	834	4,699	853	4,934

The Police Training School.

105. All the 34 students who were under training in the Headquarter Police Training school at the beginning of the year attended the final examination. Of these, 5 passed the Inspector's test and 23 the Station House Officer's test.

Preservation of order.

106. The number of cases of rioting decreased from 61 in the previous year to 55 in the year under report, while the percentage of convictions to cases decided was 71·8 against 64 in the previous year. Several of these cases were merely land disputes attended with a show of violence, parties taking the law into their own hands instead of having their disputes settled by proper tribunals.

Prevention of crime.

107. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 186 persons, of whom 154 were directed to furnish security for good behaviour. Five persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

108. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 508, of which 139 cases were partially and 2 fully investigated by Superintendents, and 43 were partially and 24 fully investigated by the Amildars. The number of finger print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 26,180.

Cognizable cases.

109. The number of cognizable cases reported showed a slight increase, being 6,069 against 5,930 in the previous year. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 11,018 cases in all during the year. Of these, 9 were transferred to the British police and one to the Military department; in 183 cases investigation was refused; in 4,320

cases charge sheets were submitted; and 3,769 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 689 on C form. Thus there remained 2,047 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the end of the year. Of the cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,327 cases ended in conviction, and 965 in acquittal or discharge, while 99 were otherwise disposed of, *viz.*, by withdrawal, compounding, etc., leaving 929 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 3,769 cases reported on B form, 2,271 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,498 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 689 cases reported on C form, the magistrates passed final orders in 427 cases, leaving 262 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,451 cases involving 2,945 persons were reported direct to magistrates and in 338 of these cases 579 persons were convicted.

Including the re-arrest of 3 persons who had escaped during the previous year, the number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 5,871. Including 1,932 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 7,803 persons. Of these, 297 persons were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 15 were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 3,260 were convicted, 2,292 were acquitted or discharged; cases against 5 were withdrawn and those against 37 were compounded, 10 died, 12 escaped, 1 was handed over to the British police, 1 was a lunatic and 1,873 were in custody or on bail at the close of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

110. The number of serious offences against the person dealt with during the year was 1,095 against 1,020 in the previous year. Of these, 64 were cases of murder against 59 in the previous year; 19 of them ended in conviction and 22 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

111. The magistrates dealt with 11,845 cases involving 23,664 persons as against 10,828 cases involving 21,595 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,497 cases involving 3,742 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

112. The village police arrested 97 persons in 74 cases as against 67 persons in 56 cases during the previous year. Of these, 56 cases with 72 persons ended in conviction as against 52 cases with 62 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 75·67 against 92·8 in 1912-13.

Previous convictions.

113. Out of a total of 1,477 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 158 or 10·7 per cent as against 163 persons or 10·2 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

114. The value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 1,80,349 as against Rs. 1,69,668 in the previous year, the total value of property recovered being Rs. 67,510 or 37·4 per cent as against Rs. 58,773 or 34·6 per cent in the previous year.

Processes.

115. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 135,916, of which 121,129 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 89·1.

Inspection work.

116. The Inspector-General of Police was out in camp for 202 days and inspected 6 district offices, 98 investigating centres, 43 sub-stations and 42 out-posts. He visited a large number of police stations and scenes of occurrences in important cases and several other places for instituting special precautionary or preventive arrangements. He also paid a visit to the Police Training school at Vellore. The Deputy Commissioners inspected 75 investigation centres, sub-stations and out-posts and the Superintendents 503. Only 7 sub-stations and 23 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger prints.

117. In the finger print bureau 4,260 slips were dealt with during the year, of which 1,499 were received for record and 2,761 for search. Of the latter, 565 were traced. The services of the finger print expert were sought for in 13 civil suits and 7 criminal cases against 2 civil suits and 12 criminal cases in the previous year. He also attended courts and gave evidence in 18 criminal cases and 2 civil suits.

Arms Regulation.

118. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1913 under the Mysore Arms Regulation was 17,559 against 16,410 in the preceding year. Prosecutions were instituted against 71 persons with the result that 56 were convicted, 8 acquitted or discharged and 7 were under trial at the close of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

119. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1913 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 250. Prosecutions were instituted in 13 cases involving 73 persons, of which 7 cases with 38 persons ended in conviction and 4 cases with 24 persons in acquittal. The remaining 2 cases with 11 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

120. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 22 concerned in 6 cases as against 12 in 3 cases in 1912-13. All the 6 cases ended in conviction, 20 of the persons being convicted and the remaining 2 discharged.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

121. Prosecutions were for the first time instituted under this Regulation in 45 cases involving 45 persons. All the cases ended in conviction, 41 juveniles who were first offenders being warned and the remaining 4 being convicted.

Rewards.

122. During the year, 333 officers and men were rewarded, 81 by promotion, 39 by award of good marks and 213 by money awards. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 203 were given to private individuals who rendered valuable aid to the police.

Punishments.

123. During the year, 40 officers and men were awarded black marks as against 107 in the previous year. One thousand six hundred officers and men were fined, suspended or degraded as against 131 officers and 1,969 men in the previous year; 2 officers and 120 men were dismissed the service as against 98 men in the previous year; and 35 men were convicted by magistrates as against 1 officer and 32 men in the previous year.

Expenditure.

124. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,75,058 against Rs. 10,12,611 in the previous year.

IV. Extradition (1913-14).

Extradition.

125. During the year under report, 76 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 61 were British subjects and 15 subjects of the Mysore State. Including 9 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 85 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 47 were convicted, 9 were acquitted, 11 were discharged, 1 was made approver, and 2 were released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, leaving 15 under trial at the end of the year. One hundred persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian courts for trial. Of these, 49 were British and 51 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 53 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and 47 in cases under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are not known, except in 10 cases. Of these, 7 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 1 in discharge.

V. Criminal Justice (1913-14).

Courts.

126. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 130 against 131. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the 1st class, 64 Magistrates of the 2nd class and 24 Magistrates of the 3rd class. There were 4 Justices of the Peace during the year as against 3 in the previous year.

Offences reported.

127. The number of offences reported to the several courts during the year was 20,208 as against 19,607 in 1912-13. Of these, 37·49 per cent

were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 27·59 per cent were offences against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 20·90 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 16,402 or 81·16 per cent of the offences reported as against 15,889 or 81·63 per cent in 1912-13. Out of the offences returned as true, 12,756 were under the Indian Penal Code, and 3,646 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,271 or 9·96 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,320 or 10·42 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

128. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 16,196, of which 14,795 or 91·34 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,401 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate magistrates disposed of 14,651 or 90·46 per cent of the cases brought to trial. District Magistrates disposed of 26 cases and courts of Session 118. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 21·90 days against 21·47 days, by the District Magistrates 26·33 days against 10·49 days and by the courts of Session 34·19 days against 39·61 days in 1912-13. Of the 118 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 112 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

129. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 31,487, of whom 5,845 were arrested by the police, 1,705 were brought before the courts on warrants, and 23,937 appeared on summonses. Including the persons involved in the pending cases, the total number of persons under trial during the year was 35,759 as against 35,283 in 1912-13. Cases involving 31,296 persons or 87·51 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, cases involving 449, 97, 1,359 and 29,391 persons respectively were disposed of by the courts of Session, District Magistrates, Benches of magistrates and other magistrates.

Results of trial.

130. Of the persons in the cases disposed of, 76·98 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 77·02 per cent, and 21·95 per cent were convicted against 21·24 per cent in 1912-13. Ten persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Punishments.

131. Of the persons convicted, 3 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 1,888 to imprisonment, 2 to forfeiture of property, 5,144 to fine and 91 to whipping.

The records of 2 cases involving 3 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. Including 3 cases involving 6 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 5 cases involving 9 persons. In 2 cases involving 5 persons the sentence of death was confirmed, in one case involving one person the sentence of death was commuted into one of transportation for life, while in the remaining 2 cases involving 3 persons the sentences were reversed and the accused persons were ordered to be set at liberty. Six persons sentenced to death and 4 persons sentenced to transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. Of the former, the sentence of death in 2 cases was commuted into one of transportation for life, in 3 cases the memorials were rejected and the remaining case was pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the latter, the memorials were rejected in 3 cases and the remaining case was pending at the end of the year.

Of the 1,902 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation for life, 21·61 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 60·98 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 12·04 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under 2 years, 4·42 per cent to imprisonment between 2 years and 7 years and the rest to imprisonment for over 7 years.

In the majority of the cases, *viz.*, 4,318 out of 5,144, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10, in 9 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, and in only 5 cases was the fine above Rs. 500, there being none above Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was

Rs. 53,665 and the amount realized Rs. 45,573. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,947.

Miscellaneous roceedings.

132. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 433 involving 626 persons. Of these, 120 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and 9 to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

133. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 107,803. Of these, 101,307 were detained for one day, 5,466 for 2 days, 759 for 3 days and 271 for 4 days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 43,465. The number of witnesses that were examined in Sessions cases was 1,375 as against 1,597 in 1912-13. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 5,149 as against Rs. 5,611 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

134. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 16 as against 18 in the previous year.

Appeals.

135. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 890 appeals involving 1,970 persons. Of these, 878 were appeals from convictions and 12 from orders of acquittal.

Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 150 appeals, the courts of Session 129, and the District and other magistrates exercising appellate powers 611. In 47 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 369 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 96 cases they were modified, in 242 cases the sentences were reversed, in 2 cases the proceedings were quashed, and in 18 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. Two cases were referred to the Chief Court by Sessions Judges and 114 cases involving 326 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Inclusive of 4 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 12 appeals against orders of acquittal for disposal as against 5 in 1912-13. Seven of these were disposed of, the order of the lower court being reversed in 2 cases and confirmed in 5 cases. The remaining 5 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

136. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 54·50 days as against 41·73 days in 1912-13; in the Sessions courts 26·19 days as against 24·66 days; and in the courts of subordinate magistrates, 32·90 days as against 26·09 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

137. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with cases involving 1,539 persons. In the case of 434 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 586 persons the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in the case of 8 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 43 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 114 persons they were reversed, in the case of 8 persons proceedings were quashed, and new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 117 persons. Six persons died and cases involving 25 persons were referred by the District Magistrates to the Chief Court for revision. Cases involving 198 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

138. The receipts amounted to Rs. 88,210 against Rs. 83,990 in 1912-13 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 3,28,627 against Rs. 3,08,763.

European British subjects.

139. There were 17 cases involving 20 European British subjects against 16 cases involving 17 persons in 1912-13. Ten cases involving 12 persons ended in conviction, in 4 cases involving 5 persons the accused were acquitted and in 3 cases involving 3 persons the accused persons were committed to the High Court Sessions, Madras.

VI. Civil Justice (1913-14).

140. The number of civil courts in the State during the year under report continued the same as in the year previous, *viz.*, 24. The Additional Munsiff's court at Dodballapur commenced its work from the beginning of the year. Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

141. The number of original suits, both ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 26,089 as against 23,659 in the previous year. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work, 2,608 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 28 in the district courts. Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

Of the 14,730 ordinary suits, 12,385 or 84·08 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,468 or 9·97 per cent to immovable property and 877 or 5·95 per cent to other matters.

Out of the 11,359 small cause suits, 7,823 were based on contracts in writing, 857 on contracts not in writing, 1,197 on accounts stated, 67 for money had and received, 982 for price of goods sold, 25 for wages, etc., 4 for breaches of contract, 282 for rent, 98 for movables or their value and 24 for damages.

142. In 378 ordinary suits or 2·56 per cent of the total number, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining ordinary suits the subject matter ranged in value as particularized below :—

Value	No. of suits	Percentage of total number
Under Rs. 100	7,313	49·65
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 ...	6,694	45·44
Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 ...	302	2·05
Above Rs. 5,000	43	0·29

Among small causes, 1,136 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 8,299 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,450 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, and 474 were between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of valuation in money amounted to Rs. 39,84,177 against Rs. 35,31,246 in 1912-13. The average value of each suit thus works out to Rs. 154-15-4 against Rs. 151-4-9 in the preceding year.

143. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 9,787 (exclusive of 20 suits transferred from one court to another). The total number for disposal during the year was 36,584, including 708 suits refiled and remanded during the year. Of this number, 22,354 were ordinary suits and 14,230 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 14,081, of which 334 were disposed of without trial, 9,250 without contest, 4,494 after contest and 3 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 11,710, of which 498 were disposed of without trial, 1,239 were compromised, 1,442 were decreed on confession, 6,851 were decreed *ex parte*, 147 were dismissed *ex parte*, 1,532 were disposed of after contest and 1 by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 25,791, leaving 10,793 pending at the close of the year. Of the suits pending, 10,013 were in the Munsiffs' courts, 747 in the Subordinate Judges' courts and 33 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 153·10 days to 193·71 days and that of contested regular suits fell from 229·17 days to 226·94 days. In uncontested suits the average duration fell from 44·83 days to 32·30 days. Disposal of suits.

144. Including 1,653 miscellaneous cases pending from the year 1912-13, there were 7,509 cases for disposal against 7,164 in the previous year. Of these, 535 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,565 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 100 for review of judgment and 341 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, the remaining 4,968 relating to other matters. Of the total number, 5,776 were disposed of and 1,733 were pending at the close of the year. Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

Execution of decrees.

145. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 38,050 against 35,434 in 1912-13. Of these, 28,244 were disposed of, leaving 9,806 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 59·50 against 58·17 in 1912-13. Immovable property was sold in 1,483 cases and movable property in 127 cases. Out of 825 persons who were ordered to be arrested for being imprisoned, only 84 were actually incarcerated. Realisations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 8,80,180.

Insolvency applications.

146. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 334 against 251 in 1912-13. Of these, 66 were granted, 128 rejected and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In 15 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges.

147. The total number of appeals for disposal in the district courts and in the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 1,108, including those pending at the end of 1912-13. Of these, 758 were decided as against 634 in the previous year, leaving 350 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

148. Exclusive of 132 appeals transferred to the court of the District Judge, Bangalore, the number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 338 and the number pending at the end of 1912-13 was 277. There were thus 615 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 202 were decided as against 300 in 1912-13, leaving 413 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

149. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 5,50,192 as against Rs. 3,45,096 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 489 per appeal. The average value of the appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 746 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 103-15-7. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 428·08 days as against 486·95 in the previous year; in the district courts, 171·59 days against 136·14 and in the Subordinate Judges' courts, 122·60 days against 117·64 in 1912-13.

Second appeals.

150. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 209 against 163 in 1912-13. Their aggregate value was Rs. 39,675 against Rs. 38,686 in 1912-13. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 189-13-4. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the preceding year, was 364 against 400 in 1912-13. Of these, 186 were disposed of against 245 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 261-5-7 and Rs. 59-14-8 respectively. The average duration was 293·58 days against 359·02 in 1912-13.

Miscellaneous appeals.

151. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 87 against 73 in 1912-13. Of these, 52 were disposed of leaving 35 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 82. Of these, 65 were disposed of and 17 left pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

152. The total number of processes issued during the year was 169,141 and the realisations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 98,397, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 58,890.

Receipts and charges.

153. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,86,103 and Rs. 3,94,093 respectively as against Rs. 4,40,025 and Rs. 3,97,738 in 1912-13.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Number of jails and lock-ups.

154. The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 81, consisting of one central jail, one district jail, one special lock-up and 78 district and taluk lock-ups.

Prison population. General.

155. The year opened with 1,086 prisoners of all classes and 9,696 were admitted during the year as against 10,205 in the previous year. The total jail population was thus 10,782 against 11,266 in 1912. Of these, 9,608 were discharged leaving 1,174 at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population rose from 1,110·36 to 1,234·91 owing to the increased period of detention.

Convicts.

156. Of the total jail population, there were 3,894 convicts against 3,841 in 1912, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,368 and 674 respectively. During the year, 2,968 convicts were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 926. The daily average number of convicts was 850·22 against 848·17 in 1912.

Under-trial prisoners.

157. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups decreased from 7,311 to 6,781 in the year under report. Of these, 6,545 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 236 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 377·51 against 255·97 in the preceding year. The average period of detention was 20·32 days against 12·81 days in the year 1912.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

158. Of the 2,368 convicts admitted during the year, 2,242 were men and 126 were women. The majority of the convicts, *viz.*, 1,912, were Hindus. Mahomedans numbered 331, 117 were Christians, and the remaining 8 were Buddhists and Jains. Classified according to literacy, 420 were able to read and write, 37 were able to read and 1,911 were illiterate. Offences against property were the principal causes of imprisonment, the number admitted therefor being 1,496.

Nature of the sentence.

159. Of the 2,368 convicts admitted during the year, 210 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,101 to rigorous imprisonment, 14 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 15 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, 15 to transportation for life and 13 to death. Nearly half of these had only a sentence of one month and under.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

160. The number of convicts previously convicted was 320 or 13·51 per cent of the total number against 263 or 11·26 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of recommittals, 216 had been committed once, 56 twice and 48 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year rose from 46 to 74.

Prison offences.

161. One hundred and seventy-two prison offences were reported during the year against 42 in 1912. Out of these, 150 were dealt with by minor punishments and the remaining 22 by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 12 cases.

Discharges.

162. Of the 2,968 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 729 were transferred to other jails, 245 were released on appeal, 1,785 on expiry of sentence, 184 under remission rules and 6 under ticket-of-leave rules of 1892 in accordance with the orders of Government obtained thereto. One was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 4 were executed, 4 escaped and 10 died. Of the 6,545 under-trial prisoners who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 3,696 were acquitted, 1,900 were convicted and sentenced, 934 were transferred, 11 escaped and 4 died.

Escapes.

163. Four convicts and 11 under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during the year and 3 convicts and 2 under-trial prisoners were recaptured.

Health of prisoners.

164. The aggregate number of prisoners admitted during the year into the hospitals for treatment decreased from 699 in 1912 to 431, the daily average number of the sick being 16·08 as against 19·92 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 14 against 17 in 1912.

Prison earnings.

165. The net cash earnings from convict labour during the year were Rs. 12,709 against Rs. 14,440 in 1912.

Remission and the working of the mark system.

166. Of the 190 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum remission of 1,600 days and another earned a maximum gratuity of Rs. 49-14-6. The average gratuity earned by all convicts was Rs. 1-7-3 against Rs. 1-6-2 in 1912.

Expenditure.

167. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works department, the gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,03,635 against Rs. 99,429 in the previous year. The slight increase is due to the increased expenditure at the Mysore Jail owing to the confinement thereat of a large number of prisoners connected with the Kannegal rioting cases.

Average cost per head.

168. The average cost per head was Rs. 83-14-9 against Rs. 89-12-6 in 1912.

Details of expenditure.

169. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	43,380	35 2 1
2	Dietary charges	47,746	38 10 7
3	Hospital charges	1,597	1 4 8
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	2,464	1 15 11
5	Sanitation charges	504	0 6 6
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,045	1 10 6
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.	87	0 1 2
8	Other charges	5,812	4 11 4
	Total ...	1,03,635	83 14 9

Religious and moral instruction.

170. The prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore were receiving religious and moral instruction provided by the representatives of some of the religious agencies.

Books were also allowed inside each sleeping barrack and some selected prisoners read them to the rest for an hour or two before bed time. A portion of the school time allotted for juveniles was devoted to the recital of hymns.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1913-14).

Registration offices.

171. The numbers of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

172. The reduced rate of fee temporarily sanctioned for the registration of documents in Book IV has been adopted from 1st July 1913. The certificates of stamp vendors on the documents registered are being copied from 1st August 1913 in the books of the registration offices.

Registration of documents.

173. The total number of documents registered during the year was 109,000 against 96,924 in the previous year, showing an increase of 12,076 documents or about 12·45 per cent. There has been a general increase in all the districts and this is attributed to various causes such as increased commercial activity, improved irrigational facilities in the Mysore district, unfavourable seasonal conditions and the consequent rise in the price of food stuffs, increased transactions of co-operative societies and the greater appreciation of the benefits of registration.

Financial results.

174. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,08,178 against Rs. 1,82,033 and the total expenditure to Rs. 87,788 against Rs. 85,152 in the previous year. The increase in the receipts was due to the larger number of registrations during the year and the increase in the expenditure was mainly due to the revision of the clerical establishment of special sub-registry offices.

Offences.

175. Of the 2 cases pending at the beginning of the year, one ended in acquittal and in the other, 5 out of the 8 accused were convicted. There was one prosecution during the year for false personation and the accused was convicted.

176. All the sub-registry offices in the State except 9 were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration, the District Registrars, or the Inspectors of Registration offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1913-14).

177. An important feature of the municipal administration of the year was the appointment of non-official gentlemen as honorary Vice-presidents of the municipal councils of Tumkur, Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chikballapur and Nanjangud. In order to give some relief to the Amildar Vice-president of Davangere, the appointment of a secretary to the Davangere Municipal Council was also sanctioned during the year. General.

178. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89. Number of municipalities.

179. During the year the town of Yedahalli was notified as a permanent municipality under the Municipal Regulation. The number of local areas so notified up to the end of 1913-14 was 35. Regulation municipalities.

180. An election was held for the first time in the newly constituted municipality of Yedahalli and 3 councillors were elected and one seat was filled up by nomination as the candidate failed to get the prescribed number of votes. General elections were successfully held in 11 municipalities and 48 municipal councillors were elected. The general elections in Maddur and Malvalli municipalities were a failure and 9 seats were consequently filled up by nomination. Three bye-elections were held in the Bangalore city, and in the Shimoga and Davangere towns and one councillor was elected in each municipality. As the Anekal Municipal Council did not hold a fresh election even after the term of the members was extended by another year, the privilege of electing the municipal councillors has been withdrawn until further orders. Elections.

181. Of the 89 municipalities which existed during the year, 34 had municipal councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, the affairs of the remaining 55 being managed by municipal boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. There were, on all the municipal boards and councils on the last day of the year, 1,034 members against the sanctioned strength of 1,048. Of these, 146 were elected members, 515 nominated non-official members and 373 nominated official members. Constitution of municipalities.

182. Eighty-two municipal boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12, while 4 held 11 meetings each, 2 held 10 meetings each and the remaining one met only 9 times. The deficiency in the number of meetings is chiefly due to want of quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole fair. Meetings and attendance.

183. The municipal councils displayed considerable activity in the matter of framing rules and bye-laws. The more important of those sanctioned by Government during the year were bye-laws for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination in 16 municipalities, bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths in 4 municipalities, revised rules framed by the Bangalore City Municipal Council under the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, and bye-laws for the regulation of buildings and other structures in the Bangalore city. The rules framed by Government under section 176 (1) (*d*) of the Municipal Regulation for providing against interference with water pipes and sewers in the Bangalore city were extended to the Mysore city during the year. Rules and bye-laws.

Financial position.

184. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads for 1912-13 (revised figures) and 1913-14 are given in the following statement :—

Items	1912-13	1913-14
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	7,96,972	8,29,976
2. Realisations under special acts	20,862	24,640
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	94,582	1,12,447
4. Grants and contributions	51,675	1,22,289
5. Miscellaneous	66,933	1,39,512
Total receipts ...	10,31,024	12,28,864
EXPENDITURE.		
1. General administration	1,12,194	1,14,124
2. Public safety	68,339	73,281
3. Public works	1,97,169	3,08,805
4. Public health and convenience	3,71,656	4,50,236
5. Miscellaneous	1,20,847	1,45,715
Total expenditure ...	8,70,205	10,92,161

185. During the year the surplus funds at the credit of the Shikarpur and Nyamti municipal boards were permitted to be invested in Government securities and the Bangalore City Municipal Council were authorised to invest their surplus balance partly in Government securities and partly in the Mysore Bank and also to conduct their cash transactions in the Mysore Bank instead of in the Bangalore district treasury. The question of financing the water-supply scheme of the Davangere town was satisfactorily settled during the year and Government have sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 30,000 towards the project besides undertaking to execute the work. Government have also sanctioned the grants of one-half of the cost of installing Jewell Filters for the Chitaldrug water-supply and of carrying out certain improvements urgently required for the Kolar and Shimoga water works. An interesting feature of the year was the public spirit displayed by the residents of Dodballapur town who collected subscriptions aggregating Rs. 11,000 towards the water-supply project of the town. In the Bangalore City Municipality, a co-operative society was started in order to relieve the indebtedness of the scavengers employed by that municipal council.

Incidence of taxation.

186. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-11-0 in the Bangalore city and Rs 2-1-8 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-5-0 in Bagepalli in the Kolar district to Rs. 4-0-3 and Rs. 4-6-11 respectively in Alur in the Hassan district and Davangere in the Chitaldrug district.

Bangalore city improvements.

187. In order to investigate the needs of the Bangalore city in the direction of improvement and future expansion, a committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen has been appointed with Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, as chairman. The committee met several times during the year and have prepared a rough scheme of improvements to be carried out in the next three years.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

188. During the year 12 meetings of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board were held, the average attendance at the meetings being 6·84 for a total strength of 9 members.

189. The total expenditure under service heads was Rs. 2,65,341, of which Rs. 2,35,921 were on drainage and other works, Rs. 23,150 on establishment and the remainder on other items. The outfall sewer of armoured cement concrete with the septic tank at the end of it was practically finished during the year under report, having been laid to its full length of 7,616 feet. About 6·79 miles of street sewers out of an estimated length of 8·86 miles were laid till the end of the year, the total number of house connections given to street sewers being 558.

190. Loans amounting to Rs. 5,075 were sanctioned during the year to 25 persons whose houses had been demolished or acquired for sanitary purposes. The amount that was actually paid for this purpose during the year was Rs. 5,682 against Rs. 13,062 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 6,349 was recovered during the year and the total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 8,508.

X. Administration of District Funds (1913-14).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

191. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 7 *ex-officio* and 7 non-official members as in the previous year. Six ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held during the year, the average attendance being 9·7 (5·3 in the case of *ex-officio* members and 4·4 in the case of non-official members) or about 69·3 per cent of the total strength.

District Boards.

192. The 8 District Boards had in all, on the last day of the year, 208 members against the sanctioned strength of 212. Of these, 60 were *ex-officio*, 75 elected and 73 nominated by Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, namely 4, and the average attendance of the members was 6 officials and 14 non-officials or 20 in all.

Taluk Boards.

193. The strength of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,145 members against the sanctioned strength of 1,155. Seventy-four of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, while out of the remaining 3, 2 held 5 meetings each and 1 Board met 4 times. The average attendance of the members at the meetings was 2·5 officials and 5·2 non-officials.

Union Panchayets.

194. The number of Union Panchayets at the end of the previous year was 247. Five Panchayets were abolished during the year and 9 Panchayets were newly formed, thus bringing the total number to 251 at the end of June 1914.

There were on these Panchayets 2,011 members against a sanctioned strength of 2,028 members. Of these, 587 were officials and the rest non-officials appointed by Government. Only 91 Panchayets met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. In 14 unions no meetings were held. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·4 officials and 3·8 non-officials or 5·2 in all against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayet.

Financial position.

195. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,56,497. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those (revised figures) of the previous year as shown in the following statement:—

Items	1912-13	1913-14
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue.	5,48,662	5,49,059
2. Mohatarfa and house tax	1,08,111	1,24,060
3. Tolls and ferries	49,766	47,471
4. Contributions and grants-in-aid	49,694	58,050
5. Loan for Railway purposes	1,71,727	1,72,189
6. Miscellaneous	3,90,300	...
Total receipts ...	13,18,260	9,50,829
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by the Public Works department.	3,79,823	3,94,509
2. Public Works executed by the Civil department.	1,01,173	1,13,689
3. Administration and collection	52,907	56,422
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,66,009	2,50,119
5. Miscellaneous	3,36,875	54,070
6. Railway construction (B. K. Ry.)	...	3,08,028
Total expenditure ...	11,36,787	11,76,837

Hospitals and dispensaries.

196. Including the Local Fund dispensary newly opened at Melkote in the Mysore district, there were 115 Local Fund dispensaries supported in part from District Funds. The District Funds also contributed to the maintenance of 31 Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries, which continued to be popular and did good work during the year.

Sanitation rules.

197. In the Kolar Gold Fields, 47 persons were prosecuted for the breach of sanitary rules and 26 of them were convicted. The fine levied amounted to Rs. 97. Four hundred and forty-five persons were prosecuted for the breach of the rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation outside the areas under the control of the municipal councils and boards and of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. Of these, 245 were convicted and fined Rs. 394.

Accommodation for travellers.

198. Three hundred and eighty-one travellers' bungalows (third class), musafirkhanas and other buildings were maintained during the year by the District Boards for the benefit of the travelling public.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

199. At Harihar, a cattle show was held in combination with an industrial and agricultural exhibition. Cattle shows were also held at Bangalore, (Cubbon Park), Kabbal in the Kankanhalli taluk, Ghati Subrahmanya (Dodballapur taluk), Vanarasi (Kolar taluk), Nandi (Chikballapur taluk), Yedarur (Srinivaspur taluk), Nagalmadike (Pavagada taluk), Maddagiri (Dandinamaremmana jatra), Yediyur (Kunigal taluk), Chunchankatte (Yedatore taluk), Hemagiri (Krishnarajpete taluk), Maddur, Mudakathore (T.-Narsipur taluk), Nanjangud, Bettadapur (Hunsur taluk), Ramnathpur (Arkalgud taluk), Rampur (Honnali taluk), and Antharghatta (Kadur taluk). Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle at these shows.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1913-14).

Season and rainfall.

200. The rainfall during the year was very deficient throughout the State, being only 30·46 inches as against 46·08 inches in the previous year and 38·40 inches, the average of the last 31 years. The *mungar* showers of the year 1913 were scanty in the months of March and April but were sufficient and well-distributed in May. The south-west monsoon commenced in June and continued well into July. This was followed by a break which lasted till about the end of September. The heavy rains in the latter part of September and the early part of October relieved the anxiety to a large extent but the rains were not well-distributed. On the whole the seasonal conditions of the year were not very favourable.

201. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1913	Average 1870 to 1912	Oct. 1913 to March 1914	Average 1870 to 1912	April 1913 to March 1914	Average 1870 to 1912
Bangalore ...	22·27	21·82	3·96	9·32	26·23	31·14
Kolar ...	18·49	18·79	5·26	9·37	23·75	28·16
Tumkur ...	20·09	18·22	2·20	8·13	22·29	26·35
Mysore ...	20·00	18·47	5·02	9·57	25·02	28·04
Hassan ...	28·57	28·87	4·80	9·92	33·37	38·79
Shimoga ...	59·36	59·66	9·90	7·67	69·26	67·33
Kadur ...	56·92	63·22	7·54	10·04	64·46	73·26
Chitaldrug ...	15·04	15·17	3·62	6·27	18·66	21·44
Average for the State ...	28·36	28·50	5·16	8·79	33·52	37·29

202. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 312·70 inches at the Byrapore estate in the Kadur district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Arsikere in the Tumkur district being 8·30 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Augumbi in the Shimoga district, where 15·60 inches were gauged on the 4th July 1913.

Out-turn of crops.

203. The following table gives the out-turn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	6·5	6·2	5·5	7·0	8·2
Kolar	6·6	5·0	5·2	6·0	8·1
Tumkur	6·9	6·2	4·0	4·6	7·0
Mysore	10·5	7·7	5·5	8·4	9·2
Hassan	10·0	8·7	7·7	7·7	9·3
Shimoga	9·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	8·0
Kadur	9·2	8·6	6·2	9·3	9·2
Chitaldrug	7·7	7·4	5·5	6·5	7·7
Average for the State ...	8·7	6·8	5·6	7·9	9·4

Prices.

204. The average price of rice, second sort, for the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6·62 seers per rupee. But the average prices of ragi, cholam and Bengal gram showed a slight increase probably due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions. The average quantity of ragi sold for the rupee was 14·85 seers as against 15·31 seers in the previous year.

205. The following statement gives the prices of staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1912-13	1913-14
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	6·62	6·62
Ragi	15·31	14·85
Cholam	15·88	14·11
Bengal gram	8·33	7·89

II. Agriculture (1913-14).

Area cropped.

206. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 6,252,102 acres as against 6,534,178 acres in the previous year.

207. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:—

Crop	1912-13	1913-14	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rice	751,187	761,744	+10,557
Ragi	2,308,747	2,184,372	—124,375
Cholam	637,147	659,203	+22,056
Gram	710,323	663,644	—46,679
Sugar-cane	41,555	41,018	—537
Cotton	151,901	99,289	—52,612
Coffee	105,875	107,452	+1,577
Orchards and garden produce ...	149,335	162,441	+13,106

Agricultural stock.

208. According to the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of domestic animals in the State is as follows:—

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

Cattle mortality.

209. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 84,931 as against 72,371 during the previous year as shown below:—

Causes of death	1912-13	1913-14	Difference
Sickness	26,794	34,521	+7,727
Killed by wild beasts ...	7,890	6,774	—1,116
Accidents and other causes ...	37,687	43,636	+5,949
Total ...	72,371	84,931	+12,560

The increase is mainly due to the bad seasonal condition in the latter part of the year when fodder and water were not easily available.

Veterinary aid.

210. The veterinary institutions continued to do very useful work during the year under report. The number of cases treated in all the hospitals rose from 65,836 during the previous year to 66,935. The number of fresh admissions was 18,622 as against 17,831 in the previous year. Foot and mouth diseases prevailed throughout the year in the Shimoga and Kadur districts and from November 1913 to April 1914 in the other districts. Black-quarter, anthrax and rinderpest also broke out in a sporadic form in certain parts. But the loss of cattle from these diseases was comparatively small. The number of cattle inoculated was 2,091 against 2,599 in the previous year.

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows.

211. The annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara. Cattle shows were held at several important fairs and festivals in the State. The collection of cattle in all the important shows was large and representative of all the best breeds of cattle in the State. Advantage was taken of these occasions to demonstrate the use of improved agricultural implements to the raiyats and instructive lectures were delivered on various subjects of interest to the agricultural population. The wide popularity of these shows and the keen interest taken by the non-official public in organising and financing them are noteworthy. Two out of 4 cattle shows held for the first time during the year and also the cattle show at Channagiri were financed entirely by private subscriptions.

Agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

212. The agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department consisted chiefly in the introduction of new varieties of seeds and in popularising the use of modern agricultural implements. Experiments connected with varieties of paddy, cotton, groundnut, cholam and potatoes gave satisfactory results.

Agricultural department. General.

213. A general reorganisation of the Agricultural department was sanctioned during the year entailing an additional cost of Rs. 64,252⅔ per annum, with a view to enable the department to co-operate more largely with the agricultural population of the State and to stimulate in a greater degree all healthy activities calculated to promote their prosperity.

The agricultural school.

214. The second year's course commenced on the 7th June 1914 and there were 28 students in the school, of whom 14 were in the first year class and 14 in the second. In the examination held at the close of the first year, all the students but 2 passed in all the subjects. Additional quarters were constructed for the students. A short course of agricultural instruction in vernacular was organised in May 1914 and was attended by about 100 raiyats and land-holders.

Experiments in the Hebbal Farm.

215. There was an increase of public interest in the work done on the Hebbal Farm as evidenced by the rise in the number of visitors from 308 to 1,000. The Farm did useful work in the distribution of seed and manure. The experiments carried out on the Farm related to seasonal sowing, cultivation, manures and seed selection in respect of ragi and paddy; rotation of ragi with groundnut; and the testing of various varieties of sugar-cane, paddy, groundnut and cotton. The experiments in the rotation of ragi with groundnut, show the advisability of cultivating groundnut extensively not only on account of its intrinsic value but because the following ragi crop will be greatly increased. It was ascertained that there was considerable scope for introducing the Dharwar American cotton in the eastern parts of the State. The result of tests carried on with the various varieties of sugar-cane showed that the yield of Red Mauritius was the largest and arrangements were made to test this cane in various parts of the State where the water supply was uncertain.

Demonstration work.

216. Demonstration work was vigorously carried on in connection with improved varieties of cotton and sugar-cane. The use of oil-cake and bone meal as manures and the salt water method of selecting seed were demonstrated in connection with the cultivation of paddy. Demonstrations

of jaggory boiling were held in 8 centres during the year and the results achieved were satisfactory. The experiments made with the several varieties of cotton showed that the Broach cotton was not suitable for Mysore conditions, while two other varieties, *viz.*, Cambodia and Nandyal, No. 2, have given very satisfactory results. A large quantity of seeds of Cambodia and Nandyal No. 2 cotton, sugar-cane, quick-growing paddies, and groundnut was procured and distributed by the department.

The working of threshing machines was demonstrated to the people in many villages in the Bangalore district. These demonstrations will be continued on a larger scale during this year and there are prospects that a number of land-holders and co-operative societies will take up the work for themselves.

Implement depot

217. The demand for the improved implements stocked by the department continued to increase and the business done by the depot was nearly doubled during the year, the realisations from the sales being Rs. 12,022 against Rs. 6,762 in the previous year. The number of ploughs sold was 446 against 193 in the previous year.

Mycology and entomology.

218. The work in connection with *koleroga* has again shown very marked progress. The results of this work under the most trying conditions (an average annual rainfall of 300 inches) have been so satisfactory that efforts are now being directed towards stamping out the disease in larger isolated areas. The people are appreciating the beneficial effects of spraying and are coming forward to take up the work themselves. It is estimated that the work done during the year will result in a saving of about Rs. 50,000 to the areca garden owners of the malnad. Investigations were carried on with regard to spike disease of sandal, *black rot*, *root rot* and *green bug* of coffee, ring disease of potatoes, a disease of para rubber fruits and one of figs and the wilt disease of cotton. The study of insect pests was conducted on a larger scale than usual and questions concerning the *kamblihula* pest, pests of stored grains and three new paddy pests reported for the first time were investigated. The collection illustrating the flora of the State and the chief fungus diseases was extended and partially arranged.

Work in the chemical section.

219. The work done in the chemical section consisted of the analysis of samples of juice and jaggory in connection with investigations regarding sugar-cane and of the study of the effects of different methods of cultivation and manurial treatment on the power of the soil to retain moisture, and of the enrichment of the soil by the various green manure crops.

Practical work in association with the people.

220. The officers of the department attended meetings of the various agricultural associations and made efforts to enlist the practical co-operation of the members in the work of the department. A village agricultural association was established at a village near Bangalore, the members of which assisted in the demonstration of the power threshing out-fit and took up the use of improved ploughs and other implements. Endeavours were also made with some success to secure the co-operation of members of co-operative societies in taking up some definite lines of work. Demonstrations and lectures were held in connection with a number of jatras and fairs during the year. In addition, all the agricultural inspectors held informal discussions with the people in the villages visited by them. Over two hundred villages in the State were reached in this way.

Agricultural publications.

221. Three circulars relating respectively to the distribution of Cambodia cotton seed, Smut on jola and the cultivation of Cambodia cotton and one bulletin dealing with agricultural education were issued by the department during the year.

Sericulture.

222. There was an increase in the area under mulberry during the year which shows that sericulture is gradually regaining ground. The increase was marked in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Bangalore. In the Shimoga district, sericulture is not popular and the attempt to introduce mulberry cultivation in the Sorab taluk proved a failure. Necessary arrangements are being made in the Kadur district to conduct experiments in silk-rearing.

A demonstration of the latest methods of rearing silkworms and of the various kinds of appliances employed in silk-reeling was held in connection with the Christmas Fete held at Bangalore in December 1913. Signor Washington Mari, the Italian silk expert engaged by Government, inspected the chief centres of the silk industry in the State and conducted experiments in the rearing of disease-free eggs of the pure Mysore variety and of the various Italian, French and Chinese varieties and cross-breeds. The 7 sericultural inspectors and the 5 students who passed the examinations held by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference were placed under him for training. Scholarships were, as usual, given to students selected for training in sericulture. At the Salvation Army silk farm, the students receive preliminary training in the cultivation of mulberry, the rearing of worms, the reeling of silk on the Japanese model and the weaving of cotton and silk. In the Government Farm at Channapatna where provision for advanced training is made, their work which is much more arduous, is practically confined to the rearing of worms and the examination of eggs. It is under contemplation to open model rearing houses in all the sericultural taluks as soon as the necessary staff is trained locally and then each farm will be converted into a small school for the training of raiyats in practical work.

Experimental cultivation in the public gardens, Lal-Bagh.

223. The varieties of plants imported during the year numbered 1,342, of which 75 per cent were new and represented several economic, flower, foliage and bulbous plants; and fruits, vegetables, and fodder grasses. Amongst the exotics of commercial value are several species of oil-palms, ivory palms, West Indian sandalwood, eucalyptus from Australia, timber trees from East Africa and balsam-yielding trees from Central America. Of the timber trees, the pencil-cedar, (*Juniperus Procera*) is likely to prove important. Healthy plants have been raised from seed imported from German East Africa, sufficient to start a plantation covering over 5 to 6 acres in extent. Several fresh consignments of seed of the *Cinnamonum camphora* were received and a stock sufficient for a fifty-acre plantation is available in the garden nursery. The plants supplied to planters in previous years are reported to be doing well. Two maunds of tea seed were imported from Assam, part of which was distributed to the planters in the Kadur district and from the remainder 10,000 plants have been raised in the garden nursery for experimental cultivation in other parts. The most important of the fruit exotics is the *Feijoa Sellowiana*, a native of America, introduced from France. Plants of the shrub raised from cuttings and seed are available for distribution. Several new varieties of plantains, grafted varieties of *Avocado* pear and grape fruits and certain varieties of yams (*Dioscoreas*) from the Philippine Islands were added to the collection. Three different varieties of a new vegetable *Kerstingiella Geocarpa* were introduced from German East Africa. The edible part resembling the capsule of the local horse gram is the bean growing underground. The Bambarra ground-bean and the *Voandzia Subterranea* have the same peculiar habit of bearing and resemble the local Bengal gram in growth, taste and flavour.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

224. The field improvements carried out during the year consisted of the construction of a well, and of catch pits and drains for storing sewage, the opening of check drains, the clearing of scrub jungle and the alignment of walks. Different varieties of several imported and local vegetables were cultivated during the year on an extensive scale and their seeds sent to the Lal-Bagh seed depot for disposal. Two varieties of the Mangold Wurzel, a fodder grass, were planted and yielded an out-turn of 4,250 lbs. which was sold locally and also distributed free for being tried on horses and milching cattle. The Rhodes grass and the *Reana Luxurians* which have valuable nutritive properties were cultivated on a large scale and the out-turn was supplied to the local dairy farm and also tried on the garden cattle which seemed to eat the Rhodes grass with much relish. The cultivation of a variety of linseed or flax (American white) proved successful. The *Indigofera glandulosa*, a leguminous weed which is one of the most valuable of famine food crops, has become sufficiently acclimatised and the plants under

cultivation have so developed that the legume containing the seed has doubled its original weight. As the plant is an economic product and a prolific cropper, its cultivation has been undertaken on a larger scale for the purpose of raising sufficient seed for distribution among intending growers and for seed selection for further improvement. The imported Australian oranges, peaches and apples planted on the ridges are growing well. The collection of plantains was extended and now consists of 55 different varieties, the majority of them being imported ones, representing several types of bananas and of dessert and cooking plantains.

III. Labour and Wages (1913-14).

Labour and wages.

225. There has been a marked increase in the rates of wages and of cart hire in Mysore, Yedatore, Chamrajnagar, Nanjangud and Krishnarajpete taluks of the Mysore district, Arsikere and Hole-Narsipur taluks of the Hassan district, Honnali taluk of the Shimoga district, Davangere, Jagalur and Molakalmuru taluks of the Chitaldrug district and the whole of the Kadur district. Elsewhere there was no marked increase in spite of the higher prices of food grains that prevailed during the year. The rise is probably due to the building activities in the Mysore city, the Cauvery Reservoir Works, the works connected with the Channel extension, the Mysore-Hassan Railway and to the increased commercial activity especially in the ginning factories in Davangere.

226. As in the previous year, the gold-mining industry of Kolar and the Kannambadi Reservoir Works attracted a large number of labourers from the neighbouring British districts. The construction of the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway and the construction of tanks and irrigation channels in the Mysore district were responsible for the influx of a large number of coolies both from within and outside the State. There was, as usual, the temporary exodus of agricultural labourers to the coffee estates in the malnad. The decrease in the number of immigrant coolies from the South and North Canara districts in the malnad taluks is causing increased inconvenience to the owners of the areca gardens.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1913-14).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

227. During the year under report several important orders were issued by Government regulating the work of the department, the most notable of which was the order sanctioning certain rules for the grant of loans to facilitate agricultural and industrial operations and for the purchase and erection of machinery. The object of these rules is to enable persons possessing immovable property and desirous of engaging in modern methods of developing agriculture or industry to obtain capital on easy terms. They are appreciated by the public and substantial help is rendered to private enterprise without in any way pauperising the applicants.

228. The 3 sugar-cane crushing plants which were installed last year continued to work during the year, though the actual quantity of work turned out was very much less than their ordinary capacity. This is attributed to the poor sugar-cane crop realised owing to the prolonged drought during the year. The total capital outlay incurred on the 3 plants till the end of June 1914 amounted to Rs. 32,990, whilst the working expenses amounted to Rs. 10,761 and the receipts to Rs. 6,232, making the total cost to Government up to date Rs. 37,519. The open pan system for boiling down the juice having been found to be extremely wasteful of fuel, a new arrangement of specially constructed Megasse-burning furnaces with the evaporating pans arranged in series has been introduced at all the 3 stations with very successful results. These experiments have solved the most serious of the difficulties and arrangements are now in progress to introduce this system into the other parts of the State.

229. The work done in the weaving factory located in Janopakari Doddanna's School, Bangalore city, is partly experimental and partly educational. The most important part of the experimental work was the adaptation of jacquard machines to the local hand-looms, and in this direction, considerable progress has been made. In the weaving of figured patterns in solid-bordered cloths, the labour involved has been greatly reduced, so that the out-turn per loom is probably doubled, whilst the pattern can be altered at any time by simply changing the cards in the jacquard machine. The jacquard harness has also been fitted to the fly-shuttle loom, and employed chiefly in the manufacture of flowered silks for which there is a good local demand. The educational work consisted partly in training advanced weavers to use the jacquard harness and partly in training the ordinary weaver to use the fly-shuttle slay. During the year, arrangements were made to demonstrate the improved processes and methods in weaving to the weavers in their own villages and 4 demonstrators were employed on this work and demonstrations had been held in 7 villages by the end of the year.

230. The management of the Industrial School at Channapatna was taken over by the department of Industries and Commerce from the Education department, and work in the school is now confined to teaching carpentry and the manufacture of Channapatna lacquered toys. Efforts which were made to develop the carpentry class have met with a fair amount of success. Considerable importance is attached to the commercial side of the school, and as a result of this the out-turn of work has very much increased.

231. The silk filature sanctioned last year was established at Channapatna and silk reeling was actually started in January 1914. Lately, in addition to silk reeling and re-reeling, silk throwing and twisting have been started in the first instance to supply the requirements of the Government weaving factory in Bangalore. The results obtained so far are satisfactory and during the current year considerable developments in this direction may be expected.

232. Good progress was made during the year by the department in connection with the erection of machinery and plant. Twenty-six installations involving an expenditure of approximately Rs. 1,44,000 have been completed and 13 installations, the ultimate expenditure on which will amount to Rs. 96,000, were in hand on the 30th June 1914. The successful working of the pumping stations at Harihar and Hansvadi near Shimoga are likely to lead to the installation of a number of pumping plants for irrigation.

233. The department issued a number of bulletins during the year on various commercial and industrial subjects, such as "Sugar industry in Mysore," "General problem of improving the means of transport throughout the State," "Generation of power in Mysore," "External trade of the Mysore State during the decennial period 1901-11," and "Trade and Commerce of the State for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13."

Existing manufactures, arts and industries.

234. The condition of the more important industries in the State during the year under report is briefly described below.

Bangalore district.—The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Company together manufactured about 39 lakhs of rupees' worth of goods and afforded employment to about 1,808 persons daily on an average. The Tata's Silk Reeling Factory produced raw and manufactured silk of the value of Rs. 13,260 and afforded employment to 80 men every day. The Iron and Brass Foundries of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., and Rickie & Co., turned out articles worth Rs. 28,800. Of the 3 dye works referred to last year, only one belonging to Messrs. Binny & Co., continued to work during the year under report. Forty-five men were employed on the works and articles worth Rs. 65,883 were dyed. The City Industrials Company manufactured bricks and tiles of the value of Rs. 96,000. Four oil-mills were at work during the year and their out-turn was 285 tons of oil valued at Rs. 1,17,000. The City Tobacco Company prepared cigarettes to the value of Rs. 30,000. The Hosiery factory of

Messrs. Binny & Co., and the Aryan Hosiery Factory, both together produced goods worth Rs. 1,50,461. The Mysore Tannery, Limited, manufactured goods of the value of Rs. 5,00,000. The Government Distillery on the Mysore road manufactured 600,000 gallons of arrack valued at Rs. 4,15,625. Messrs. Rama Reddi and Chikka Guruva Reddi continued to work their two sugar factories in the Bangalore taluk. The two tanneries in the Channapatna taluk exported goods to the value of Rs. 1,93,041.

Kolar district.—The total quantity of gold produced by the Kolar Gold Fields was 559,640 ounces approximately valued at Rs. 3,22,83,047 as against 561,270 ounces valued at Rs. 3,23,78,944 in the previous year. The saw mill worked by Mr. Haji Syed Ismail Sait at the Champion Reefs produced sawn timber valued at Rs. 40,187. The two cigarette factories at Bowringpet manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 1,40,000. At the close of the year, a tile factory was opened at Mandikal in the Chikballapur taluk, and the tannery at Thippenahalli of the same taluk continued to do good work.

Mysore district.—The installation of rice mills has become popular in this district. Besides the 6 mills already in existence, 3 were newly established, 2 in the Mysore city and 1 at Nanjangud. All of them are doing good work and affording employment to a large number of workmen. The coffee curing factory at Hunsur cleaned and cured 2,900,000 lbs. of coffee valued at Rs. 6,50,000, being more than thrice the quantity treated in the previous year. The bone-crushing plant at Hunsur continued to work during the year under report. There were 2 taxidermy factories at Mysore and they turned out articles worth Rs. 25,000.

Hassan district.—The value of brass and copper vessels manufactured during the year at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk was Rs. 1,30,601. Cotton and silk cloths of the aggregate value of Rs. 28,414 were produced during the year at Hole-Narsipur. The two tile factories in the Manjarabad taluk continued to work though on a small scale. The combined rice huller and oil press at Arsikere and the rice-huller at Alur did good work. In the latter part of the year, another rice-hulling plant was installed at Hassan by two local sowcars.

Shimoga district.—The Manganese mines worked on a much smaller scale than in the previous year. The Varada Tile factory at Sagar continued to work and a clay expert from Bombay pronounced after inspection that the clay was excellent and well adapted for the purpose. The glass factory at Nallur yielded a good profit on the capital outlay. A new company, "The Mysore Economic Union of Bangalore," recently secured from Government the right to collect the fruit of *dhupa* trees which are of high commercial value for the manufacture of candles. A factory for the purpose will, it is reported, be soon established by the company at Tirthahalli.

Kadur district.—The tile factory at Sringeri continued to work during the year. A soap factory and a rice-mill were also working and an oil-mill has recently been established. At a place two miles from Kadur, a tannery has started work with a capital of Rs. 10,000 at the instance of a local Mahomedan merchant.

Chitaldrug district.—The 12 cotton ginning factories at Davangere continued to work during the year and the value of cotton ginned was about Rs. 30,50,000, being about Rs. 78,572 less than in the previous year. The manufacture of fine silk cloths at Molakalmuru and at Hosdurga and of kamblis at Davangere and the surrounding villages continued as usual.

235. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State :— Value of manufactures.

No.	District	Value in rupees	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Bangalore	76,41,046	
2	Kolar	28,93,526*	* This excludes the value of gold which was Rs. 3,22,83,047.
3	Tumkur	99,125	
4	Mysore	12,08,173	
5	Hassan	7,37,794	
6	Shimoga	4,85,582	
7	Kadur	1,19,596	
8	Chitaldrug	6,68,700	
	Total ...	1,38,53,542	

236. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the out-turn :— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of out-turn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	8	373	30,50,416
Cotton mills	2	1,426	32,43,808
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	3	43	29,303
Silk filature	1	80	13,216
Woollen mill	1	382	7,19,055
Iron and brass foundries	12	213	1,22,279
Bone-crushing mill	1	26	25,048
Dye works	3	60	1,37,883
Coffee works	1	104	6,66,720
Sugar factories	2	170	7,393
Rice mills	11	287	15,03,180
Glass factory	1	10	700
Oil-mills	4	63	1,17,000
Brick and tile factories	3	352	97,225
Timber mill	1	32	40,187
Cigar factories	3	117	1,70,000
Hosiery factories	2	159	1,50,461
Leather tanneries	3	200	6,93,042
Lacquer works	1	13	2,195
Taxidermic works	2	40	35,000
Carpentry works	3	42	1,788
Cotton presses	3	159	44,85,176
Distillery	1	100	4,15,625

V. Trade (1913-14).

237. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were areca-nut, foodgrains, silk, hides, jaggory, cardamoms, coffee and cotton, and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, dhal, wheat, salt and silver. The value of imports was Rs. 3,86,67,230 and that of exports excluding gold Rs. 4,04,89,326. Trade.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc., (1913-14).

238. It is now 9 years since the co-operative movement was introduced into the State and the people have very largely realised the benefits of co-operation and its possibilities. There has been therefore a wide and enthusiastic demand for co-operative societies throughout the State. Co-operative societies.

239. There were 343 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year; 211 societies were newly registered and the registration of 24 societies was cancelled. There were thus 530 societies working at the end of the year. One hundred and nine of these societies were in the Tumkur district, 99 in Bangalore, 74 in Hassan, 68 in Mysore, 60 in Kolar, 54 in Shimoga, 42 in Chitaldrug, and 24 in Kadur. Classified according to their objects, there were at the end of the year, 498 credit societies, 22 purchase and sale societies, 3 production and sale societies and 7 miscellaneous societies. The total number of members rose from 24,538 to 40,479 and the working capital from Rs. 12,89,338 to Rs. 21,47,340. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 11,50,000 against Rs. 6,28,850 in the previous year. The available working capital per member was Rs. 52·8 against Rs. 52 in 1912-13. The societies had at their credit at the close of the year, a reserve fund of Rs. 56,239 against Rs. 30,600 at the end of the previous year.

240. The third Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the Dasara festivities of 1913 and many useful subjects were discussed. Besides this, 9 district and taluk conferences were held during the year. These conferences appreciably helped the advance of the co-operative movement in the State.

Agricultural banks.

241. Out of the 4 working banks at the beginning of the year, the bank at Chamrajnagar was closed during the year and the bank at Nanjangud had only a nominal existence as its dues to Government were paid up and a formal resolution for its liquidation had to be recorded. There were thus only two banks working at the close of the year.

242. The total instalments of loans outstanding at the end of the year against these banks, both working and wound up, exclusive of the coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,52,104 and the recoveries to Rs. 6,93,334, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,770 unadjusted. The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 59,115 towards principal and Rs. 2,823 towards interest against Rs. 34,695 and Rs 5,465 in the previous year. The total realizations towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 26,842. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts from all the banks amounted to Rs. 68,780.

Other companies.

243. On the 31st March 1913, there were 53 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies with a nominal capital of Rs. 74,64,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 40,23,170. Eleven new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1914, while 1 company with nominal and paid-up capitals amounting to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 9,875, respectively, was wound up. There were thus 63 companies working on the 31st March 1914 with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,01,99,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 51,34,321. Of the 63 companies that continued to work, 40 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with trade and insurance, 2 were mining and prospecting companies, 2 fruit syndicates, 3 were for laying out railways and tramways, 1 for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics, 1 was engaged in leather trade, 2 in business connected with the acquisition of land and buildings, 1 in the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and 11 were for other purposes.

244. Four societies were registered during the year under the Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies. The total number of societies under this Regulation at the end of March 1914 was 19.

VII. Transfers of Land (1913-14).

Transfers of land.

245. There were during the year 482 transfers of land by order of courts involving 3,363 acres as against 790 transfers involving 4,442 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 16,984 involving 94,109 acres as against 17,404 transfers involving 90,805 acres.

The total extent of lands transferred from agriculturists to agriculturists was 60,800 acres as against 58,821 acres, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 12,374 acres as against 11,781 acres, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 11,483 acres as against 11,857 acres and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,270 acres as against 9,262 acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1913-14).

Condition of the people.

246. The year under report must be said to be one of agricultural depression. The out-turn of crops was generally poor and the prices of food grains rose high in consequence. But the increase in the means of employment afforded by the expansion of industries and trades and by the works connected with the Kannambadi Reservoir and the extension of railway communications, tended greatly to diminish the hardship which the rise in prices would otherwise have caused. The out-turn of coffee and cardamom in the malnad was better than that of the previous year, but there was a slight fall in their prices in the Hassan district. The yield of areca and the price it fetched were satisfactory. The condition of the cattle was generally unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. As a measure of relief some of the Amrut Mahal kavals and State forests in the Hassan district were thrown open to the village cattle and the raiyats were permitted to cut date leaves for fodder. Public health was on the whole good and death-rate was lower than in the previous year although small-pox prevailed in a virulent form in certain parts of the State. There has been a decrease in the number of cases of accidental fires.

IX. Forest (1913-14).

State forests.

247. During the year, 14 blocks with an aggregate area of 68·5 square miles were constituted State forests, bringing the total area of State forests to 2,750·03 square miles. Five blocks with an area of 13·83 square miles and two blocks with an area of 1·96 square miles were notified under sections 4 and 35 of the Forest Regulation, respectively. An area of 88·05 square miles was excluded from reserved lands as a result of the final settlement of the 14 blocks referred to above and the area of reserved lands at the close of the year was thus 777·89 square miles.

Forest settlement.

248. Including the 88 blocks that were awaiting settlement at the beginning of the year under report, there were 93 blocks to be notified as State forests, of which 14 blocks were notified as stated above and the work in connection with the remaining blocks was in various stages of progress. Twenty-nine blocks were settled during the year by the Forest Settlement officer. The post of the whole-time Forest Settlement officer was abolished at the close of the year under report, the former practice of the respective revenue sub-divisional officers attending to the Forest Settlement work being revived.

Demarcation.

249. During the year 82 miles of new boundary lines were cut, 3,561 miles of existing boundary lines were recleared and improved and 170 miles of permanent guide lines were prepared. The expenditure incurred on these items and other miscellaneous work was Rs. 12,110 against Rs. 16,264 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

250. The total area surveyed during the year was 115 square miles including an overlap of 34½ square miles. Twelve sheets of forest maps were fair-drawn and 5 sheets were photozincographed. In addition, all the published maps of the Shimoga, Kadur, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Tumkur districts were coloured and 200 litho copies of each of the reduced maps of Berambadi, Bandipur and Moyar State forests intended for inclusion in the working plan reports of these forests were hand-coloured. The total expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 13,466 against Rs. 13,942 in the previous year.

Working plans.

251. No new working plans were prepared during the year.

Communications and buildings.

252. Thirty miles of new roads were constructed and 259 miles of existing roads were repaired and improved. In addition, a stone dam was constructed across a stream in the Kadur district and the total cost both on new road works and repairs amounted to Rs. 29,281 against Rs. 12,248 in the previous year, the large increase being mainly due to intensive repairs carried out on some of the existing roads in connection with the Khedda operations. A sum of Rs. 24,728 was spent on the construction of new buildings, mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff and a sum of Rs. 5,494 on repairs to old buildings. The total expenditure under "Buildings" during the year was Rs. 30,222 against Rs. 28,432 in the previous year. Six wells were newly sunk and 5 existing ones were deepened during the year, the total expenditure on these and other miscellaneous works amounting to Rs. 8,793 against Rs. 7,225 in the previous year.

Protection of forests. Offences.

253. At the beginning of the year, 80 cases were pending disposal and 973 fresh cases were reported during the year. The total number of cases to be dealt with was thus 1,053, of which 91 cases were placed before magistrates, the rest being compoundable. Of the 91 cases, 22 ended in conviction and 11 in acquittal and the remaining 58 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the 962 cases dealt with by departmental officers under section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 902 cases involving 1,854 persons were compounded, 6 cases involving 14 persons ended in acquittal and the remaining 54 cases were pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 6,875 was realised as compensation from the cases which were compounded.

Including the cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases of injury to sandal trees dealt with during the year was 470, of which 161 were disposed of under section 73 of the Forest Regulation and the remaining 309 were pending at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

254. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 1,524,251 acres and the percentage of area successfully protected was 96·2, the total expenditure on measures of fire-protection being Rs. 34,139 against Rs. 33,278 in the previous year.

Grazing.

255. As in previous years all the State forests, with the exception of the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under cultural operations, were made available for the grazing of all descriptions of cattle except goats. An area of 2,433 acres was specially set apart in the Kolar district for goat browsing. Owing to the prevailing scarcity for fodder in distressed tracts, 10,915 head of cattle were permitted to graze free in the Kolar and Hassan districts. The amount realised under "Grazing and fodder grass" was Rs. 59,021 against Rs. 61,127 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 5,146 and the fines recovered amounted to Rs. 812.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

256. The spike disease of sandal continued to be virulent in the tracts already affected by it and it is reported to have spread to some extent in the Hassan district. The question of devising an effective remedy for the disease is being investigated by the Director of Agriculture. Considerable attention was paid to the work of climber-cutting and the eradication of lantana and prickly pear.

Improvement of forest growth.

257. The usual cultural operations were conducted for the improvement of forest growth and the existing stock was also improved by means of weeding, thinning and introduction of more suitable species. In the Shimoga and Kadur districts, owing to the favourable early showers, the natural regeneration of all the principal species both from seed and coppice shoots was very satisfactory. In the other districts, the conditions were not so favourable for regeneration from seed owing to the prolonged drought. In the Mysore district 13,500 vacancies were replaced with nursery-raised teak plants and the Talkad sand dune plantation was extended by ten acres sown with the seeds of heavy species. Good progress was made in the other districts also and the total expenditure under this head was Rs. 22,841.

System of exploitation.

258. The forests continued to be worked either according to sanctioned working plans or in the case of forests for which no regular working plans exist, according to provisional working plans drawn up with regard to the

local conditions and the general principles of forest conservancy. The policy of encouraging the direct removal of timber from the forests by purchasers, thereby permitting the departmental staff to pay better attention to the protection and the improvement of the forests, was continued.

259. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free-grantees and by right-holders:— Out-turn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart-loads	Head-loads	Number	Tons. cwt.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government agency ...	616,015	...	...	..	...	
„ purchasers ...	459,088	...	...	...	...	
„ free-grantees ...	9,694	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders ...	120	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,084,917	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	...	8,915-6	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	59,932-1	
„ free-grantees ...	...	...	...	...	25-0	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	68,872-7	
Bamboos—						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	122,937	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	11	...	4,990,575	...	
„ free-grantees ...	...	...	...	35,630	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	11	...	5,149,142	...	*Total value of minor forest produce removed by Government agency was Rs. 465. †Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 2,25,195.
Minor forest produce—						
By Government agency* ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers† ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Rs. 2,25,660

260. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 372,005 cubic feet against 391,833 cubic feet in the previous year and the amount realized Rs. 4,98,811 against Rs. 3,72,846 in the previous year. During the year 11,535 narrow-gauge and 12,696 metre-gauge sleepers were supplied by the department for railways under construction in the State and 27,929 cubic feet of timber costing Rs. 19,946 were sold to Khan Bahadur Mr. Haji Ismail Sait during the year. A fresh contract for two years at slightly enhanced rates was entered into with him at the close of the year. Exploitation by departmental agency. Timber.

261. The quantity of fuel extracted by the departmental agency was 3,807 tons against 4,946 tons in the previous year and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 6,372 against Rs. 8,735 in the previous year. The revenue derived by the sale of bamboos during the year was Rs. 2,653 against Rs. 2,872 in the previous year. Fuel and bamboos.

262. The departmental collection and disposal of minor forest produce is now practically given up, the revenue derived by means of such collection being only Rs. 465 in the year under report. Minor forest produce.

263. The quantity of sandalwood collected during the year was 2,945 tons. Including the previous year's balance of rough wood, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 3,808 tons. Out of this, 2,818 Out-turn of sandalwood.

tons were worked up during the year, yielding 2,284 tons of good wood and 283 tons of white chips, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood at the close of the year was 990 tons. The cost of collecting 2,945 tons of rough wood and of preparing 2,284 tons of good wood amounted to Rs. 70,771 against Rs. 66,625 incurred in the previous year for the collection of 2,883 tons of rough wood and the preparation of 2,260 tons of good wood.

Sandalwood sales.

264. The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year was 2,148 tons against 2,419 tons in the previous year and the revenue realised (including a sum of Rs. 699 realised by the sale of 285 tons of white chips) was Rs. 22,57,542 against Rs. 22,68,608 in the previous year. There was a considerable rise in the rates secured for all classes of sandalwood even over the unusually high rates of the previous year, the average price per ton realised being Rs. 1,067 or Rs. 127 more than that realised in the previous year and being more than double the average rate of the decade ending with 1911-12.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

265. The total demand inclusive of the previous year's uncollected arrears of Rs. 2,94,607 amounted to Rs. 38,29,063. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 33,92,715 was realised during the year including a sum of Rs. 1,658 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,36,348 outstanding at the close of the year.

266. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under the several heads :—

Particulars	Actual collection for	
	1912-13	1913-14
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency—		
(*a*) Timber	3,64,937	4,85,453
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	7,712	7,229
(*c*) Bamboos	2,575	4,568
(*d*) Sandalwood	22,88,391	20,64,527
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce ...	8,361	465
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(*a*) Timber	1,74,546	2,09,980
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	45,459	53,520
(*c*) Bamboos	47,544	63,720
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	61,127	59,022
(*e*) Other minor forest produce	2,41,050	2,87,514
(*f*) Other items	.....	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	239	480
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	490	359
(*b*) Refunds	354	1,025
(*c*) Other sources	23,187	22,257
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	2,596	4,070
(*e*) Sale of elephants	27,575	1,26,951
(*f*) Other items	.....	1,575
Total ...	32,96,143	33,92,715

Expenditure.

267. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 9,987 relating to Game Preserves establishment, Rs. 1,942 on account of refunds and drawbacks and Rs. 5,000 relating to settlement of Mahratta Kunbis) amounted to Rs. 8,92,021 against Rs. 6,83,501 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the Khedda operations. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5,52,430 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 3,87,460 in the previous year, and Rs. 3,39,591 on establishment against Rs. 2,96,041 in the previous year.

268. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,00,694 against Rs. 25,85,067 in 1912-13. Surplus.

269. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items. Comparative financial results of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	22,57,542	2,33,105	20,24,437	10·32
Other produce	11,35,173	6,58,916	4,76,257	58·05
Total ...	33,92,715	8,92,021	25,00,694	26·29

270. During the year, a saw-mill was established at Kumsi in the Shimoga district at an initial outlay of Rs. 25,000. Work was commenced in the middle of March 1914 and up to the end of the year, 14,370 cubic feet of timber in the log were passed through the mill yielding 3,500 sleepers of different dimensions and a large quantity of other sawn material. The net saving effected by the mill worked out at about Rs. 450 per mensem. A special officer has since been appointed to supervise its working and it is hoped that better results will be achieved during this year. Establishment of a saw-mill.

271. During the year 82 new families, consisting of 229 adults and 84 children, were settled as agriculturists in the Sagar ghats, bringing the total number of such families to 200 consisting of 615 adults and 294 children. Including allotments made to the new settlers, there were 659 acres and 14 guntas of land in the possession of Kunbis at the close of the year. In addition, 151 acres were given out for kumri cultivation. The aggregate amount spent on the scheme from its inception up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 13,565. Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

272. The Khedda operations organised on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State in November 1913 were successfully conducted and resulted in the capture of 109 elephants, of which, 32 died, 7 were reserved for the use of the department, 3 were presented to the Gwalior State and 1 to the Sree Raghavendraswami Mutt, Nanjangud, and the remaining 66 were sold. The operations resulted in a net gain of Rs. 52,223. Khedda operations.

273. During the year two officers were placed on special duty to survey the forest resources of the State and to investigate the possibility of utilising them for industrial purposes. By the close of the year these officers had completed a detailed exploration of the ghat forests of the Shimoga district and of the forests of the Jagar valley range in the Kadur district. One of them also assisted the experts engaged by Government to investigate the possibility of starting the manufacture of pencils and matches in the State. General.

274. Rajakaryaprasakta Mr. Muthanna, Rai Bahadur, who was at the head of the department for over 12 years, retired from the service at the close of the year. His term of office was marked by substantial progress in several directions in the department, and Government have placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Forest department.

X. Mining and Geology (1913-14).

Licenses and leases.

275. The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year.

	1912-13	*1913-14*
Mining leases	40	42
Prospecting licenses	66	42
Exploring licenses	19	18
Collecting licenses	30	25
Total	155	127

Classified according to minerals, 40 of the mining leases were for gold and 2 for manganese against 39 for gold and 1 for mica in the previous year. The mining lease for mica granted to the Bombay Mining Syndicate was surrendered. Two new leases for manganese were granted to the Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., for a period of 30 years from the 18th July 1913 over two blocks of one square mile each in the Shimoga taluk. A mining lease for gold was granted during the year to the Nundydroog Company over a block which originally formed part of the Tank Block in the Bowringpet taluk.

Of the prospecting licenses current during the year, 14 were for gold, 2 for copper, 3 for manganese, 9 for chrome ore, 6 for magnesite and chrome, 4 for mica, 2 for mica, cryolite, tantalite and columbite, 1 for corundum and garnets and 1 for clay. Twenty-five collecting licenses were issued, all for corundum, against 30 in the previous year.

Number of mines at work.

276. Twenty-eight mines were at work during the year, *viz.*, 15 for gold, 3 for manganese, 5 for chrome ore, 1 for magnesite, 2 for mica, 1 for copper and 1 for asbestos.

277. The following are brief notes about the chief points of interest.

Gold.

278. The shortage of water during the months of May and June 1914 necessitated a serious reduction in the Cauvery Power supply to the Kolar Gold Fields which retarded development work, but did not materially affect the output of gold. Both Champion Reef and Ooregum have shown satisfactory developments in the lower levels, but the Ribblesdale's section of the Mysore mine continues in a poor zone. Good progress has been made with the sinking of McTaggart's new vertical shaft at the Mysore mine and the question of sinking similar vertical shafts in some of the other mines is already engaging the attention of the mining companies. The necessity of introducing artificial ventilation into the mines is being recognised and a beginning has already been made by the introduction of fans. Good progress has been made with the new plants for treatment of slimes and tailings and during the current year, the plants for Mysore, Champion, Ooregum and Nundydroog will probably be in full working order and will permit of a higher extraction and the treatment of large quantities of tailings.

The work undertaken last year at the Woolagiri mine was brought to a close as the prospects were not encouraging. Work at the Siddarhalli block in the Shimoga district was suspended for a similar reason and also for want of funds. Systematic efforts are being made in the neighbourhood of Kudrikonda, Palavanhalli and the old Honnali gold field to trace the gold towards its point of origin by careful examination of the character of the alluvial grains.

Gold produced.

279. The output of gold during 1913-14 was 559,640 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 3,22,83,047 against 561,270 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,23,78,944 in 1912-13.

Royalty.

280. The total royalty for the year under report was approximately Rs. 18,91,486 against Rs. 18,99,971 in 1912-13.

Manganese.

281. Manganese mining was very slack during the year and operations were carried on only on 3 blocks as against 7 in the previous year. Work was confined to the Kumsi and Shankargudda blocks of the Workington

Company. The Holmes block and the Python block at Kumsi have continued to open up satisfactorily. The discoveries at Shankargudda continue to show good developments and a large quantity of ore awaits transport.

The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realised:—

Year.	Tons extracted.	Tons sold.	Royalty realised.
1912-13	23,332	36,877	Rs. 16,449
1913-14	13,944	5,953	Rs. 1,462

Chrome.

282. There has been some renewed activity in connection with this mineral and 15 licenses were current at the close of the year as against 9 during the previous year. Of the 2,144 tons of ore collected during the year, 1,204 tons were exported. The royalty payable on the ore exported was Rs. 446.

Magnesite.

283. Six licenses were current for magnesite (and chrome) as against 5 in the previous year. On some of these blocks, a good deal of work has been done by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., and 2,112 tons of magnesite have been excavated. A scheme of work has been outlined and experiments are being made by the company in the preparation of bricks from the Mysore material.

Iron ore.

284. An extended inspection of the Bababudan hills was made during the year and some large samples have been taken by the department for further practical investigation. An interesting series of iron ores in the neighbourhood of Gungur and Ubrani was mapped and examined during the course of survey work, and the examination resulted in the discovery of good ores containing from 50 to 55 per cent of iron.

Mica.

285. The principal producer of this mineral continued to be the Kabbur mine in the Hole-Narsipur taluk, from which 3,547 lbs. of clean mica were exported during the year as against 2,875 lbs. in the previous year.

Corundum.

286. Only 25 licenses for collecting corundum were current at the close of the year under report against 30 in the previous year. The mineral was obtained chiefly from the taluks of Maddagiri, Koratagere, Sidlaghatta, Pavagada and Dodballapur, and 3,330 cwt. of corundum were exported during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,773 was realised as royalty.

Copper.

287. Two prospecting licenses were issued for copper ore during the year, of which one was for a block in the Mysore district and the other for one in the Chitaldrug district. Sufficient work has not been done at present to determine whether any considerable amount of payable ore exists.

Columbite.

288. An interesting discovery of columbite was made during the year in one of the mica blocks of the Mysore district. The mineral occurs sparingly in pegmatite along with mica.

Clay.

289. Several samples of clay from deposits which have been located appeared to be suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. They were tested at the City Brick and Tile Works and some of them are reported to give good results. Some samples of washed kaolin and other clays were forwarded to Bombay and Calcutta for expert opinion and the report indicates that it may be possible to use the kaolin for certain varieties of porcelain.

Asbestos.

290. From the Kabbur Mine in the Hole-Narsipur taluk, 10,788 lbs. of asbestos worth Rs. 166 were exported during the year.

Number of persons employed.

291. During the calendar year 1913, the number of persons employed in the mining industry was 27,027 against 27,088 in 1912. Of these, the number employed on the gold mines was 25,571 as against 26,258 in 1912.

Accidents.

292. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year 1913 was 278 against 285 in 1912. Of these, 47 were fatal involving the loss of 112 lives or 4·14 per mille of persons employed. The high death-rate must be regarded as abnormal on account of the loss of 42 lives in a single accident at Edgar's shaft in the Mysore mine due to the fall of a cage in consequence of the fracture of a portion of the clutch which secures the winding reel to the engine shaft. A special commission was appointed by Government to

enquire into the circumstances under which the accident happened. A further departmental enquiry into the technical features of the accident has also been made. As a result of these, it has been decided to discontinue the use of the clutch then in use. Till clutches of a different design are adopted, the clutches on the engine will be securely bolted so that they will be out of commission. At the same time, the question of the possibility of introducing certain forms of safety clutches in new shafts is under consideration. The question of air blasts has continued to receive the serious attention of all concerned and work has been suspended in a large number of working places pending further developments. Every effort is being made to afford as much protection as possible by means of timbering and filling and by the suspension of operations in localities which are found to be specially subject to dangerous effects. A scheme for compensation to miners in cases of accident has been prepared and is to be shortly brought into general operation.

Prosecutions.

293. Thirteen persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 10 were convicted, 2 were acquitted and 1 absconded. In addition, 28 persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences by fines or by cancellation of their certificates.

Certificates for mestris and blasters.

294. During the year, 1,031 candidates were examined, of whom 559 obtained certificates as mestris and 443 as blasters.

Geological survey.

295. In accordance with the decision arrived at last year to publish a geological map of the State on a scale of 1 inch to a mile, the geological survey work of the year under report was confined to the revision and amplification of the preliminary survey of an area of about 2,300 square miles covering an important portion of the Shimoga schist belt. In preparing the final map the main object will be to represent and describe as clearly and simply as possible the main petrological and structural features and to produce a map which will be a useful guide to those engaged in exploratory or prospecting work and will also form a basis on which further scientific work at particular points may be conducted in the future. It has also been decided to prepare a small scale map (1 inch to 8 miles) which will show the general results of the survey work up to date and will form an index and guide to the larger sheets which may be published from time to time, as well as an index to the location of the various mineral deposits of the State.

Underground water-supply.

296. With the experience gained from the boring operations at Tiptur, the sinking of a deep well at a selected site for the water-supply of the town was recommended. Some trial holes were sunk below the Vartur tank in connection with the water-supply scheme to Whitefield. The experiments gave favourable results and a scheme was prepared and furnished to the Public Works department. A report on the series of boring experiments conducted last year in connection with the *talpariges* of the Tumkur district was prepared and furnished to the Economic Conference suggesting the possibilities of obtaining fairly good supplies of water in some of the shallow valleys in which these *talpariges* are situated.

Geological museum and library.

297. A large number of specimens of rocks and samples of ores were collected and various groups of rocks and minerals were selected and classified. Seven books and 17 papers and periodicals were obtained during the year for the library by purchase and 277 publications were received in exchange.

Laboratory.

298. During the year, 12 assays and 14 analyses were made for the department.

Inspection of explosives.

299. The inspection work was regularly carried out and the conditions of storage were found to be satisfactory in the case of the larger magazines licensed by Government. On the Kolar Gold Fields, the site for the erection of a new magazine for the Nundydroog Company has been selected and approved. Improvements have been effected in several of the sub-magazines and a number of experiments have been conducted with various new forms of detonators or detonating fuze with a view to securing greater certainty and efficiency of explosion and reducing the tendency to misfires.

The total number of licenses issued during the year 1913 was 263 as against 216 during 1912. There were 3 cases of illegal possession of explosives on the Kolar Gold Fields and 2 cases in the Chitaldrug district of possessing more than the quantity of explosives allowed. All the cases resulted in acquittal, but the verdicts are to be appealed against. Three accidents were reported from the Bangalore district. On the Kolar Gold Fields 24 accidents occurred, in which 8 persons were killed and 22 injured. The majority of these were due to boring into misfired holes or sockets containing blasting gelatine. In connection with the accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields, 34 persons were held to be responsible. Of these, 4 died, 6 were prosecuted, of whom 4 were convicted and 2 acquitted; 22 were dealt with departmentally by suspension or cancellation of their certificates and 2 absconded.

XI. Public Works (1913-14).

Grant and outlay.

300. The total grant for the year under all heads was Rs. 59,27,668 and the total expenditure including contributions was Rs. 57,38,324 against Rs. 50,87,992 of the previous year, the increase of Rs. 6,50,332 being chiefly due to a larger outlay on the Cauvery Reservoir Works. The following statement gives the details under the several heads :—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.
1. Provincial Funds	50,35,761	48,43,973	—1,91,788
2. Irrigation Cess Fund	2,52,520	2,05,632	—46,888
3. Local Funds General	70,800	60,200	—10,600
4. District Funds	4,09,344	3,94,532	—14,812
5. Municipal Funds	15,702	25,419	+9,717
6. Village School Fund	1,34,000	75,979	—58,021
7. Palace Fund	9,541	1,618	—7,923
Total ...	59,27,668	56,07,353	—3,20,315
8. Contributions	...	1,30,971	...

Lapse and suspense.

301. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 3,20,315 working out to 5·4 per cent of the total grant against Rs. 5,81,979 or 9·7 per cent of the total grant in the previous year.

302. The nature of irrigation works, buildings, communications and miscellaneous public improvements dealt with, as well as the outlay incurred on them from various funds during the year, is indicated below.

Irrigation works.

303. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (works costing over Rs. 2,500) in progress during the year was 124, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 21,90,990, of which Rs. 59,057 were spent on channels and Rs. 21,31,933 on tanks and reservoirs. Some minor improvements to the irrigation channels under the Marikanave project were executed during the year. The total outlay on the work since the commencement was Rs. 44,72,423. During the year, the reservoir received a supply of only 12,347 units against 23,600 units in the previous year, and the quantity drawn, *viz.*, 15,622 units, was greater than the year's supply. The level of the water consequently fell from 107·18 ft. at the commencement of the year to 99·85 ft. at its close. The total area irrigated under the reservoir was 6,425 acres and the gross revenue is expected to amount to Rs. 45,645. The block system of irrigation was brought into force from the 1st July 1913. The raiyats seem to appreciate the benefits of the system and its working is being carefully watched. The colonization of the canal area and the improvement of the sanitation of, and the means of communication to, the canal villages continued to receive attention.

The first stage of the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir at Kannambadi was started in November 1911 and satisfactory progress was made during the year. The difficult portion of the work in the river bed and the banks adjoining was taken up and foundations were laid for a length of 2,100 feet where the masonry was raised from 16 to 42 feet above the foundations. A small gap, 8 feet above the general bed level of the river, was left in the masonry dam for discharging the river flow. Thus the water is held up to a height of 8 feet above the river bed. The year's outlay amounted to Rs. 21,32,963, bringing the total outlay on the work from the commencement to Rs. 44,53,192. The scheme for awarding land compensation to the raiyats whose lands are drowned out by the construction of the reservoir and for resettling them in villages properly laid out was developed.

The work of restoring the Madhavamantri anicut, Mysore district, was very nearly completed during the previous year, but the early and unexpected floods in the river damaged the work done causing a gap of 120 feet. The reconstruction of the damaged portion was undertaken during the year and satisfactorily completed. The other important works in progress were the construction of a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege, Hunsur taluk, and a new tank across the Maralvadi stream near Mavathur, Kankanhalli taluk, and the excavation of a high level channel from the new Soulanga tank, Honnali taluk. Fair progress was also made on the other works undertaken both in the previous years and during the year under report.

(*b*) The outlay on original irrigation minor works was Rs. 22,456, of which Rs. 18,484 were incurred on tanks and Rs. 3,972 on channels.

(*c*) Of the number of minor tanks dealt with under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, earthwork was carried out by or at the cost of the raiyats to 817 tanks and stone and masonry work of 571 tanks was executed at Government cost. The number of tanks completed under both heads was 577. The total estimated value of the work done during the year was Rs. 1,59,622, of which the outlay incurred by Government on stone and masonry work amounted to Rs. 96,959 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,59,000 and the value of earthwork done by the raiyats was estimated at Rs. 62,663.

The revised scheme of the marahmat establishment was sanctioned during the year and has been brought into force from 1st July 1914.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The grant under this head was fixed at Rs. 2,52,520 and the outlay recorded against it amounted to Rs. 2,05,632. Of this, a sum of Rs. 90,352 was expended on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 83,912 on the annual maintenance of, and special repairs to, the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 946 miles irrigating 116,566 acres of wet and garden lands, from which a revenue of Rs. 7,08,038 was realised. Special conservancy arrangements were made as in previous years for maintaining the requisite supply during the hot weather to the Power Works at Sivasamudram and to sugar-cane and other crops under the different channels. Temporary storages were effected at some of the principal anicuts by constructing sand-bag dams. The operations were not, however, very successful owing to the failure of the *mungar* rains as well as to the delay in the setting-in of the south-west monsoons. The Madhavamantri anicut and the Keelara tank in the Mysore district suffered damage during the rains of 1913. The former was completely restored and the latter is under restoration.

(3) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation was Rs. 23,019 derived chiefly from money contributions paid by the raiyats towards the restoration and repair of tanks and channels.

304. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 6,68,176, of which nearly half was incurred on the works of the educational and medical departments, the amounts spent on them being Rs. 2,07,296 and Rs. 1,12,683 respectively.

The important building works completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(i) *Bangalore.*—Extensions to the Public Offices at Bangalore, which were started during the year; extensions of the Government Press at Bangalore which were completed; improvement and extension of the Public Works workshop and stores at Bangalore; and the Agricultural School buildings at Hebbal which were almost completed. Certain improvements were effected to the Bangalore High School, the Central College Chemical laboratory and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

(ii) *Mysore.*—The Chamarajendra Technical Institute which was completed and handed over to the Education department; the new General Hospital; the new office and bed room blocks to the new Palace; and improvements to the Government House.

(iii) *Shimoga.*—Construction of racks for the storage of sandalwood in the new sandal koti.

(iv) *Robertsonpet.*—The construction of quarters for the police constables was completed and the buildings handed over to the Police department.

(v) *Sidlaghatta.*—Construction of a new taluk cutcherry.

(vi) *Honnali.*—Construction of a new taluk cutcherry.

(*b*) The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 1,15,966. Buildings of archæological interest were maintained in a fair state of preservation. The only important works in hand were the restoration of the Kedareswara temple at Halebid and the Channakeswara temple at Belur, both of which were practically completed.

(*c*) The outlay on military works including repairs was Rs. 83,180 and was incurred mostly in providing additional accommodation for State troops. The construction of Barr Sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore was completed during the year.

(2) *Village School Fund.*—An expenditure of Rs. 64,389 was incurred under this head on the construction and repair of small school buildings in the different parts of the State.

(3) *Contributions.*—Expenditure under this head relates to works carried out by the Public Works department from allotments not specified in the Public Works Budget and amounted during the year to Rs. 30,113, of which Rs. 22,699 were spent on original works and Rs. 7,414 on repairs. The principal works in progress were the construction of the Second Maharaja Kumari's mansion at Mysore and improvements to the Ghati Subrahmanyaswami temple at Maklidrug. The other works under this head were the construction and repair of muzrai buildings and the annual maintenance of the Protestant cemeteries in the State.

Communications.

305. The aggregate expenditure under "communications, original" was Rs. 1,65,965, of which a sum of Rs. 69,064 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 51,017 from Local Funds General, Rs. 45,361 from District Funds, and Rs. 523 from Contributions. A sum of Rs. 22,973 was spent on accommodation for travellers. The works completed during the year were the opening out of the last section of the Punjur-Bedaguli-Hondrabal-Chamrajnagar road in the Mysore district and the construction of some tunnels in connection with the improvement of the Bisleghat on Sukravarasante-Subrahmanya road.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

Mysore district.—A bridge across the Bhrigu river on the Hunsur-Begur road.

Shimoga district.—Widening the bridle path from Kogaru at the head of the ghat to the Mysore frontier at Hopparige on Sagar-Bhatkal road, and the construction of a bridge across the Tungabhadra river at Honnali.

Under repairs, the outlay on communications was Rs. 8,88,525, of which a sum of Rs. 6,02,206 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,85,037 from

District Funds and Rs. 1,282 from Municipal Funds. The total length of provincial roads maintained during the year in a fairly efficient condition was 1,984 miles, of which 1,968 miles were metalled, the average cost of maintaining them being Rs. 293 per mile. The total length of district fund roads maintained by the department rose from 3,473 to 3,484 miles, of which 1,596 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads was Rs. 78 per mile. The total outlay during the year on repairs to travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges and musafirkhanas from Provincial and District Funds was Rs. 24,820. The total length of the telephone lines maintained by the Public Works department, exclusive of the lines maintained by the Palace and the Electrical departments, was 179·61 miles and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,527.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

306. The total expenditure during the year on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 4,27,839, of which a sum of Rs. 2,32,192 was spent on original works and Rs. 1,95,647 on repairs, the amount disbursed from Provincial Funds alone being Rs. 1,64,053 under the one head and Rs. 1,61,943 under the other. The collective outlay under both heads incurred from the District, Municipal and Palace Funds and from Contributions was Rs. 1,01,843. Of the expenditure from Provincial Funds, under original works, a sum of Rs. 30,769 was incurred on improvement to towns, Rs. 82,319 on water-supply, Rs. 29,298 on sewerage and drainage and Rs. 21,697 on miscellaneous items; and under repairs, Rs. 1,56,255 on the maintenance of water-supply works. The erection of Jewell Filters in connection with the Vani Vilas water works of the Mysore city was completed and opened for service on the 19th March 1914. A sum of Rs. 30,184 was expended in the laying out of the shooting camp at Karapur in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the State.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *Bangalore.*—The laying out and drainage of the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions; and drainage of the Shankarpur extension between Chamarajendrapete and Basavangudi.

(2) *Nanjangud.*—Improvements to the water-supply of the Nanjangud town.

The outlay on repairs was incurred chiefly on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works and the Jewell Filter installation at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas water works at Mysore, and the Kolar Gold Fields water works. The demand for the year on account of water supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,36,641, and the net revenue, after deducting the actual expenses, was Rs. 1,57,125.

Establishment.

307. The charges under the head of "Establishment" amounted to Rs. 7,84,136. But during the year it was decided that, on account of "Direction and Accounts" and "Pension and Leave Allowances of permanent hands working in the Electrical department," a debit of Rs. 10,000 should be made to that department annually. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 96,162 including the arrears of previous years was adjusted during the year. This reduced the year's expenditure under "Establishment" to that extent and consequently the charges amounted to Rs. 6,87,974. Of this, Rs. 33,051 were incurred under "Direction," and Rs. 6,57,280 under "Construction," and Rs. 2,357 were adjusted under "Accounts." The total expenditure on establishment was 13·8 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

308. The expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 98,784. The Public Works general workshop at Bangalore maintained its usefulness by attending as usual to repairs to the machinery, plant and tools of the several water-supply installations and also departmental and private works. It altogether turned out work of the estimated value of over Rs. 30,000.

Administrative measures.

309. The experience of the previous two years having clearly demonstrated the need for the two circles of superintendence, their permanent retention was sanctioned during the year. In connection with the extension of the Hemagiri and Mandagere channels and the construction of the right

bank canal from the Chamaraja anicut recently started in connection with the land compensation scheme, two new divisions, with headquarters at Akkihebbal and Yedatore respectively, were formed under the Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Reservoir Works. The Palace range and the headquarters sub-division at Mysore were abolished and the important building works in the Mysore city were constituted into an independent range under an Assistant Engineer and placed under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle. As a result of the redistribution of sub-division charges in the Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan divisions, two new sub-divisions, one at Bagepalli and another at Davangere, were formed.

The system of periodical submission of the accounts of tools and plant and of stock to the audit office was also introduced during the year.

General.

310. A very important event of the year was the institution of an enquiry to settle the dispute between the Mysore and Madras Governments in regard to the question of the storage of Cauvery waters within the Mysore territory. Under orders of the Government of India, the question was referred to an Arbitration Committee with Sir Henry D. Griffin, I.C.S., Judge, Allahabad High Court, as Arbitrator and Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, as Assessor. The Committee began their sittings in the middle of July 1913 and concluded the enquiry by the middle of May 1914. The Arbitrator has given his final award that "sanction should be accorded" to the Cauvery Reservoir in its second stage subject to certain terms. The decision, however, requires to be confirmed by the Government of India.

XII. The Electrical Department (1913-14).

Grant and outlay.

311. The total revised grant for the year 1913-14 was Rs. 17,02,000 and the actual outlay Rs. 17,15,916 resulting in a net excess of Rs. 13,916. The amount spent under capital and revenue expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 8,31,500. A sum of Rs. 8,36,132 was spent on the fourth installation and an outlay of Rs. 48,284 was incurred on the Bangalore Electrical Tramway works.

Capital works.

312. During the year, the outlay on capital works, apart from the suspense account, was Rs. 96,498 against the grant of Rs. 98,000 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,502. The most important works that were carried out under this head were (1) the construction of quarters for the Assistant Chief Inspector and telephone maistry at Kankanhalli, the extension of the Chief Electrical Engineer's office at Bangalore, the construction of 10 blocks of cooly quarters and the reconstruction of 2 operator's quarters at Sivasamudram; (2) constructing a store shed in the "A" Station, Bangalore city and also in the "B" and "C" stations at the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; (3) equipment of the Bangalore and Mysore transmission lines with modern aluminium lightning arrestors; and (4) the extension of interior power and lighting in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Most of these works were completed during the year and the others were in various stages of progress.

In connection with the fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, the principal alterations necessary to render the old building suitable for the high voltage and the large size of the transformers were effected and the construction of a workshop and room for the bench board and switching apparatus was nearing completion.

In connection with the Bangalore tramway, the construction of the car-barn was nearly completed. The work was ordered to be held in abeyance, pending the orders of Government on the revised estimate, which has since been sanctioned.

Revenue expenditure.

313. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,30,397, including Rs. 2,91,759 set apart for the Depreciation Fund and Rs. 989 on suspense account, against the grant of Rs. 6,86,000. There was thus an excess of Rs. 44,397 chiefly due to the adjustment of certain charges of the previous

years debitable to this department. The actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,63,028 against Rs. 3,51,651 in the previous year.

Contribution.

314. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 17,15,916 on the works of this department, a sum of Rs. 1,07,307 was expended on contribution works as against Rs. 90,648 in the previous year.

Power and plant.

315. During the year under report, the power generated at Sivasamudram was 74,326,757 units as against 79,709,668 units in the previous year. The decrease is due to the shortage of water in the Cauvery river during the months of March, April, May and June 1914. Of the total power of 74,326,757 units generated, 67,554,597 units were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining companies, 4,978,720 units to the Bangalore city and 1,793,440 units to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city, 818,802 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilized in the Bangalore city was 4,159,918 units.

316. In addition to the usual repairs for the upkeep of the generating station, the machines that were shut down during the period of shortage of water were overhauled and all the main water valves renewed and repaired. A new bank of 3·150 K. W. oil-cooled transformers was installed to meet the load of Cauvery Reservoir work and the 3 transformers that were burnt out during the year were satisfactorily repaired and placed in service. In Mysore 3 H. T. transformers of 125 K. W. each were installed to meet the supply of the Cauvery Reservoir works.

Lighting and power installations.

317. At the end of the year under report there were 44 power service installations in all as against 29 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were in the Bangalore city, 16 in the Mysore city, 7 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and 1, excluding those installed for mining companies, was in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of interior lighting installations was 1,467 against 1,098 in the previous year, of which 560 were in the Bangalore city, 234 in the Mysore city and 673 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of street lights at the end of the year was 3,114 against 2,983 in the previous year, of which 1,383 were in the Bangalore city, 661 in the Mysore city, 982 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 88 in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Revenue.

318. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,93,811, the total demand for the year 1913-14 was Rs. 19,17,999 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 17,03,888, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 2,14,111 still to be realized.

Financial results.

319. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1914 was Rs. 84,12,570. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,96,58,687, of which a sum of Rs. 3,80,590 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation Fund deposited with the Government. Deducting from the gross earnings a sum of Rs. 1,00,12,774, of which Rs. 36,24,134 represented the working expenses, Rs. 28,49,864, Depreciation Fund and Rs. 35,38,776, the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realized from the scheme was Rs. 96,45,913 representing 9·5 per cent per annum on the capital outlay.

Interruptions.

320. During the year under report, there were 64 interruptions to service against 81 in 1912-13. Of these, 18 were due to lightning, 12 to interference, 14 to line trouble, 4 to generation station trouble and 16 to unknown causes. In addition to the above, there were 7 pre-arranged shut downs on account of repairs and alterations at generating and receiving stations.

Accidents.

321. There were no accidents among the regular maintenance staff at Sivasamudram, but there were 2 accidents among the labourers engaged on the fourth installation works. Owing to the sheer negligence of the coolies working on the reconstruction of the Kolar Transmission line, there was one accident in which one was killed and 6 were injured.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

322. During the low water period, the silt in the channels and forebay was removed and all the check drains were put in good condition. Water-supply in the Cauvery was very low during the last 4 months of the year

and the flow of water in the channel at that time was only 143 c.ft. per second. The discharge in the river in the early part of June 1914 having fallen so low as to cause heavy shut downs at the Kolar Gold Fields, arrangements were made with the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram to keep open the scouring sluices of Dhanakere anicut until freshets came down the river. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid to the Jahgirdar on account of this. Owing to the shortage of water in the river, rebates allowed during the year were rather heavy and amounted to Rs. 2,17,072.

Miscellaneous improvements.

323. The water-supply system was materially improved by the installation of a pump with a larger capacity, the supply from which is sufficient for the needs of the Bluff. Many young trees of different varieties have been planted with a view to improve the appearance of the Bluff. Proper measures were adopted to destroy the mosquitoes and the general sanitary conditions of the Bluff were maintained in a satisfactory manner.

XIII. Railways (1913-14).

Open lines.

324. The length of the open lines of railway owned by the State remained the same as during the previous year, *viz.*,

Broad gauge	...	....	9·88 miles.
Metre gauge	...	....	401·29 miles.
Total		....	411·17 miles.

All these lines were, as usual, worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised contract.

Aided lines.

325. The Bowringpet-Kolar Light Railway, 10·92 miles in length, was opened for traffic on the 15th December 1913. This line was financed by the Kolar District Board and the capital outlay incurred till the end of June 1914 was Rs. 3,06,939. With the object of affording requisite training to local men, the line is being worked by Government on certain terms calculated to guard the District Board against any loss that might result from such an arrangement. The earnings of the line compare favourably with those from the State metre gauge branch lines for the first few years after their opening. The gross earnings from the date of opening to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,073 and the expenses to Rs. 14,352 or 79·41 per cent of the former, leaving a sum of Rs. 3,721 as net earnings. Adding to this the rebate payable by Government and deducting the interest on capital outlay, the net gain to the District Board amounted to Rs. 1,068.

Lines under construction.

326. The progress made in the lines under construction is briefly detailed below.

Mysore-Arsikere Railway.

327. Construction work on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway was started in October 1913 and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

328. The work in connection with the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway between Bangalore and Yelahanka has to be carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Beyond Yelahanka, work was in progress and plate-laying for a length of 9 miles was completed.

Tarikere-Yedahalli tramway.

329. Work on the Tarikere-Yedahalli tramway was started during October 1913 and plate-laying for a length of 10 miles was completed by the end of June 1914.

Surveys and investigation of new projects.

330. The project for the Kolar-Chikballapur Railway which is intended to link up the Bowringpet-Kolar and the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railways was submitted to the Railway Board during November 1913, but sanction was not received in time to enable construction to be started during the year. A project for a line of railway from Bangalore to Hosur *via* Bannerghatta and Anekal was prepared and submitted to the Railway Board during April 1914. The projects for the Kadur-Chikmagalur and the Chikmagalur-Hassan Lines were under the consideration of Government. The question of connecting by railway Hassan and Mangalore, as also Nanjangud and Erode was under correspondence with the Government of India.

Receipts.

331. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State amounted to Rs. 39,19,031 against Rs. 37,21,674 in 1912-13 and the working expenses to Rs. 22,37,319 against Rs. 20,03,191 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses to the gross receipts was 57·08 against 53·82 in the previous year. The net earnings after deducting a sum of Rs. 1,262 outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16,80,450.

Expenditure.

332. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines and surveys during the year was Rs. 4,80,713 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,16,856. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 11,97,569 against Rs. 10,85,259 in the previous year.

General results.

333. The capital outlay during the year excluding the expenditure on lines under construction, surveys and other miscellaneous items was Rs. 4,76,800 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1914 was Rs. 2,57,77,506. The percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 6·52 against 6·80 in 1912-13. Deducting the one-twentieth share of surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 16,00,045 against Rs. 16,35,155 in the previous year. Again deducting from the above sum, the guaranteed interest of Rs. 7,16,856 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 8,83,189. This represents a return of 9·4 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State on open lines, *viz.*, Rs. 93,94,705.

Capital outlay during the year on lines under construction.

334. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on Railway construction during the year was Rs. 14,83,599. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7,46,866 was spent on State lines and Rs. 7,36,733 on aided lines.

Accidents.

335. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 26 accidents to persons, 35 derailments and 218 other minor accidents. On the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway one accident to persons and 11 minor accidents occurred during the year.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1913-14).

Post and Telegraph offices.

336. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the control of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph departments of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 398, of which 4 were head offices, 99 sub-offices and 295 branch offices. Of the 398 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 54. There was no purely telegraph office during the year under report.

As usual temporary combined offices were opened at Hebbal in connection with the Southern Indian Rifle Association meeting and at the Mysore Exhibition Camp in connection with the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1913-14).

NOTE.—The figures given in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1913-14 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

337. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,12,15,806 against Rs. 1,16,94,567 in 1912-13. Cash balance.

338. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1913 amounted to Rs. 17,87,400 against Rs. 17,26,980 on the 1st July 1912. The demand for the year was Rs. 3,11,82,753 against Rs. 2,60,71,390 in 1912-13. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,29,70,153. Deducting the amount of Rs. 52,162 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 3,29,17,991 against Rs. 2,77,63,530 in 1912-13. Demand.

339. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 3,01,36,222 against Rs. 2,59,76,130 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 4,28,80,348 against Rs. 3,75,38,491 in 1912-13. Collection.

340. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 27,81,769 against Rs. 17,87,400 in 1912-13. Arrears remaining uncollected.

341. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :— Variations under receipts.

Land Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 36,704. The increase over the previous year's collection was due to the comparatively larger arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year.

Mining Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 32,611. This revenue is fluctuating in its character depending as it does on the quantity of gold extracted each year.

Forest Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 1,04,519. The increase was mainly due to the sale of elephants captured during the Khedda operations conducted in connection with the Viceregal visit.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 4,09,308. This increase was due to keener competition at the annual sales of shops, increased consumption of toddy and arrack by the large body of workmen employed by the State Public Works and Railway departments, and prevention of illicit distillation and toddy tree tapping.

Stamps.—Increase, Rs. 1,24,879. The increase was under the 3 heads "General Stamps," "Court Fee Stamps" and "Stamped papers for copies."

Miscellaneous other Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 60,890. The rise over the last year's receipts under this head was contributed by almost all the items comprised in it, and the most noticeable increase was under Educational and Registration receipts.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 33,07,480. The large increase under this head was chiefly on account of the receipt during the year of a major portion of the accumulated surplus revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, *viz.*, 30 lakhs. The interest on the Government of India securities and on the current deposit account at the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, was larger than in the previous year, as the amount due for the second half of the year 1912-13 was realised at the beginning of the

year 1913-14 and by special arrangement with the Bank of Madras, the current deposit account with the branch Bank at Bangalore carried interest during a portion of the year during which interest was not usually allowed in previous years.

Commercial Services.—Increase, Rs. 1,52,035. Under Railways there was an improvement of Rs. 2,40,632 over the last year's revenue, but as a set-off against this increase, there was a fall of Rs. 88,597 in the revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme. The increase under Railways was as usual due to improvements in goods and coaching traffic. The decrease under Cauvery Power Scheme was on account of heavier revenue expenditure in the Sivasamudram-Kolar Section.

Expenditure.

342. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,60,99,811 against Rs. 2,24,47,822 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 4,39,88,097 against Rs. 3,80,17,252 in the previous year. They were more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 11,07,749.

Variations under expenditure.

343. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below:—

Revenue Collection Charges.—Increase, Rs. 1,16,764. The increase is chiefly under "Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels" due to payment of arrear claims.

Administration.—Increase, Rs. 8,69,543. The increase was mostly under 'General Administration,' 'Forests,' 'Police,' 'Law and Justice,' 'Army' and 'Scientific and other minor departments.' The increase under 'General Administration' occurred to some extent under Economic Conference, and Civil Secretariats, but for the most part under Reception and Entertainment of Guests. On account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the State, the reception and entertainment charges were higher than usual. The Khedda operations in connection with the Viceregal visit and larger timber operations caused the excess under Forest. In consequence of the revision of the pay of the police force and the indirect charges of this department in connection with the Viceregal visit, the expenditure under Police was higher than in the previous year. The excess under 'Law and Justice' charges was due to the new system of paying remuneration to copyists, which has come into force with the introduction of stamped copying papers. The increased grant to the Palace Military and the large outlay on Military Works explain the increase under 'Army.'

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 1,71,107. Large grants-in-aid for Village School Fund school buildings, transfer of Industrial School charges from Local Fund General to State Funds, the organization of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the organization and equipment of the new Commercial and Industrial schools at Bangalore, and the starting of certain new schools and improvement of certain others in pursuance of the scheme for the expansion of primary education, all contributed to the increase under this head.

Medical Charges.—Increase, Rs. 35,384. The excess over the last year's figures is noticeable under "Medical Establishment" owing to the larger staff of Sub-Assistant Surgeons entertained in accordance with the revised scheme and under "Sanitation and Vaccination" due to the charges incurred on account of the Malnad Improvement Scheme recently sanctioned by Government.

Commercial Services.—1. Capital outlay. Increase, Rs. 17,16,639. The outlay on the construction of the Mysore-Arsikere Railway and the Tarikere-Yedahalli Steam Tramway chiefly accounts for the increase. The expenditure on the 4th Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme and the Bangalore Electric Tramways was also larger than in the previous year.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 5,64,008. The larger outlay on the Kannambadi Reservoir Works chiefly accounts for the variation under this head. There was also some increase under repairs to roads in connection with the Viceregal visit.

Pensions.—Decrease, Rs. 40,477. The decrease under this head is due to the absence of special charges.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 2,37,025. The increase is contributed to by the Agricultural department and the charges under the miscellaneous head. The increase under Agricultural department was due to the reorganisation of the department and that under 'Miscellaneous' was on account of a larger amount of loan having been written off during the year and to the grant drawn by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board being larger than in the previous year.

344. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,01,08,057, of which Rs. 57,97,767 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 40,28,799 in the Bank of Madras and Rs. 2,81,491 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London. Cash balance.

345. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 3,34,80,075, out of which the nominal value of the Government of India securities was Rs. 2,04,07,300. Invested surplus.

346. The main items of indebtedness were:— Indebtedness.

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 Lakhs of Rupees.*—As no amount was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan, the balance which remained unclaimed at the close of the year was the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1913 to Rs. 83,81,173. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 3,00,977. The amount at the credit of the Fund on 31st March 1914 was Rs. 86,82,150, of which a sum of Rs. 86,82,100 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1913 was Rs. 76,70,120 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1913-14, withdrawn, and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively Rs. 34,20,404; Rs. 1,827; Rs. 2,37,713; Rs. 36,24,706; and Rs. 10,382. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 76,94,976.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rupees 20 Lakhs.*—To the credit of the Sinking Fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1914, a sum of Rs. 10,66,666-10-8.

II. Excise (1913-14).

347. The Second Member of Council continued to be in charge of the Excise department in addition to his duties till the 13th February 1914, when Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., appointed as Excise Commissioner, took charge of the same. General.

348. The following were the chief administrative measures of the year under report:— Administrative measures.

(1) The opening of two special liquor shops in the Kolar Gold Fields was sanctioned.

(2) The right to vend country beer in the tavern situated in the Bowringpet taluk was ordered to be disposed of by public auction.

(3) Three separate shops to sell bottled beer, which were ordered in the previous year to be opened tentatively for a term of one year at Bangalore, Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields, were allowed to be continued for one more year.

(4) The sur-charge and registration fees levied from arrack shops in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore which were hitherto credited to the Excise department were restored to the respective municipalities with certain reservations.

(5) A proviso was added to rule XII of the foreign liquor rules permitting the sale of superior Bangalore bottled beer in railway refreshment rooms and dining cars.

(6) Sanction was accorded to the reduction in the price of methylated spirit and its issue in two-gallon jars.

(7) The limit of *bona fide* possession of methylated spirit without a permit was raised from one to two gallons.

(8) A duty of Rs. 3 was imposed on every seer of 80 tolas of *bhang* imported into the State.

(9) The provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation were extended to coca-leaves, cocaine and other allied drugs.

(10) The second volume of the Excise Manual was completed.

(11) The Detective department organised in October 1912 tentatively for one year was ordered to be continued till the end of December 1914.

(12) Under Regulation VIII of 1913, agents and servants employed by license-holders were made equally liable with their employers for acts or omissions on their part.

Distillery.

349. During the year additions and improvements were made to the distillery buildings. The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock.

350. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year amounted to 607,605 gallons and 44 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 12,626 gallons and 35 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 620,232 gallons and 28 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the distillery together with the issues to Coorg and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 596,888 gallons and 10 drams. This, together with the wastage to the extent of 4,448 gallons and 30 drams and a quantity of 833 gallons and 9 drams taken up for methylation, left a closing balance of 18,062 gallons and 20 drams. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 93,573 gallons and 24 drams of ordinary spirit, 92 gallons of rectified spirit and 1,232 gallons of rum against 87,699 gallons and 32 drams, 74 gallons and 1,383 gallons respectively, in the previous year. The issue to Coorg during the year amounted to 19,049 gallons and 31 drams.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

351. The number of bonded depots in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. The number of arrack shops was 752 against 758 in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

352. The consumption of arrack amounted to 466,107 gallons and 3 drams against 428,823 gallons and 14 drams in the previous year, showing an increase of about 8·5 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

353. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was 4·16 drams as against 3·8 drams in the previous year per head of population. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields, the incidence per head of population was 50·6, 22·3 and 55·5 drams against 45·6, 22·4 and 55·7 drams in the previous year.

Foreign liquor.

354. The number of foreign liquor shops was 29 against 24 in the previous year and the number of licenses issued was 66 as against 64. The consumption of foreign liquor rose from 32,948 gallons and 19 drams in 1912-13 to 38,916 gallons and 32 drams.

Date toddy.

355. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,548 as against 2,561 in 1912-13. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy for these shops was 444,638 date and 6,679 cocoanut as against 422,781 date and 5,898 cocoanut trees in the previous year, while 11,589 date and 1,675 cocoanut trees were tapped in the British territory for supply to these shops against 11,545 date and 2,265 cocoanut trees in the year 1912-13. The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 61·0 as against 52·7 in the previous year.

356. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 695 as against 691 in the previous year. There was an increase of 2,638 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 19,443 against 16,805 in the previous year. Bagani toddy.

357. Of the two beer taverns in the Kolar Gold Fields area, one was exclusively for the sale of English draught beer and the other for the sale of country beer. The privilege of selling country beer in bottles was withdrawn from the foreign liquor licensees and the country beer tavern-keeper; and 3 separate shops were licensed exclusively for its sale in bottles. The consumption of country beer rose from 16,336 gallons in 1912-13 to 17,473 gallons in 1913-14. Country malt liquors—beer.

358. There was no change in the number of akkibhoja shops in the year under report the number being 35. Akkibhoja.

359. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 254 against 251 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,598 seers against 9,234 seers in the preceding year. Intoxicating drugs—ganja.

360. The opium required for consumption in the State was as usual got from the Madras store-house. The number of shops during the year was 113 against 110 in 1912-13, and the quantity consumed was 1,137 seers and 40 tolas as against 1,080 seers and 68½ tolas in the previous year. Opium.

361. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,441 against 4,451 in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·8 villages and for every 1,285 persons against one shop for every 3·76 villages and for every 1,281 persons in the previous year. Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

362. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees as well as arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 56,62,030 against Rs. 52,39,816 in the previous year. Inclusive of the amounts of Rs. 29,615 being the gain of the sale proceeds of opium and Rs. 4,033 being the proportionate share of the central distillery establishment charges recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 56,95,679. The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 55,26,079, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,69,600. A sum of Rs. 2,075 was remitted against Rs. 3,252 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 97·2 as against 96·6 in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, tree rent credited to other departments and the amount paid to inamdars on account of toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 52,04,308 as against Rs. 47,77,180 in the previous year. Financial results.

363. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-15-6 as against Re. 0-14-4 in 1912-13. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-7-7, Re. 0-7-3, Re. 0-0-5 and Re. 0-0-1·7 as against Re. 0-6-11, Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-0-4·6 and Re. 0-0-0·7 in the previous year. Incidence of excise revenue.

364. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,39,246 against Rs. 3,32,630 in the previous year, or 6·1 per cent of the total gross receipts against 6·5 in the previous year. Expenditure.

365. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 48,65,062. Surplus.

366. The expenditure on account of secret service and rewards amounted to Rs. 544 as against Rs. 683 in 1912-13 and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,333 against Rs. 3,904 in the previous year. During the year 2,645 cases affecting 3,226 persons were reported against 2,440 cases affecting 2,784 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences were in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, 2,995 cases affecting 3,668 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Protective and preventive measures.

367. The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	678	738
Fined or compounded by departmental officers ...	1,369	1,625
Dealt with by magistrates	479	610
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	116	154
Total ...	2,642	3,127

At the close of the year 309 cases affecting 468 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 44 cases involving 73 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1913-14).

General.

368. The most important event in the administration of the Stamp department was the issue of stamps bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja.

Stock.

369. The face value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,33,273 and stamps of the value of Rs. 19,86,832 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 37,20,105. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 14,49,253 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 74,772 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Stamps of the value of Rs. 4 were issued for samples and there was a reduction of Rs. 62 in the total value owing to the surcharging of low values. The value of the stock at the close of the year was thus Rs. 21,96,014.

Stamp revenue.

370. The total amount of revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 10,66,358 against Rs. 9,41,434 in the previous year. Court fee, general and copy stamps mainly contributed to the increase.

Expenditure.

371. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 57,406 against Rs. 98,335 in the previous year. This decrease is explained by the fact that there was increased expenditure in the previous year on account of the purchase of new machinery. The large fall in the amounts of refunds during the year under report was also responsible for the decrease.

Inspection.

372. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 64 taluk, 5 sub-taluk and 6 sub-division offices; 4 Magistrates', 6 Munsiffs' and 3 Treasury Assistant Commissioners' courts; 20 sub-registry offices; 2 Deputy Commissioners' offices; and 2 district treasuries.

IV. State Life Insurance (1913-14).

Proposals.

373. There were 1,219 proposals during the year as against 1,442 in the previous year. Of these, 933 were accepted, 408 being for first insurance and 525 for further insurance. One hundred and one were rejected, 58 temporarily on medical grounds and 43 finally on medical and other grounds; and 185 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

374. Of the 933 policies issued, 2 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 931 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 5,58,317 on a monthly premium of Rs. 2,998-8-0.

Claims during the year.

375. During the year 63 policies held by 30 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 54,294 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 25 persons holding 46 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 18,868 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 3,090; and 74 persons holding 133 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 58,581 died during the year. Of these last, 5 died of plague, 17 of fever, 12 from lung complaints, 2 of heart disease, 10 of diseases of the digestive organs, 5 of dropsy, 13 of cholera, 4 of nervous affections, and 6 of other causes.

376. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1913 was Rs. 26,69,231. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 4,12,327, of which a sum of Rs. 3,21,738 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 90,589 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,38,712, *viz.*, Rs. 1,28,169 in payment of bonuses, etc., and Rs. 10,543 on account of establishment and contingencies. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 29,42,846. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 33·64 and 2·55 as against 35·2 and 1·83 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 35·8 per cent of the total liability as against 33·20 per cent in 1912-13. Income and expenditure.

377. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 18,964, of which 10,077 were of first and 8,887 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 97,52,204. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 15,892 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 79,51,279 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 27,698. Of the remaining 3,072 policies, 2,438 involving a net bonus of Rs. 15,03,885 were completely discharged and claims on 247 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 90,303 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and seventy-one policies were not realising premia under the rules and 116 were incomplete, at the end of 1913-14. Of the 2,438 policies that were completely discharged, 1,457 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,79,969 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 542 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,57,480 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 145 assuring a bonus of Rs. 89,411 by cancellation, 245 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,59,089 by surrender and 40 assuring a bonus of Rs. 14,700 by forfeiture. Nine policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonus payable. Working of the scheme since commencement.

378. There was one admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year. General.

V. Government Savings Banks (1913-14).

379. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1913 was 14,897. During the year under report, 2,106 new accounts were opened, 185 dead accounts were revived and 2,210 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There remained at the close of the year 14,978 accounts or 81 more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 519 with a balance of Rs. 3,48,185 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,458 with a balance of Rs. 3,05,238 were security deposits, 2,206 with Rs. 15,23,175 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 10,795 accounts with a balance of Rs. 55,18,328 were deposits by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 13,442 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 61,645. Number of accounts.

380. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 40, 5, 4, 5, 2 and 44 respectively as against 40, 5, 4, 5, 1 and 45 in the previous year. Classification of depositors.

381. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 76,70,120. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 34,20,404 as against Rs. 30,65,843 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 1,827 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,37,713. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 36,24,706 as against Rs. 28,78,833 in the previous year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1913-14 was Rs. 10,382. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 76,94,976. The amount of deposits was less than that of withdrawals by Rs. 2,04,302. Deposits.

Private accounts.

382. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,001 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 70,41,503, which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 542 on each account against Rs. 538 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

383. The deposit of Rs. 70,41,503 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1914 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-3-8 per head of population against Rs. 1-3-9 on 30th June 1913.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Births.

384. The total number of births registered during the year was 108,055 against 109,002 in 1912, the birth-rate being 18·94 per one thousand of population against 19·11 in the previous year. Of the number of births, 55,058 or 50·95 per cent were boys and 52,997 or 49·05 per cent girls.

Deaths.

385. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 103,087 or 18·07 per thousand of population as compared with 102,820 or 18·02 per mille in 1912. The death-rate for 1913 was in excess of the average of the previous five years by 0·20. The number of deaths among men was 53,893 and among women was 49,194. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 18·69 among men and 17·43 among women. The largest number of deaths was in April 1913 and the smallest in February 1913. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 108·33 per mille among male infants and 86·08 per mille among female infants. Next comes the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and above, of which the ratio per mille was 54·49 for men and 48·48 for women.

Causes of death.

386. The number of deaths from several causes registered in the State during 1913 as compared with the previous year was as follows :—

	1912	1913
Cholera	6,748	8,062
Small-pox	1,854	8,722
Plague	5,376	3,495
Fevers	41,057	37,137
Bowel-complaints	5,479	5,016
Respiratory diseases	2,772	2,401
Injuries	1,581	1,769
All other causes	37,953	36,485
Total ...	102,820	103,087

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1913.)

General.

387. One of the District Sanitary Officers was deputed to attend the class of instruction in malaria held at Delhi during the year.

Inspection.

388. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected certain towns and villages in Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga, and Chitaldrug districts. A fairly large number of towns and villages was visited by the District Sanitary Officers in connection with inoculation, vaccination and measures for the prevention of cholera.

Sanitary works and outlay.

389. During the year, a sum of Rs. 3,69,984 was spent on sanitary works, of which Rs. 36,253 were spent on works executed by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 3,33,731 on works executed by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 39,775. The works executed by the several municipalities were sinking and repair of wells, improvement of drains and removal of congestion, etc. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the most important were the formation of roads and construction of drains in the Bangalore city extensions and improvement of water-supply to the Mysore city and the Kolar Gold Fields.

Village sanitation.

390. During the year under report the Village Sanitation Regulation was introduced into 214 villages. In 290 villages separate places were set apart for storing manure. At the end of the year, out of a total of 10,623 villages containing 25 or more houses, the Village Sanitation Regulation was in force in 8,881 villages, and separate places for storing manure were provided in 6,407 villages.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Staff.

391. The staff which consisted of four District Sanitary Assistants' three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 107 vaccinators was strengthened by the addition of eight reserve vaccinators. These vaccinators were, before appointment, specially trained in the Vaccine Institute for a period of two months.

Operations.

392. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 108,632 against 90,118 in the previous year, showing an increase of 18,514. The taluk vaccinators performed 70·28 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 13·62 per cent and the Medical subordinates including the staff of the Vaccine Institute 16·10 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 99,577 against 85,940 and revaccination 9,055 against 4,178 in the previous year.

The numbers of successful cases under primary vaccination and revaccination in which the results were known were 91,835 and 5,230 respectively against 78,085 and 2,117 in the previous year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 17·01 against 14·06 in the previous year.

Inspection.

393. The District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination inspected 63,172 persons during the year against 68,723 in the previous year. Of this number, 24,227 or 38·35 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 23,507 or 37·21 per cent bore small-pox marks and 15,438 or 24·44 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 42,103 persons against 51,746 in 1912. Among these, 23,143 or 54·97 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 10,720 or 25·46 per cent had small-pox marks and 8,240 or 19·57 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

394. During the year there were 8,722 deaths from small-pox against 1,854 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 1·53 as against 0·32 in 1912. The disease was reported from all the districts and mortality was high in the Chitaldrug district, *viz.*, 3,002. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 deaths from all causes was 84·61 as compared with 18·03 in the year 1912.

Expenditure.

395. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 23,031 as against Rs. 23,016 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-4-5 as compared with Re. 0-5-1 in the previous year.

General.

396. During the year compulsory vaccination was newly introduced into three municipalities. As in previous years the Kurnool system of vaccination worked fairly well.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

397. During the year 539 calves were inoculated, 27 for stock and 512 for paste. In the latter, a portion of the surface was used for the cultivation of vaccine for stock as well. Of the 512 calves inoculated for paste, 12 failed and 101 had to be rejected on account of the inferior or unhealthy condition of the vesicles. The remaining 399 yielded vaccine enough for 175,875 cases. Thus each calf yielded vaccine enough for 440·77 cases against 1,435

in the previous year. The smaller average is due to the discontinuance of the Japanese method of vaccination and to the adoption of the method originally followed here. In the earlier part of the year, vaccine enough for 14,000 cases was purchased from the King's Institute, Guindy, and issued for use.

Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, quantities sufficient for 36,406 and 91,993 cases were supplied to medical officers including subordinates and vaccinators, respectively. The quantity supplied to stations outside Mysore State was enough for 49,139 cases.

398. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 3,844 against Rs. 4,179 in 1912. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 8,372 against Rs. 7,114 in the previous year. Receipts and expenditure.

399. The system of hiring calves tried last year was given up and calves were, as in previous years, purchased by contract and resold. General.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1913.)

400. Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, Senior Surgeon, was permitted to retire from service at the end of the year. On the eve of his retirement, Government placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by him as the Head of the Medical department. He was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Mr. T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar. General.

401. Five institutions hitherto erroneously classed as Local Fund and Municipal Fund dispensaries were included under State public dispensaries. Two Local Fund dispensaries, *viz.*, one at Melkote and the other at Mandagadde were newly opened during the year. A grant-in-aid was sanctioned for the Church of England Zenana Mission Hospital at Channapatna, the institution being thus brought under "Private aided." The total number of medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1913 was thus 155 against 152 on the 31st December 1912, their classification being as follows:— Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

20 State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
116 Local Fund.
4 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
5 Railway dispensaries.

402. The numbers of beds for men and women in the 134 State public, Local Fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the six special hospitals) were 500 and 396 against 500 and 388, respectively, in the previous year. Accommodation.

403. The special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, were open throughout the year. The number of patients treated in them was 83 (59 Indians and 24 Europeans and Eurasians) against 62 in the previous year. The income from, and the expenditure on account of, these wards amounted to Rs. 3,268 and Rs. 564 against Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 568, respectively, in 1912. These wards are increasing in popularity. Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

404. The number of in-patients treated in the 134 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above, was 10,794 against 11,558 and that of out-patients was 1,332,346 against 1,288,622 in the previous year. The subjoined Number of patients treated.

statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,898	234·65	579,856	3,404·92	585,754	3,639·57
Women ...	3,658	125·78	277,960	1,703·30	281,618	1,829·08
Children ...	1,238	41·24	474,530	2,641·25	475,768	2,682·49
Total ...	10,794	401·67	1,332,346	7,749·47	1,343,140	8,151·14

Nationality of patients.

405. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:—

	1912	*1913*
Europeans and Eurasians	14,894	13,672
Hindus	960,505	991,992
Mahomedans	274,087	286,898
Other classes	50,694	50,578

Diseases treated.

406. The number of admissions under the most common diseases is shown below:—

	1912	*1913*
Malarial fevers	211,448	218,467
Injuries	95,335	107,712
Diseases of the eye	170,086	141,232
Diseases of the respiratory system	95,238	101,039
Rheumatic affections	44,680	47,861
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	262,563	268,307
Diseases of the nervous system	30,225	33,611

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated was 1,847 against 3,128 in 1912.

Surgical operations.

407. Surgical operations were performed on 42,709 patients, including the 55 that remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 36,766 were cured, 5,637 relieved, 153 discharged otherwise, 97 died and 56 were under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 42,654 principal operations performed during the year, 2,102 were major ones. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 866 against 821 in the previous year.

Disposal of in-patients.

408. Out of the 10,794 in-patients treated, 6,607 were cured, 1,927 relieved, 1,297 discharged otherwise, 841 died and 122 continued under treatment at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total number treated was 7·79 against 9·17 last year.

Expenditure.

409. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the six special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,38,365 against Rs. 4,26,654 in the previous year.

Midwives.

410. The number of midwives on duty during the year was 112 against 110 in 1912. They attended to 7,944 cases against 7,226 in the previous year. Each midwife attended on an average to 70 cases against 66 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was 0·39 against 0·25 in the previous year.

State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

411. The total number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and the 5 Railway dispensaries was 86,042 against 81,185 and the number of operations performed in them was 1,661 against 2,276 in 1912. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 80 for men and 23 for women.

412. The number of patients treated in the several vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries was 276,376 against 268,348 in the previous year. Of the total number treated, 250,472 were cured, 23,289 relieved or discharged otherwise, 327 died and 2,288 were under treatment at the close of the year. Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1913.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

413. On the 1st January 1913 there were 184 inmates in the Asylum and during the year there were 90 admissions, the largest on record. The total number of patients treated was thus 274, of whom 49 were cured, 8 improved, one was otherwise discharged, 16 died and 200 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Strength of the Asylum.

The duration of the disease prior to admission was known in 43 of the cases cured. In 26 cases it was less than 3 months, in 7 it was between 3 and 6 months, in 5 between 6 and 12 months and in the remaining 5 cases it was more than a year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 198·32 against 179·54 in 1912.

414. The majority of admissions, *viz.*, 60, was as usual of patients aged between 20 and 40 years, 16 persons were between 40 and 60 years, 11 under 20 years and the remaining 3 were over 60 years of age. Of the total admissions during the year, 67 were men and 23 women; 65 were Hindus, 16 Mahomedans and 9 Christians. Age, sex, and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

415. The causes of insanity were ascertainable in 65 cases. Ganja and spirits accounted for 18 cases, sexual excess 11, mental stress 9, epilepsy 8, fever 7, child-bearing 3 and other causes 9. Causes of insanity.

416. On the 1st January 1913, there were 25 criminal lunatics and 6 men were admitted during the year, making a total of 31 (27 men and 4 women). Of these, five were discharged, leaving 26 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 26·11 against 25·45 in the previous year. Criminal lunatics.

417. At the beginning of the year, there were 41 patients and 20 were admitted during the year making a total of 61 (33 men and 28 women). Of these, 13 were discharged and 5 died, leaving 43 (21 men and 22 women) at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

418. The number of inmates treated for diseases other than insanity was 155 against 137 in the previous year, the daily average of the sick treated being 8·22 against 8·64 in the previous year. Health of the lunatics.

419. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour was 72·82 against 52·21 in the previous year. The net profit from lunatic labour was Rs. 255 against Rs. 338 in 1912. Employment of lunatics.

420. At the beginning of the year there were 2 patients and 19 were admitted during the year, making a total of 21 (16 men and 5 women). Of these, 12 were discharged, 1 died and 8 (5 men and 3 women) remained under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 656 was recovered from private patients on account of maintenance charges. Private patients.

421. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 25,303 against Rs. 24,777 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 5,761 against Rs. 5,963 in the previous year. Deducting from the total expenditure this amount as well as the sums realised from the private patients, the sale proceeds of manufactured articles, etc., and the amount outstanding against private patients, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 17,730 against Rs. 16,415 in the previous year. Cost.

422. Sweets and fruits were distributed to the lunatics and entertainments were provided for them on festive and other occasions. General.

The construction of additional cells for European women and of quarters for the matron was commenced during the year. It is expected that the completion of these buildings will not only relieve congestion in the female ward but will also provide separate accommodation for high class Hindu women.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

Strength of the Asylum.

423. At the beginning of the year there were 24 patients and 29 (26 men and 3 women) were admitted during the year, making a total of 53 (40 men and 13 women). Of these, 13 were discharged, 6 died and 34 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 24·76 against 24·64 in the preceding year.

Treatment.

424. The usual treatment by chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was followed during the year.

Cost.

425. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 3,273 against Rs. 3,581 in the previous year.

Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

426. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The one male patient who remained at the close of the previous year was discharged in the first quarter of the year under report. The amount claimed on account of his maintenance was Rs. 2-10-0.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

427. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 763 against 784 in the previous year. Of these, 748 were discharged cured, 4 were relieved and 11 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 16·21 against 18·35 in the previous year.

Out-patients.

428. The total number of out-patients treated was 14,945 against 14,028 in 1912, the daily average being 96·87 against 90·63.

Nationality of patients.

429. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians...	78	989	1,067
Mahomedans	56	2,447	2,503
Hindus	629	11,507	12,136
Other classes	...	2	2
Total ...	763	14,945	15,708

Surgical operations.

430. Surgical operations were performed on 1,077 patients, of whom 700 were cured, 371 were relieved, one was discharged otherwise and 5 died.

Cost.

431. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,638 against Rs. 15,858 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

432. During the year four pupil midwives passed out and eight were under training.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

433. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 573 against 687 in the previous year. Of these, 457 were cured, 71 relieved, 12 discharged otherwise, 17 died and 16 remained at the close of the year. The daily average number of patients treated was 17·48 against 21·14 in 1912.

Out-patients.

434. The number of out-patients treated was 11,466 against 12,280 in the previous year. The daily average number treated was 102·65 against 108·15 in 1912.

435. The numbers of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality are shown below :— Nationality of patients.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	13	129	142
Mahomedans	132	2,837	2,969
Hindus	385	8,482	8,867
Other classes	43	18	61
Total ...	573	11,466	12,039

436. Surgical operations were performed on 1,021 patients, including the one that remained under treatment at the beginning of the year. Of these, 684 were cured, 332 were relieved, 4 died, and one remained at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

437. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,540 against Rs. 10,044 in 1912. Cost.

438. During the year, three pupil midwives passed out and three were under training. Training of midwives.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

439. The total number of patients treated in this hospital during the year was 449 against 548 in the previous year. Of these, 5 were treated for cholera, 60 for plague, 21 for small-pox and 363 for other diseases. Of the 60 patients treated for plague, 32 died. Number of patients.

440. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 5,690 against Rs. 6,568 in the previous year. Cost.

(6) THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

441. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,473 against 832 in 1912. Of these, 834 were cured, 445 relieved, 125 were discharged, 2 died and 67 remained at the close of the year. In-patients.

442. The number of out-patients treated was 14,338 against 10,451 in the previous year. Out-patients.

443. The daily average number of both in- and out-patients treated was 177·74 men, 68·35 women and 64·81 children. Daily average.

444. Of the 15,811 in- and out-patients treated during the year, 7,637 were men, 3,942 women and 4,232 children. Classified according to nationality, 507 were Europeans and Eurasians, 12,538 Hindus, 2,180 Mahomedans and 586 belonged to other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

445. Of the 1,473 in-patients, 643 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 234 for diseases of the cornea, 136 for diseases of the iris, 89 for glaucoma, and the remaining 371 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

Of the 14,338 out-patients, 7,915 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,490 for diseases of the cornea, 1,330 for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 1,047 for errors in refraction, 484 for diseases of the lids, 466 for diseases of the iris, 407 for tumors and the remaining 1,199 for other diseases of the eye.

446. Surgical operations were performed on 1,498 patients including the 12 that remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 1,192 were cured, 243 relieved, 28 discharged, 2 died and 33 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

447. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 33,974 against Rs. 14,013 in the previous year. Cost.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(*Calendar year 1913.*)

Toxicological analysis.

448. One hundred and thirty-three cases relating to 462 articles were received for toxicological examination, 69 cases being of suspected human poisoning, 7 of abortion, 4 of cattle-poisoning, and 49 of blood and seminal stains. The remaining 4 were miscellaneous cases. In 64 cases, poisons, etc., were detected, giving a percentage of 48·1.

Chemical analysis.

449. Three hundred and seven articles of various kinds were received for chemical analysis.

Bacteriological analysis.

450. Two thousand and three hundred articles were received for bacteriological examination, 1,394 of them being samples of water. The existence of para-typhoid fever as distinct from typhoid fever was clearly demonstrated by the tests made in the Laboratory. Forty-nine bacterial vaccines were prepared for the treatment of infections with staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci and bacillus colli communis.

General

451. The second session of the school of hygiene for training Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors commenced on the 1st July 1913 with 13 students. All these completed the course and sat for the examination. Nine were declared to have passed the examination, with one in the first class.

VIII. Plague Administration (1913-14).

Plague attacks and deaths.

452. The recorded attacks and deaths during the year numbered 4,788 and 3,322 against 5,361 and 3,782 respectively in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 573 in the number of attacks and 460 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality per thousand of population was 0·58 against 0·66 in the previous year. The highest number of attacks was 654 in August 1913 and the highest number of deaths was 460 in November 1913. The lowest numbers of attacks and deaths were 44 and 30 respectively in May 1914. The Mysore district suffered most with 1,418 attacks and 987 deaths and the Chitaldrug district least with 69 attacks and 43 deaths. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below :—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	79	53
Mysore city	147	102
Bangalore district	520	392
Kolar district	774	583
Tumkur district	229	162
Mysore district	1,271	885
Hassan district	350	222
Shimoga district	676	410
Kadur district	673	470
Chitaldrug district	69	43
Total ...	4,788	3,322

453. Of the total plague deaths, 1,819 or 54·75 per cent were among men and 1,503 or 45·25 per cent among women. As in the previous years, the highest mortality (1,281) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the lowest (242) among those above 60 years. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 68·98 among men and 69·87 among women as compared with 69·67 and 71·58 respectively in 1912-13.

454. The following were the preventive measures adopted during the year :— Preventive measures.

(*a*) *Evacuation.*—This continued to be generally adopted. In villages people used their own hutting materials, and in towns and other places where materials were not easily procurable, bamboos were obtained from the Forest department and supplied free to the poor and at cost price to others. The District Sanitary officers and the local revenue and other officers afforded the necessary help to people in the matter of selecting suitable camping grounds, aligning huts, and rendering medical aid to patients.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—The disinfection of houses was also continued. Disinfection by fumigation with burning neem leaves has recently been adopted. It is too early to judge about the extent to which this measure is efficacious as a disinfectant, but it is reported that it has at least the effect of driving out a large number of rats from their holes and of causing them to die rapidly.

(*c*) *Destruction of Rats.*—The systematic destruction of rats was undertaken only in the Kolar Gold Fields during the year. The total number of rats destroyed was 46,099 against 50,287 in 1912-13.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—During the year, 9,473 persons were inoculated as against 15,779 in the preceding year. The largest number of inoculations was in the Shimoga and Tumkur districts.

455. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals :— Plague hospitals.

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city	52	23	44·23
Mysore city	19	10	52·63
Kolar Gold Fields ...	70	10	14·28

456. As in the previous years, small establishments for temporary periods were entertained whenever necessary for attending on plague patients and for disinfecting houses. Special plague establishments continued to be maintained in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields and in connection with the Frontier Plague Protection Scheme. Staff.

457. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 19,540 against Rs. 25,711 during the previous year. Expenditure.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1913-14).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

458. The important measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education are given below:—

(1) *Re-organization of Colleges.*—Arrangements were completed to provide the necessary equipment and staff for the 2 first grade colleges in connection with the B.A. Pass and the Honours courses in certain subjects. The Central College, Bangalore, was affiliated to the Madras University for the B.A. Honours course in Physics and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, in History and Economics. A new section of the Intermediate class was opened in each of the two colleges, to provide seats for the large number of boys holding school-leaving certificates.

(2) *Expansion and Improvement of Primary Education.*—As in the previous year, a special grant of 2½ lakhs of rupees was sanctioned, one lakh for the expansion of primary education and 1½ lakhs for the construction of village school buildings. Out of the former, 158 new primary schools were started at a cost of Rs. 27,372, and a sum of Rs. 29,313 was spent on improving the existing institutions. From the grant for village school buildings, allotments of Rs. 89,844 and Rs. 50,156 were placed at the disposal of the Public Works department towards the cost of incomplete works of the previous year and of new works taken up in 1913-14 respectively, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was reserved for expenditure through the departmental agency on grants to buildings undertaken by private bodies for repairs and new works. Altogether 40 new village school buildings were arranged to be constructed during the year. Sanction was given to the opening of 1,000 aided village schools in the different districts of the State on the principles of the grant-in-aid rules, the residents of villages where such schools are started being expected to supplement the Government grant with their contributions either in kind or money.

(3) *Introduction of Compulsory Education.*—The Mysore Elementary Education Regulation was passed during the year and a scheme for introducing it in 15 selected centres was sanctioned. A special officer of the status of a Deputy Inspector was appointed in this connection.

(4) *Re-organization of Normal Schools.*—To meet the increasing demand for trained teachers, a scheme for remodelling the training schools and increasing their number was sanctioned during the year. The main features of the scheme are the conversion of the Normal School at Mysore into a Training College by the addition of a training class for graduate teachers, the remodelling of the training schools at Shimoga and Kolar and the opening of a new training school at Tumkur. The scales of pay of the existing normal school establishments were suitably revised so as to attract efficient and qualified teachers.

(5) *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—As in the previous year, there were 9 wood-sloyd centres and 47 paper-sloyd centres. The number of pupils who received instruction in wood-sloyd increased from 1,321 to 1,420 and in paper-sloyd from 3,739 to 3,887. The increase of sloyd centres and the introduction of more efficient arrangements in connection with the teaching of sloyd were sanctioned during the year.

(6) *Educational Exhibitions.*—Three educational exhibitions were organised during the year, one at Mysore in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition during the Dasara festivities of 1913, another at

the Bangalore High School during the Christmas of the same year and the third at Hassan during May 1914. These exhibitions were very popular and were largely attended.

(7) The scales of pay of educational officers under direction, inspection, colleges, high schools and Anglo-Vernacular schools were suitably revised, so as to satisfy the reasonable claims to promotion of deserving officers and to attract fresh men of ability to the department.

(8) The Grant-in-aid Code was revised and facilities were created for the growth of English education in village schools.

(9) Mr. C. R. Reddy, Professor, Maharaja's College, Mysore, was deputed to visit Canada, Japan and other countries to study the educational institutions of those countries. Mr. T. Denham, Principal of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, was also deputed to Australia to study the system of universities in that country. Mr. Usher, Professor of Chemistry in the Central College, was deputed to visit a number of educational institutions in England to study the advancement of chemical science and Mr. M. T. Narana Iyengar, Professor of Mathematics, was sent on deputation to Madras to attend the mathematical lectures of Mr. E. H. Neville.

(10) The benefits of the State Life Insurance were extended to the teachers of aided schools.

(11) The Inspector-General visited Bombay and Poona in March 1914 to study the working and management of the technical and other institutions in those cities.

(12) A Deputy Inspector-General of Education was appointed to be in direct charge of vernacular primary and secondary education.

(13) An Inspectress of Hindustani girls' schools was employed to improve the efficiency of those schools.

(14) The Mysore Secondary School-leaving Certificate was accepted by the Government of Madras as equivalent to the Madras School-leaving Certificate.

(15) A scheme for imparting practical instruction in primary and secondary schools was sanctioned.

(16) Fifty scholarships of Rs. 5 each were sanctioned for being awarded annually to pupils of village elementary schools to enable them to continue their secondary education in the lower secondary schools at taluk stations.

Number of schools and scholars.

459. The number of public institutions increased from 2,725 to 3,001 and their attendance from 131,539 to 158,334; the number of private institutions increased from 1,843 to 2,133 and their attendance from 24,901 to 29,396. The total number of institutions both public and private increased from 4,568 to 5,134 and their attendance from 156,440 to 187,730. The average daily attendance at public institutions was 108,939 or 78·6 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls against 94,680 or 75·6 per cent in 1912-13. There was one school to every 5·73 square miles of the area and to every 1,111 persons of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age according to the census figures of 1911 were 35·6 and 7·8 respectively. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 21·9.

Proportion scholars to population.

460. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 36 to 1 in 31, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 23 and Kadur the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 35. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Bangalore continued to take the first place, Tumkur came next in order and Kadur last. Bangalore also showed the highest percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Tumkur and Mysore coming next in order, and Kadur and Chitaldrug coming last.

Number of pupils according to sex.

461. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1913-14 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions:—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges	6	2	741	16
High Schools (English)	14	2	4,533	51
High Schools (Vernacular)	2	...	30	...
Middle Schools	229	81	31,286	9,785
Primary Schools	2,272	308	85,811	22,332
Normal Schools	3	2	99	21
Kindergarten Schools	2	...	39	8
Industrial Schools	25	2	1,261	125
Commercial Schools	4	...	174	19
Engineering Schools	2	...	131	...
Sanskrit Schools	42	...	1,705	97
Agricultural School	1	...	29	...
Schools for the deaf mutes and the blind ...	2	...	41	...
Total ...	2,604	397	125,880	32,454
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
For pupils of both sexes.—				
Advanced	7		134	26
Elementary	2,126		28,305	931
Grand total ...	5,134		154,319	33,411

Nationality of scholars.

462. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools, 570 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,918 were Native Christians, 24,178 were Mahomedans, 126,779 were Hindus and 3,889 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·4 in the case of Hindus, 8·3 in the case of Mahomedans, 11·2 in the case of Native Christians, 10·9 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 3·0 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 33,411, was made up of 329 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,165 Native Christians, 6,456 Mahomedans, 5 Parsees, 9,358 Brahmins, 260 Kshatriyas, 1,395 Vaisyas, 4,122 Lingayets, 383 Jains, 8,666 other high caste Hindus, 860 low caste Hindus and 412 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 0·96 in the case of Hindus, 4·6 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·4 in the case of Native Christians, 15·8 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 0·97 in the case of others.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

463. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians decreased from 7 to 6 and their attendance from 590 to 551. For Mahomedan boys there were 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,155 pupils, 48 Hindustani middle schools with 4,023 pupils of whom 119 were girls, and 237 Hindustani primary schools with 9,115 pupils of whom 1,476 were girls. For Mahomedan girls there were 27 Hindustani middle schools with 1,912 pupils and 73 primary schools with 2,779 pupils. The number of schools for backward classes such as Holeyas, Madigas and Waddars, increased from 120 to 174 of which 114 were departmental, 47 were aided and 13 unaided. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 3,006 to 4,795, of whom 4,032 were boys and 763 girls. The number of schools for Lambanis decreased from 12 to 11, but their strength increased from 281 to 323 of whom 27 were girls.

464. Of the 421 public institutions for collegiate, secondary and special education, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 a Kannada college, 2 Kannada high schools, 42 Sanskrit schools, 135 Anglo-Kannada schools, 3 English middle schools, 8 Anglo-Tamil schools, 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 75 Kannada middle schools, 75 Hindustani middle schools, 3 Telugu middle schools, 2 Tamil middle schools and 1 Panchama middle school. The remaining 62 institutions were English colleges, high schools and schools for special education, where instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages. Of the 2,272 public primary boys' schools, 2,082 were Kannada schools, 188 Hindustani schools, 1 a Telugu school and 1 a Mahratti school. Of the 308 primary schools for girls, 233 were teaching Kannada, 72 Hindustani, 2 Tamil and 1 Mahratti. Of the 2,133 private institutions, 2 taught Arabic or Persian, 5 Sanskrit, 2,124 a vernacular and 2 the Koran. Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

In the public schools, 18,556 pupils learnt English, 10,214 a classical language, 12 French and 149,150 a vernacular language. Of the 29,396 pupils in private institutions, 84 learnt English, 294 a classical language and 29,018 a vernacular language.

465. There were 3 English and 5 Oriental institutions for collegiate education, 18 high schools and 310 middle schools for secondary education and 2,580 public schools for primary education. Standard of education.

466. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14
Boys	2·43	2·22	10·60	11·45	4·12	3·69	15·95	13·20	66·90	69·44
Girls	0·19	0·24	2·25	3·33	2·44	2·13	10·44	9·15	84·68	85·15

467. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day-labourers and artizans increased from 84 to 110 of which 87 were aided, and 23 unaided. Of the 110 schools, 82 were Kannada schools, 1 a Telugu school, 11 Hindustani schools, and 16 were Panchama schools. Night schools.

468. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules increased from 152 to 206 ; and their strength from 3,191 to 4,514 of whom 357 were girls. Aided village indigenous schools.

469. The number of normal schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 5, of which 3 were for training masters, *viz.*, the schools at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga and 2 for training school mistresses, *viz.*, the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. The total number of masters under training was 440 against 205 and that of school mistresses 21 against 28 in the previous year. Normal schools.

The strength of the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore, increased from 6 to 11. Three girls were sent up for the written portion of the Teachers' Certificate examination of the lower secondary grade and 2 were successful. Four girls passed the practical test of the same examination. In the examination for proficiency in sewing, 5 girls passed with 4 in the first class.

There were 10 girls in the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, against 22 in the previous year. Two girls appeared for the certificate examination of the upper secondary grade and both of them passed. Out of 19 girls that were sent up for the examination of the lower secondary grade, 9 passed in theory and 8 in the practical test.

470. The number of industrial schools increased from 23 to 27 and their strength from 1,178 to 1,386 of whom 125 were girls. Of the 27 Industrial schools.

industrial schools, 2 were under Government management, 22 were aided schools for boys, 1 was an aided school for girls and 2 were unaided schools.

The old Industrial and Engineering schools at Mysore were amalgamated and formed into the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in May 1913. A commercial section was also added to this Institute. The number of pupils in the industrial section of the Institute was 203 against 192 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly in the fine arts and commerical sections. Of the 203 pupils, 122 were in the industries and crafts section, 11 in the workshop section, 36 in the arts section and 34 in the commercial section. Pupils of all denominations were represented in the school. Twenty-six pupils appeared from the industries and crafts section for the Madras Technical examinations in cabinet making, smithy and fitters' work of the elementary and intermediate grades and 21 were successful, 4 being placed in the first class. In order to give advanced training in different branches of industries as well as to afford the students an opportunity of learning business on commercial lines, a workshop was attached to the Institute. In the fine arts section, 20 candidates appeared for the Madras Technical examinations of various grades and 14 were successful with 1 in the first class. The Industrial School at Channapatna continued to be under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. In the Government Industrial School at Sagar, there were 16 pupils against 8 in the previous year, of whom 12 were in the carpentry class and 4 in the smithy class. The strength of the Government Carpentry School at Hole-Narsipur decreased from 43 to 39. The subjects taught were carpentry, smithy and drawing. These two schools showed good progress during the year. The 3 Government weaving schools in the State, *viz.*, the schools at Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru and Dodballapur, had 49, 22 and 63 pupils on the rolls against 25, 26 and 62 respectively in 1912-13. The subjects taught in these schools were weaving and carpentry. The school at Chiknayakanhalli taught drawing in addition. This school as well as the one at Molakalmuru did good work during the year.

Of the aided industrial schools in the State, the Sri Lakshmi-Narasimha Dharma Patasala, Bangalore, the Mission industrial schools at Tumkur and Kolar, the industrial schools at Melkote and Hassan and the Weaving Institute at Hole-Narsipur are the more important ones. The subjects taught in these schools were carpentry, drawing, smithy, rattan work, rope-making, clay-modelling, masonry, fitting, iron-casting, weaving and painting. Cap-making was the chief industry taught in the aided Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphanage Industrial School at Hassan. Two girls of the school passed the Teachers' Certificate examination for proficiency in sewing. In the aided Panchama Industrial School at Tiptur, the advanced students prepared sandals, shoes, and bed-straps. The Mahadeva Industrial School at Bangalore taught elementary carpentry, rattan work and free-hand drawing. Besides these, there were industrial schools at Srinivaspur, Bagepalli, Goribidnur and Chitaldrug where the pupils were taught carpentry. There were 2 unaided industrial schools, *viz.*, the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory and the Panchama School for girls, both in the Mysore city. In the former institution, there were 15 looms in active work. The latter was maintained by the Depressed Class Education Mission.

Schools for special instruction.

471. The number of pupils in the Engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute increased from 51 to 89, of whom 21 were in the senior sub-overseers' class, 34 in the junior sub-overseers' class and 34 in the shekdari class. The results of the school in the final examinations conducted by the Board and in the Madras Technical examinations were satisfactory. The students of the senior class were taken out on excursion to Bezwada and Dowleshwaram anicuts during the year.

472. The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, was started on the 7th July 1913 and there were 42 students on the rolls at the end of the year. The subjects of instruction at the institution were management and care of oil engines, erection of machinery and working of mills,

electrical work including operating, driving of motor cars and carpentry including cabinet work. Arrangements are being made to open 3 more classes in the school, *viz.*, an industrial teachers' training class, a telegraphic signallers' class and a railway class for the training of permanent way inspectors and drivers.

473. The number of commercial schools increased from 2 to 4, of which 2 were Government institutions, *viz.*, the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and the commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, and 2 aided, *viz.*, the aided Commercial School, Bangalore and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore. Both the Government schools were newly started during the year. The subjects taught in the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, were type-writing, short-hand, book-keeping, commercial correspondence and office routine. The number of pupils on the rolls was 88. At the Mysore Government Technical examinations, 13 passed in type-writing with one in the first class, 4 in short-hand with 3 in the first class, 28 in book-keeping with one in the first class and 5 in commercial correspondence and office routine. The number on the rolls of the commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was 34, of whom 2 were Brahmin girls. Instruction in type-writing was imparted in this section. All the 9 students who were sent up for the elementary type-writing examination of the Mysore Government passed in theory, while 8 passed in the practical portion with one in the first class. For the Madras Government Technical examination in elementary type-writing, 6 appeared of whom 5 passed with one in the first class. The strength of the aided Commercial High School, Bangalore, decreased from 58 to 46 and the number of subject pupils from 114 to 110. At the technical examinations held by the Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham, 26 pupils passed with 5 in the first class. The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, had 25 pupils against 36 in the previous year. The subjects taught in the school were short-hand, type-writing and book-keeping. At the Madras Government Technical examination, 16 candidates passed in type-writing, short-hand and book-keeping, of the elementary and intermediate grades and at the examinations conducted by the National Union of Teachers, Birmingham, 15 passed in the same subjects.

During the year under report, 2 graduate teachers were undergoing commercial training in the Commercial College at Bombay and arrangements have also been made for the training of a number of stipendiary students in the Government Commercial College at Bombay.

A scheme for holding a public examination of the elementary grade in commercial subjects was newly sanctioned during the year and the first public examination was held at the end of the year in 2 centres, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore.

474. The school for the deaf mutes at Mysore had 14 pupils on its rolls as in the previous year. Of these, 9 were in the articulation class, 3 read Kannada Book I and 3 advanced pupils could read from any printed Kannada book. In Arithmetic, 3 advanced pupils knew compound rules. Eight deaf mutes learnt weaving, 2 tailoring and knitting; 2 prepared fine rattan articles by themselves and 3 others made rattan articles of common use with some help. A drawing class for deaf mutes was started in January last and the progress made by the pupils was satisfactory. Medals, certificates and money prizes were won by the school for its fine specimens of rattan articles at the exhibitions in Madras, Bangalore, Dharwar and Pudukota. A silver medal was obtained by the school at the Dasara Exhibition for the fine checks manufactured by 2 deaf mutes besides certificates for other articles prepared in the school.

475. The school for the blind at Mysore had 27 pupils on its rolls against 21 in the previous year. Two of the advanced pupils learnt English and the others learnt Kannada by means of the Braille characters. In Arithmetic, 9 of them had advanced up to fractions. Altogether 18 blind boys learnt vocal music and most of them knew how to play on the 'Vina'

or to practise on *Tabala*. Religious and moral lessons were given and the Adhyayana class made some progress.

476. The number on the rolls of the aided Kindergarten School at Chitaldrug increased from 11 to 12 and a small fee was levied for each pupil. In the unaided Children's School, Mysore, in addition to general education, instruction was given in paper-cutting, rattan work, drawing, and needle work. The number of pupils on the rolls was 123 of whom 48 were girls.

Results of examinations.

477. In the B.A. Degree examination of the Madras University, 55 appeared for the Language branch, of whom 25 passed with one in the first class. In the Science branches, 5 out of 16 passed in Physics; in Mathematics, all the 4 that appeared passed with 2 in the first class and 3 out of 4 passed in Natural Science. In History and Economics, 5 out of 26 passed; and in Group VI (two languages), 1 candidate appeared and secured a pass. In the Intermediate examination, out of 164 examined, 63 passed with 14 in the first class. Eighteen out of 42 candidates that appeared for the Madras Matriculation examination and 3 candidates that appeared for the Bombay Matriculation examination passed. For the public examination held in the State in connection with the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme, 638 candidates were registered from several high schools, of whom 609 sat for the examination. The marks obtained by these candidates were published and no declaration was made with regard to their eligibility for admission into colleges or for entry into public service. At the English Lower Secondary examination, 1,531 candidates were examined and 704 passed with 35 in the first class and 394 in the second class. The other 275 candidates that passed were examined in only one subject, *i.e.*, English. In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 35 passed out of 44 examined, of whom 17 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 4 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 3 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 1 from the Sanskrit Patasala, Dharwar, and 10 were private candidates. Of the 35 successful candidates, 4 passed in Yajurveda, 5 in Dharmasastra, 7 in Jyotisha, 5 in Vyakarana, 6 in Tarka, 5 in Vedanta and 3 in Sahitya.

478. At the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 43 were examined and 18 passed. At the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 2,332 were examined and 792 passed with 31 in the first class and 711 in the second class. The rest of the candidates that passed were examined in only one subject: 42 in Sanskrit, 6 in Persian, 1 in Urdu and 1 in Telugu. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination, 276 candidates appeared and 181 passed with 82 in the first class.

479. At the examination for Teachers' certificates, 21 out of 25 passed in the upper secondary grade including 2 female candidates and 53 out of 109 passed the lower secondary grade including 10 female candidates. For the examination in Practical Agriculture, 15 appeared and 11 passed. At the examination for proficiency in sewing, 5 girls passed with 4 in the first class.

Students' hostels.

480. The number of hostels or boarding houses for students increased from 26 to 27, of which 23 were for boys and 4 for girls. Excluding the students in 3 boarding houses for which no returns were available, there were in all 1,026 boarders of whom 805 were boys and 221 were girls. Of the 1,026 boarders, 162 were in colleges, 234 were in the high school classes, 214 in the middle school classes, 209 in primary schools and 207 in special schools. All the hostels were under good management and the health of the boarders was satisfactory.

Physical education.

481. Proper attention was paid to physical education in the colleges and schools of the State. In the Central College, students took a lively interest in cricket, foot-ball, tennis and hockey. At the gymnastic competition in Mysore, the Central College team won the cup and a student of the college gained the gold medal. In the Maharaja's College, Mysore, the usual out-door games and gymnastics were encouraged. The senior girls in the Maharani's College, Mysore, took keen interest in tennis and the junior

girls in badminton and other games. Special attention was paid to the physical education of the students in the several high schools and middle schools in the State.

Controlling agencies.

482. The inspection staff consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 1 Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors of whom 1 was for Hindustani schools, 1 Inspectress for Hindustani girls' schools and 14 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools, and 1 for Sanskrit schools. The Inspector-General visited several educational institutions in the Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur districts. A fair amount of inspection work was done by the rest of the staff.

483. During the year, the village school committees rendered valuable help to the department in improving the organization and maintaining the discipline of schools in rural areas. At their instance, several charitably disposed gentlemen came forward to repair and construct school houses and to collect funds for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 15,612 was subscribed, of which Rs. 12,250 were paid during the year. Forty-seven private buildings were given over to the department for opening new schools. As a striking example of this liberality, it may be mentioned that a gentlemen in the Gundlupet taluk has constructed a decent building for the school in his village and has also offered an endowment of Rs. 3,500 for its maintenance.

Expenditure on public instruction.

484. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction in Mysore during 1913-14 was Rs. 21,24,860 against Rs. 20,01,303 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,73,772	...	4,40,599	3,35,521	36,279	1,17,054	11,03,225
For women ...	12,171	...	1,28,189	72,040	4,252	2,102	2,18,754
Total ...	1,85,943	...	5,68,788	4,07,561	40,531	1,19,156	13,21,979

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,349	91,773	96,171	3,21,621	98,310	1,57,657	8,02,881

Sources of expenditure.

485. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below :—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds ...	12,02,871	12,96,215	60·10	61·00
Local Funds ...	3,62,184	4,11,625	18·10	19·37
Municipal Funds ...	30,496	32,425	1·50	1·52
Fees ...	1,81,725	2,08,953	9·10	8·27
All other sources ...	2,24,027	1,75,642	11·20	9·83
Total ...	20,01,303	21,24,860	100·00	100·00

Of the total expenditure from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·75 per cent, high schools for boys 7·73 per cent, middle schools for boys 13·02 per cent, primary schools for boys 15·80 per cent, girls' schools 9·43 per cent and special schools 7·52 per cent and 37·75 per cent was spent on indirect expenditure.

486. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-5-7 to Re. 0-6-0, of which State revenues provided Re. 0-3-8 as against Re. 0-3-4 in 1912-13. Of the total expenditure on education, a sum of Rs. 9,91,708 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 7,360 on municipal schools, Rs. 3,14,318 on aided institutions, Rs. 8,593 on unaided institutions and Rs. 8,02,881 on the several items under indirect expenditure. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 9-4-2 against Rs. 9-4-8 in the previous year. In aided schools, the cost was Rs. 11-3-6 against Rs. 13-4-0 in 1912-13, of which a sum of Rs. 3-14-6 was met from Provincial revenues and Re. 0-12-3 from Local and Municipal Funds against Rs. 3-12-3 and Rs. 1-0-9 respectively in the previous year. In the unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 3-4-7 against Rs. 3-10-2 in 1912-13. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 9-8-7 against Rs. 10-1-2 in 1912-13.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

487. The expenditure on English colleges was Rs. 1,59,906, of which a sum of Rs. 96,309 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 52,537 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 11,060 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 379-2-8 for the Central College, Rs. 212-11-2 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 2,765 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,64,202, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 39-1-1.

Expenditure on primary education.

488. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 3,35,521 against Rs. 2,99,762 in 1912-13. The percentage of expenditure on primary education for boys to the total expenditure on education was 15·80 against 14·98 in the previous year.

Expenditure on female education.

489. The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,26,996 and it was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,51,192
Local Funds	22,925
Municipal Funds	5,959
Fees	3,315
Subscriptions and endowments	43,605
Total ...	2,26,996

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European and Eurasian girls.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

490. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 97,184 against Rs. 84,223 in 1912-13. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 86,854 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 10,330 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	10,954
Local Funds	...
Fees	50,562
Subscriptions and endowments	35,668
Total ...	97,184

Scholarships.

491. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 96,171 or 4·53 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 22,800, in professional colleges Rs. 32,602, in secondary schools Rs. 10,434, in primary schools Rs. 1,072, and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 29,263. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 32,601, of which a sum of Rs. 10,565 was for the study of medicine, Rs. 2,723 for engineering, Rs. 3,911 for forestry, Rs. 1,650 for agriculture and veterinary science and Rs. 13,752 for technical arts and commercial subjects.

The amount spent on Damodar Das scientific research and technical education scholarships during the year was Rs. 13,406. Of the 4 students that were undergoing training in the previous year, one who was studying mining and metallurgy finished his course, and another who was studying electrical engineering in America continued the course at his own cost. One new scholarship was sanctioned during the year to an Assistant Professor of Chemistry to undergo training at the Imperial College, South Kensington, London.

The number of scholarships granted to widow pupils during the year was 41, of which 5 were held in the high school classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

For Mahomedan students, 44 scholarships were granted during the year amounting in all to Rs. 1,486. Of these, 8 were held in the college classes; 29 in the secondary schools; and 7 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem were held by the Mahomedan students of Mysore studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. For Mahomedan girls, 11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 amounting in all to Rs. 315 were granted from the Gumbuz funds.

A sum of Rs. 251 was spent on Pallegar scholarships against Rs. 302 in 1912-13.

Grants-in-aid.

492. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 2,00,458 or 9·43 per cent of the total expenditure on education against Rs. 1,44,707 or 7·23 per cent in 1912-13. The contributions from various funds are given below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,76,585
Village School Fund	3,010
Local Funds General	7,903
Municipal Funds	12,960
Total ...	2,00,458

Out of the State contribution of Rs. 1,76,585, a sum of Rs. 16,530 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 33,587 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 24,980 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 20,130 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 68,519 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 11,453 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,386 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

493. The total amount of grants paid from State funds towards building and other charges during the year was Rs. 13,770, of which a sum of Rs. 11,900 was allotted to building works and Rs. 1,870 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

494. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 2,97,989 against Rs. 2,66,623 in 1912-13. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,64,383 was spent from the Public Works budget on colleges, high schools and special schools and Rs. 1,33,606 on taluk and village schools. The important works that were completed or in progress during the year were:—

(1) The new building for the Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.

(2) New building for the Government High School, Bangalore.

(3) New building for the Agricultural School, Bangalore.

(4) A new building for the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.

(5) Improvements to the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

(6) Improvements to the Maharani's College, Mysore.

(7) The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

(8) Improvements to the students' homes at Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan.

(9) Construction of a students' home at Chitaldrug.

(10) Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Girls' School at Malleswaram.

(11) Construction of 5 new buildings for taluk Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools and improvements to 9 existing buildings.

(12) Forty new buildings for village schools.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1913-14).

Encouragement to authors.

495. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 3,779 was spent for patronage of books against Rs. 3,190 in 1912-13. The chief items of expenditure are given below :—

A sum of Rs. 500 was paid as the annual subscription for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Chandrika*, Rs. 210 for 42 copies of the *Educational Review* and Rs. 115 for 23 copies of the *Indian Education*. A sum of Rs. 400 was paid as the subscription for a period of six months for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi*, and Rs. 112 for 75 copies of the *Subebahar*. Twenty sets of *Bhagavatam* were purchased at a cost of Rs. 500 and 29 copies of Rigveda, parts VIII and IX, at a cost of Rs. 406. The other books patronised were the *Kingdom of Righteousness* and the *Land of the Rising Sun*.

III. Literature (1913-14).

Publications registered.

496. There were 167 books (including periodicals) registered in the State during the year under Act XXV of 1867 as against 128 in the previous year. Of these, 83 were in Kannada, 17 in English and other European languages, 6 in Sanskrit and 11 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 66 publications against 79 in the previous year.

Nature of literature.

497. Arranged according to the subject matter, 25 were works on religion, 2 on scientific subjects, 1 on law and 2 on philosophy, 6 treated of poetry, 5 of drama, 10 of history including geography, while 9 related to fiction, 2 to biography and 12 to language. There were 15 periodicals and 28 miscellaneous publications.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1913-14).

Number of muzrai institutions.

498. In addition to the extensive inam lands enjoyed by the various muzrai institutions, an aggregate cash grant of Rs. 3,20,700 was given by Government for the up-keep of 1,652 institutions. Out of these, 31 institutions enjoying a total cash grant of Rs. 35,058 are situated in British India and the rest in the Mysore State.

Construction and repairs.

499. One hundred and one muzrai institutions were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 50,979, of which Rs. 41,979 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from the devotees interested and the balance of Rs. 9,000 was contributed by the State.

Revision of the scales of expenditure in muzrai institutions.

500. Scales of expenditure were revised during the year under report in the case of the following institutions:—

(1) Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Alamagiri, Chintamani taluk.
(2) Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswami temple at Santepet, Mysore.
(3) Sri Narasimhadevaru and other temples at Kuppagadde, Sorab taluk.
(4) Chikkadevamma temple on the Hill, Heggaddevankote taluk.
(5) Dattatreyaswami temple at Sagar.
(6) Gaddam Venkataramanaswami temple at Devaraya Gudipalli, Bagepalli taluk.
(7) Gopalakrishna and Ramesvara temples at Gopalapur Agrahar, Tirthahalli taluk.
(8) Ramalingesvaraswami temple at Avani, Mulbagal taluk.
(9) The Branch Uttaradi mutt at Seringapatam.
(10) The Annachattrams at Ramanathpur, Bisle and Chikballapur.
(11) The chattram built by Mr. Kaule Dyavappa, at Sagar.

Matts.

501. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli, the Bisagni and Bandigade Sampige matts continued to remain with Government.

Prince Gulam Mahomed charity fund.

502. The income of this charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,115-7-5 and the expenditure to Rs 5,918-14-1. On the 30th June 1914, there were 159 recipients of the charity, of whom 93 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

503. The Gumbuz containing the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were preserved in good condition and the usual services therein duly performed. Three Hindustani schools and a langarkhana were maintained out of the funds of the institution.

Deposits by private individuals.

504. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was invested during the year by Tayamma, wife of Bhupalam Subbaraya Chetty at the favorable rate of interest allowed for charitable endowments, for maintainting a free feeding institution within the limits of the Civil and Military Station. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 3,600 was deposited by the Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha at Bangalore to serve as a permanent fund for the up-keep of the institution. The total of such deposits aggregated Rs. 2,73,200 exclusive of the sum of Rs. 3,27,350 which had been deposited with Government prior to 1908 when the practice of receiving deposits for charitable purposes was revived.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

505. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State:—

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore city	600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
5. Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6. Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote	120

A grant of Rs. 25 was made to the Bangalore Sanskrit College in connection with the Ganesa Utsavam and a lump-sum provision of Rs. 500 was made for the maintenance of tender orphans.

The Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

506. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work during the year. A class has been opened in the former to impart instruction to students desiring to qualify for the Oriental Titles Examination of the Madras University. A Committee was constituted under the presidency of the First Member of Council to consider the improvement of Sanskrit education in the State and to revise the courses of study in the college.

507. During the year, a departure was made in the admission of students to the Ayurvedic College. As it was considered that insistence upon some knowledge of English was keeping away a number of likely students from the college, a minimum standard of proficiency in Sanskrit alone was recognised as sufficient to secure admission.

Inspection.

508. During the year under report, the Muzrai Superintendent inspected several muzrai institutions in the Mysore and Bangalore districts. He visited Sivasamudram in the Coimbatore district to inspect the charities and services maintained by certain endowment villages in the State. He went to Tirupati twice, once for inspection and a second time in connection with the repairs of a silver elephant vahana presented to the temple by the Royal House of Mysore. The repairs of chattram buildings in the Tirupati town and on the Hill and at Tiruchanoor have also been taken up, a substantial contribution from the State grant having been made for the purpose.

General.

509. The Committee, appointed at the close of last year to investigate the working of the department and report upon the various reforms and improvements needed in the administration of the muzrai institutions, sent up a detailed report. Suggestions for improvements were also invited and received from a number of leading gentlemen interested in the work of the department. These suggestions and the report of the committee were under the consideration of Government.

The Muzrai Regulation, No. VI of 1913, came into operation from 1st January 1914 and the rules framed thereunder were under consideration.

The elephants presented by the State to the Tirupati temple having died, His Highness the Maharaja was graciouly pleased to present a young and pretty elephant from the Palace Gaja Sale to the temple.

II. Amrut Mahal (1913-14).

Health of cattle.

510. As the earlier rains were scanty and the later rains completely failed, the supply of fodder was deficient especially during the hot months of the year and consequently the season was not very favourable for cattle breeding. Anthrax and lung disease prevailed among some of the herds from which 130 and 53 head of cattle respectively perished. The condition of the cattle was on the whole not satisfactory.

511. The stock opened with a balance of 8,029 head of cattle and 1,585 calves were born during the year, making a total of 9,614. Of these, 814 died in the year while 697 were sold and 7 were written off the accounts. The balance at the close of the year was thus 8,096 head of cattle of all ages and descriptions. Stock.

512. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 296 sheep and 104 lambs were born. Out of the total stock, 54 died, 116 were sold and 8 were issued to raiyats for breeding purposes. The balance at the close of the year was thus 222. Sheep.

513. The total collections for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 76,321, of which Rs. 12,681 were from *terige*, Rs. 61,146 from sale of cattle, Rs. 663 from hides and Rs. 1,831 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 33,999 against Rs. 33,456 in the previous year. Receipts and expenditure.

514. With a view to provide facilities for procuring water for the Government cattle, 3 kattes were repaired and some temporary wells in 4 Amrut Mahal kavals were sunk. The wells were of great use to the cattle during the hot months of April and May last when water could not be had elsewhere. During the year, about 130 acres of the Amrut Mahal kaval lands were cleared of lantana and prickly pear. A sum of Rs. 1,454 was realised from the grain crops cultivated in the kavals against Rs. 4,920 in the previous year. Improvements.

515. All the herds and kavals were regularly inspected. At the request of the Professor of Agriculture, Poona, 10 breeding bulls were supplied to him. Two were sold at concession rates to the local raiyats for breeding purposes. General.

III. Archæology (1913-14).

516. During the year, the printing of the Roman portion of the revised edition of the Śravanabelagola volume made satisfactory progress and the printing of the revised edition of the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam* was completed. The preparation of the general index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica has been completed and is undergoing careful revision. The printing of a supplement to volumes III and IV of the Epigraphia Carnatica, comprising the newly discovered inscriptions, about 750 in number in the Mysore district, has been taken in hand. In connection with the architectural portfolio, 8 plates illustrating the Hoysaleswara temple at Halebid and the Someswara temple at Kolar were prepared during the year. General.

517. The Officer in charge of Archæological Researches made short tours in the Mysore, Kolar, Shimoga and Bangalore districts and a resurvey of parts of Malur and Chikballapur taluks resulted in the discovery of a good number of new records. A few temples of archæological interest were also inspected. Inscriptions.

518. The total number of new records copied during the year under report was 243. Classified according to the characters in which they are written, 48 are in Tamil, 5 in Telugu, 3 in Nagari, 2 in Persian, 1 in Mahrathi and the rest in Kannada. In almost every village that was surveyed, the printed inscriptions were checked by comparison with the originals. Most of the records discovered during the year can be assigned to specific dynasties such as the Gangas, the Rashtra-kutas, the Banas, the Nolambas, the Cholas, the Chalukyas, the Changalvas, the Hoysalas, the Moghuls, and the Vijayanagar and Mysore dynasties. There are also a few records which relate to the Mahrattas and the Sugatur and Avati chiefs. Besides these, 2 seals kindly given by the Hon'ble Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Resident in Mysore, were examined during the year. One was found to belong to a grant issued by one of the Vallabhi kings and the other to a grant by the Chedi king, Lakshmi Karna. Among the archæological discoveries of the year, the 3 copper plate inscriptions unearthed at Nandi and another found in the possession of a Mahomedan woman at Chikballapur are of considerable historical importance. One of the former registers a grant by

the Ganga king Madhava I, son of Kongunivarma and appears to be the first record yet discovered of that king; another appears to be a record of the Ganga king Sripurusha, dated in the 3rd year of his reign; while the third, dated A.D. 806, records a grant to the temple at Nandi by the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III. The Chikballapur copper plates which are dated A.D. 810 give the interesting information that the temple at Nandi was caused to be erected by Ratnavali, the queen of the Bana king, Bana Vidyadhara. The Ganga genealogy given in these plates is of singular interest as it is not found in any grant of that dynasty so far published. The Jaina epitaphs copied at Chikka Hanasoge in the Yedatore taluk which go back to the 9th and 10th centuries afford additional evidence of the place having once been a very important Jaina settlement. The old epigraphs of about the 8th and 9th centuries found at Bellur, Doddasivara and Halidenhalli in the Malur taluk, though fragmentary, testify to the antiquity and to the importance of those places at one time. A Vijayanagar inscription of A.D. 1544 is of some interest as it applies paramount titles to Rama Raja. A silver cup belonging to the Gopalakrishnaswami temple at Devanhalli bears an inscription stating that the vessel was a present from Hyder. Mention may also be made of a Persian sannad with a seal of the Emperor Mahamed Shah (1719-1748) addressed to all the responsible officials of the Hoskota pargana of the Karnataka division of Bijapur.

Coins.

519. About 100 coins were examined during the year. Of these, 22 were gold pieces, 3 silver and the rest copper. They were found on examination to consist mostly of Vijayanagar and Mysore coins, coins of Travancore and Cutch, coins of the British and other East India Companies and coins of Ceylon, Sumatra and Persia. Of the 22 gold pieces mentioned above, 2 were varahas, one belonging to Devaraya II of Vijayanagar who ruled from 1419 to 1446 and the other to Krishnaraja Wadiyar III of Mysore, and 19 were half varahas or honnus and belonged to Harihara II of Vijayanagar (1377-1404). The remaining gold piece was a *hana* issued by Tippu.

Ancient manuscripts.

520. Among the manuscript works examined during the year under report, 3 short Sanskrit works deserve some notice. One of them styled *Vrata Svarupa* is a Jaina work consisting of only 32 stanzas by Prabhachandra. It gives the results of the observance or violation of some of the Jaina *vratas*. Another named *Gayatri Vyakhyana* is a Jaina commentary on the well-known Vedic verse called the *Gayatri* and the commentator comes to the conclusion that the God invoked in it is none other than Jina. The third work, *Nyaya Paddhati*, contains an alphabetical list of 168 Nyayas or popular maxims. None of the above works is dated. Of the Kannada manuscript works, *Sukumara Charita* by Santhinatha is a good *Champu* giving an account of a Jaina prince named Sukumara. The author probably flourished in the 12th century. The name of his guru is given as Vardhamana Muni. *Rajendra Vijayapurana* is also a *Champu* written by a Virasaiva author named Siddhalinga Yogi. It gives an account of the prince Bhairaveswara and may be assigned to the 16th century.

IV. Government Press (1913-14).

General.

521. The two Press Probationers who have entered upon their final year course in England are reported to have made further satisfactory progress in their studies during the year.

Buildings.

522. An addition to the Press buildings at Bangalore was completed during the year, a new frontage being added on. The Stamp Factory which was originally located in the Public Office buildings in the Cubbon Park was transferred during the year to a portion of these buildings, in the other portion of which are located the Superintendent's offices and the printing class for the Press boys.

Establishment.

523. There were 416 employees (20 of whom were boys) in the Central Press at the close of the year against 426 in the previous year. Of these, 126 were borne on the permanent establishment, 281 were pieceworkers and

the remaining 9 were volunteers. The staff consisted of 2 Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 14 Native Christians, 52 Mahomedans and 341 Hindus. The number of permanent hands in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24, the same as in the previous year. The health of the Press employees continued good throughout the year.

Additional plant.

524. One crown folio "Caxtonette" Platen printing machine costing Rs. 1,230 and shaftings with pulleys, etc., costing Rs. 187 were added to the stock of the machine branch; 4,927 lbs. of type were purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,021; and 13,612 lbs. of type and metal furniture valued at Rs. 6,350 were cast in the Press and taken to credit in stock. A sum of Rs. 747 was spent on account of repairs to machinery against Rs. 444 in the previous year. The value of teak wood purchased for repairs and furniture was Rs. 351 against Rs. 523 in the year 1912-13. The total value of the plant at the close of the year in the Central Press at Bangalore was Rs. 2,21,399.

Out-turn of work.

525. From the sub-joined statement it will be seen that there has been an increase in the embossing and lithographic work, and a decrease in all the other items. The accumulation of standing forms and stereo-plates helped to reduce the number of pages set and there was a smaller quantity of printing called for from the several departments, especially the General and Revenue Secretariat and the Financial department.

	1912-13	*1913-14*
Number of pages composed	57,614	51,953
„ „ printed	18,239,358	16,382,760
„ books bound	1,326,137	926,415
Quantity of type cast	lbs. 15,988	lbs. 13,612
Number of stereo-plates	2,858	1,074
Number of embossing impressions ...	26,420	31,415
Number of lithographic impressions ...	26,351	44,061

Receipts and expenditure.

526. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources aggregated Rs. 4,860 as against Rs. 2,819 in the previous year. The expenditure of both the Presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,11,534.

Progress of technical education.

527. During the year, only 2 persons appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations and both failed. It is reported that the hours of attendance at classes are very inconvenient to persons in employment, and further that there is no incentive to study in the shape of improved prospects. The day classes for the boys of the Press, which are about to be started will, it is hoped, open the way for the recruitment of a better class of printers. It is intended that the boys should be given a thorough elementary training in the three R's for a few hours in the mornings and that they should engage in their ordinary work in the Press for the rest of the day.

V. Stationery (1913-14).

Stock.

528. The year under report opened with a stock valued at Rs. 55,514 to which was added new stock worth Rs. 1,26,143, making a total of Rs. 1,81,657. Stationery articles of European manufacture worth Rs. 89,003 were purchased during the year while the expenditure on Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles amounted to Rs. 16,792.

Supply to public departments.

529. The value of stationery supplied to the various offices of the State amounted to Rs. 1,33,177 against Rs. 1,12,603 in the previous year. The increase in the supply is due partly to the taluk supplies for 1913-14 and 1914-15 having been made in the same official year, *viz.*, 1913-14, partly to supply due to certain new offices that came into existence during the year and partly to increased supplies to some of the already existing offices.

Balance.

530. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 48,480.

VI. Meteorology (1913-14).

General.

531 During the year under report, the designation of 'Chief Observer in charge of the Meteorological Department' was changed to 'Meteorological Reporter, Mysore Government.'

Observatories.

532. The number of observatories maintained by the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, one first class station at Bangalore and three third class stations at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug.

Working.

533. The daily observations were regularly noted and duly communicated to the British Indian stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. A shock of earthquake which was felt at the Bangalore Observatory on the 17th December 1913 at 3-13 P.M. (Standard Time) was reported to the Director-General of Observatories, Simla, and the Director, Geological Survey, Calcutta. The new method of despatching weather telegrams initiated by the Imperial Meteorological department, *viz.*, giving the actual readings of the various instruments, was adopted permanently from 1st January 1914 as in British India. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded daily in the standard pattern shed with those registered in the Steevenson's screen will be discontinued from 1st January 1915 as sufficient data will have been obtained. Climatological information involving special calculation was supplied to certain Government officers and other gentlemen interested in it.

Rain registration.

534. Four new rain-gauge stations were opened during the year and the total number of stations in the State was thus 224. Out of these, 181 or 81 per cent were inspected in the course of the year against 83 per cent in 1912-13.

Receipts and expenditure.

535. The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 25 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,885 as against Rs. 11,773 in the previous year.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1913-14).

The Lal-Bagh.

536. The Lal-Bagh continued to maintain its popularity both as a local centre of recreation and as an institution of scientific and technical interest. The sale-room and seed-depot continued to do useful work. A consignment of 2,000 fruit trees of several kinds was imported from Australia to meet orders from the public, more particularly of the planting districts of the State. The Bureau of Economic Botany attracted a large number of visitors and also furnished information on horticultural subjects to mofussil enquirers. An electric installation was completed in the seed-testing house, which will render it possible to control the temperature in the testing house and germinating boxes. The work done in the fumigatorium has given impetus to private enterprise and a local nursery-man has built a fumigatorium of his own and sends out all his plants fumigated.

Zoo.

537. The collection of birds was considerably increased and several specimens of mammals were secured. Certain animals new to the Zoo were obtained from Colombo in exchange for a pair of panthers. The casualties were few except among the pheasants.

Horticultural shows.

538. The summer and winter horticultural shows were very successful and the entrance fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,227.

Horticultural training class.

539. All the students of the senior class appeared for the final examination and 9 out of 10 passed with 4 in the first class. The senior students were placed in charge of the several sections of the Lal-Bagh, with a view to practically testing the horticultural education imparted to them during their course of study. The second batch of students passed an intermediate examination at the end of the year. All the students worked in other local gardens also and attended to the work of arranging and explaining to visitors the several departmental exhibits in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

Improvements.

540. The erection of a new open air cage for the tigers was commenced during the year. The installation of electric lights in the Albert Victor conservatory was completed. The re-turfing of lawns was carried out on a few plots and the ponds in the water fowl enclosure and deer paddock were deepened. The carriage roads were fully re-aligned and thoroughly consolidated. A good deal of improvement was effected in the laying-out of flower beds. The collection of crotons was thoroughly over-hauled, labelled and planted out in the ground as a permanent type collection. Good progress was made in the planting of groups and single specimens of newly introduced plants.

Finance.

541. The sale proceeds realised in the Lal-Bagh during the year amounted to Rs. 5,563 as against Rs. 6,940 in the previous year. In addition to this, free supplies amounting to Rs. 932 were made to State and charitable institutions. The total expenditure on the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 48,622 against Rs. 46,556 in the previous year.

Other gardens and parks.

542. The other gardens under the direct charge of the department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park, and the Sunkal tank farm, Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks and some minor gardens, Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the exotic garden at Nundydrug, were all maintained in a satisfactory condition. In the Cubbon Park, the laying-out of the surroundings of the Sheshadri Memorial Hall was continued. The erection of a band-stand in front of the Hall and the construction and diversion of roads in the vicinity were undertaken by the Public Works department. In the Curzon Park, Mysore, a fernery was completed and rockeries were constructed on both sides of the entrance to the fernery. In the Daria Dowlat Bagh, Seringapatam, the new nursery has been well stocked with plants raised in the gardens and the site occupied by the old nursery has been converted into a foliage garden. The net cost of maintaining these gardens amounted to Rs. 15,302.

VIII. The Government Museum (1913-14).

Visitors.

543. The Museum increased in popularity during the year under report. The total number of visitors to the institution was 477,309 (262,045 men and 215,264 women) as against 385,521 in the previous year, showing an increase of about 24 per cent. A very large number of school children visited the Museum this year, accompanied generally by their teachers who gave them lessons with the aid of actual objects.

Additions.

544. Additions of books and specimens were as usual made by purchases and donations. Thirty-four Carnatic swords, 3 guns, 9 daggers, as also 10 old seals belonging mostly to the Nagar division, were acquired during the year.

Natural history.

545. One bonnet monkey, one orang-outang, one Madras langur, one yellow baboon and one kangaroo, received from the Lal-Bagh, and a collection of 23 skins with their skulls presented by the Bombay Natural History Society were added to the collection of mammals. Ten specimens of birds, 297 of insects, 2 of fishes and 3 of reptiles were also added.

Economic and industrial sections.

546. One rosewood cabinet and 4 sandalwood articles of exquisite workmanship which were formerly exhibited for sale have been added to the collection as type specimens. The section was also augmented by an interesting exhibit showing the different stages in the manufacture of brass nibs, surveying instruments, etc., presented by Messrs. Tambat Brothers of Gwalior.

Coins.

547. Fifteen coins were received from the Provincial Museum of Lucknow, of which mention may be made of 4 copper coins of Siladitya of different periods and one gold coin of Kumarapalya Deva. Five hundred and two coins out of 542 discovered in a village in the Nagar taluk were received during the year. Three hundred and ninety-one of these were coins of the East India Company ranging in date from 1791 to 1827; 75 were of Hyder and Tippu and 31 of Krishnaraj Wadiyar III.

The coins of Tippu are of some importance numismatically, being indicative of the innovations introduced by him from time to time in his coinage. A copper coin of the time of Ebrahim Shah Mahomed Shah of 828 Hijiri was received from Lt.-Col. Fisher, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary of the Jaipur Museum. A gold coin (half varaha) found in the Bilichkodu village in the Jagalur taluk was also added to the existing collection.

Library and reading room.

548. The total number of additions to the library was 58 including administration reports and art and scientific journals.

Art and sale room.

549. The sale room opened in the Museum in 1893 was abolished during the year and the articles belonging to it were transferred to the Mysore Arts and Crafts Institute Sales Depot newly opened under the auspices of the Mysore Economic Conference.

Cost.

550. The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 3,735 as against Rs. 3,576 in the previous year.

IX. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1913-14).

Printing presses.

551. Including the two Government presses, there were in the State 60 printing presses at the end of 1913-14 as against 53 at the end of 1912-13. Of these, 24 were in the Bangalore district, 24 in the Mysore district, 5 in the Shimoga district, 4 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Chitaldrug district and 1 in the Hassan district.

Newspapers and periodicals.

552. There were 8 newspapers and 42 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are departmental publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue departments repectively. Of these, 29 were in Kannada, 9 in English, 2 in Urdu, 1 in Telugu, 3 in Sanskrit and 6 in more than one language. Of the 8 newspapers, one was published bi-weekly, one bi-monthly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. Of the 42 periodicals, one was published weekly, one bi-monthly, one quarterly and the rest monthly. Four of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, 1 was a comical journal, 10 were literary and educational publications, 22 were confined to religion and philosophy and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1913-14).

Libraries.

553. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore, and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore.

Oriental Library.

554. During the year, 425 printed volumes and 207 manuscripts were added to the stock in the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1913-14 was 18,341, of which 9,805 were printed books and 8,536 manuscripts. Among the manuscripts acquired during the year, the following deserve special mention:—

(1) *Lokakshi-Dharma Sastra.*—It is a rare work based on the original *smritis* of Manu, Gautama, Atri, etc.

(2) *Saunaka-Dharma Sastra.*—An original independent *smriti* often quoted from but rarely met with in original.

(3) *Vaikhanasagama.*—A typical prose *agama* treating mainly of the Vaikhanasa mode of temple work and incidentally of the several systems of philosophy.

(4) & (5) *Tattvaprakasika-guruvartha-dipika* by Vadirajaswamin and *Tattvaprakasika-Bhavaratnakosa* by Sumatindraswamin. Both these are rare works highly valued by Dvaita Vedanta scholars.

(6) *Sukasaptati.*—A high class Kannada work of about 8,000 granthas written in *Bhamini shatpadi.* This is the first correct and complete copy that has been secured for the library.

During the year, 2,300 printed and manuscript volumes were consulted in the library by visitors and 750 printed and 168 manuscript volumes were lent out for study and consultation.

555. During the year, 616 volumes were added to the Educational Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1913-14 was 7,942. The additions comprised mostly works on principles of education, methods of teaching, English literature, history, biography and books of general interest. The number of volumes lent out was 685 as against 475 in 1912-13. Educational Library.

556. During the year under report, 58 books were added to the Museum Library bringing the total number of volumes to 1,699. The majority of the books in the library were treatises on arts and sciences, natural history, botany, horticulture, forestry, numismatology, archæology and epigraphy. The number of visitors to the library was 300. A sum of nearly Rs. 200 was spent on purchase of books and journals. Museum Library.

557. The value of stock in the Central Book Depot at the end of the year 1913-14 was Rs. 1,10,105 and that in all the branch book depots Rs. 10,154, making a total stock of Rs. 1,20,259 as against Rs. 1,19,857 at the end of 1912-13. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 54,170. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 47,241. Central Book Depot.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 3rd December 1914.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1913-14.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., C.I.E.	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rajamantrapravina, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E.	First Member of Council.	19th February 1912.		Also officiated as Chief Judge, Chief Court, from 17th December 1913 to 19th July 1914.
4. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	Second Member of Council.	8th January 1913.		
5. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1912	15th December 1913.	
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	5th December 1909.		
7. Mr. E. H. Wallace, M.A., I.C.S. *	Do ...	1st July 1912	14th July 1914.	
8. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	16th June 1913.	14th July 1913.	

* Was on privilege leave from the 15th June 1913 to 14th July 1913, and again from 1st July 1914 to 14th July 1914.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1913-14.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	IV of 1913.—The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation.	Yes ...	26th Sept. 1913	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	V of 1913.—The Elementary Education Regulation.	No ...	11th Oct. 1913	
3	VI of 1913.—The Mysore Muzrai Regulation.	No ...	Do	
4	VII of 1913.—The Village Courts Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
5	VIII of 1913.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.	No ...	23rd Oct. 1913	
6	I of 1914.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.	Yes ...	11th Feb. 1914	
7	II of 1914.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.	Yes ...	21st Feb. 1914	
8	III of 1914.—The Mysore Factories Regulation.	Yes ...	28th Mar. 1914	
9	IV of 1914.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.	No ...	19th May 1914	
10	V of 1914.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.	Yes ...	Do	
11	VI of 1914.—The Probate and Administration Regulation.	Yes ...	22nd May 1914	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1913-14.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	396	23	2	10	21	386	1	...	...	15	63	308	1,67,311	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,697	142	15	4	107	1,713	3	...	...	50	380	1,283	2,04,998	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	516	40	...	42	5	509	1	...	...	22	72	415	3,14,115	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	444	47	6	2	21	462	1	...	...	13	48	401	95,872		
Total ...	3,202	3,053	252	23	58	154	3,070	6	...	...	100	563	2,407	7,82,296	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1913-14.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400	Rs. 10,76,058	122	1,600	35	81	213	3,322	None.	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	12	250 to 800									
Inspectors	117	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	11	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	722	12 to 25									
Constables	5,163	7 to 11									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,645	11,018	5,779	5,871	4,802	5,552	3,062	3,260	1,740	2,292	52·9	55·5	63·7	58·7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 1,69,668	Rs. 1,80,349	Rs. 58,773	Rs. 67,510	34·6	37·4	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	5	8	2
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	3	2	5	1
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	1
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	35	40	75	35
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	70	55	125	30
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	5	8	4
		Total ...	114	107	221	74
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	66	64	130	63
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	6	14	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	15	29	26
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	6	8	14	5
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	2	3	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	24	16	40	19
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	14	33	47	23
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	54	73	127	69
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	*7	11	18	12
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	145	181	326	140
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	46	33	79	24
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	6	10	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	96	126	222	110
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	16	33	12
		Total ...	*502	590	1,092	519

* Increase due to a case reported on C form during the previous year, having been returned for further investigation.

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	62	21	...	20	...	...	1	...	21	19	1
59	1,124	362	...	219	...	19	124	...	362	350	...
4	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
104	1,201	389	...	245	...	19	125	...	389	372	1
68	141	22	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	79	...
8	15	6	...	6	..	...	...	...	6	4	...
15	44	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	13	...
7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
21	11	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	6	...
32	38	19	3	5	...	...	11	...	19	10	..
90	153	29	2	9	...	14	4	...	29	78	...
8	17	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
200	404	33	2	13	...	2	16	...	33	204	...
40	51	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	6	21	...
5	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
122	266	73	1	16	2	13	41	...	73	74	...
23	28	12	...	3	3	1	5	...	12	14	...
642	1,188	219	11	76	5	33	77	...	202	516	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	1
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	4	5
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4	...	19	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	5	...	23	7
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	1
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	...	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	4	1	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	4	3	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	2	4	3
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1	1	2
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	12	4	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	3	...	..
		Total ...	2	27	13	9

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
71	48	39	27	19	15	...	...	388	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
85	48	39	28	19	15	...	...	411	
1	1	1	1	1	...	14	3	27	
...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	
2	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
11	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	31	
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	127	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
40	7	16	6	1	6	14	3	359	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	37	40	77	30
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	83	82	165	74
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	82	65	147	59
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	63	88	151	60
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,610	1,287	2,897	1,232
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,875	1,562	3,437	1,455
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	86	119	205	74
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	14	9	23	8
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	....	...
		Total ...	100	128	228	82
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	215	363	578	353
		Theft { ordinary	1,611	2,017	3,628	1,950
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	185	136	321	145
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	31	38	69	35
37	419, 420	Cheating	33	32	65	40
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	139	202	341	184
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	28	23	51	28
		Total ...	2,242	2,811	5,053	2,735
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	4	10	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	24	52	76	44
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	86	815	901	782
		Total ...	116	871	987	832
		Grand Total ...	4,949*	6,069	11,018	5,697

* Increase due to a case reported on C Form during the previous year, having been returned for further investigation.

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28	101	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	34	30	...
78	103	37	...	22	2	1	12	...	37	39	...
65	50	12	...	5	...	4	3	...	12	18	...
78	121	45	...	20	...	12	13	...	45	36	...
1,402	760	314	5	219	7	41	22	18	312	225	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,651	1,135	442	5	300	9	58	50	18	440	348	...
114	205	15	2	7	...	...	6	...	15	115	...
16	13	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	218	18	2	8	...	...	8	...	18	122	...
397	373	188	9	127	8	25	16	3	188	77	...
2,299	1,913	968	28	575	26	92	156	80	957	522	...
180	121	33	5	18	1	2	7	...	33	42	...
46	64	27	...	21	1	1	4	...	27	20	...
38	39	13	...	9	...	1	3	...	13	14	...
198	398	56	1	29	1	3	22	...	56	147	...
29	50	8	....	6	...	1	1	...	8	9	...
3,127	2,958	1,293	43	785	37	125	209	83	1,282	831	...
5	15	8	...	...	...	3	5	...	8	6	...
52	76	32	1	2	...	...	29	...	32	15	...
833	1,012	859	4	116	...	1	736	1	858	82	...
890	1,103	899	5	118	...	4	770	1	898	103	...
6,544	7,803	3,260	66	1,532	51	239	1,239	102	3,229	2,292	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	2	...	5
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	3
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	4	12	2
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	32	44	28
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	38	56	38
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	9	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	9	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	52	29	13
		Theft { ordinary	1	251	130	62
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	7	3	2
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	6	2	2
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	...	...	...
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	8	3	19
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	2	...
		Total ..	2	325	169	98
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	2
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	8	21	5
		Total ...	...	8	21	7
		Grand Total ...	10	407	282	159

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	11	3	...	17	3	...	...	37	
1	4	9	2	...	2	...	...	19	
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	
12	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	34	
99	25	34	7	2	1	...	...	149	Two released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	42	46	10	19	6	...	...	253	Two released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	67	
57	10	5	2	...	1	...	...	101	
175	67	24	11	1	...	...	...	340	Eleven released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
6	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	36	
10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	10	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
260	84	35	15	3	1	...	..	695	Eleven released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
20	32	35	...	...	...	...	...	60	One bound over.
21	32	38	...	...	...	...	...	88	One bound over.
524	213	174	59	42	28	14	3	1,873	Thirteen released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C. and 1 bound over for good behaviour.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1913-14					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	143	124	213	266	...	...	...	...	516	479	...	251	197	...	1	30	
District Magistrates' Courts.	74	42	32	36	...	29	...	...	161	97	29	10	58	...	...	...	
Other Magistrates' Courts.	19,390	20,042	*4,027	5,543	1,705	23,908	...	...	34,606	35,183	7,615	16,188	6,613	268	55	4,433	Ten persons dealt with under Sections 562 and 565, Cr. P. Code, and 1 sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
Total ...	19,607	20,208	*4,272	5,845	1,705	23,937	...	...	35,283	35,759	7,644	16,449	6,868	268	56	4,463	Do

* Excludes 7 persons who were transferred from one Court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	50	24	105	68	75	17	32	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	54	27	
Sessions Courts	14	13	118	60	34	10	95	32	...	...	2	2	3	2	27	10	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	29	10	508	241	115	69	439	197	1	1	...	...	23	16	245	77	
Total ...	93	47	731	369	224	96	566	242	2	2	2	2	26	18	326	114	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts.	38	26	20	28	1	2	59	56	33	23	26	33	5,89,835	1	4	23	1	2	3	1	17	1	7	2	13	6,95,270	426·08	4	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	764	785	2,631	2,608	143	141	3,538	3,534	2,753	2,787	785	747	6,32,743	40	2,506	62	1,912	571	10	82	26	1,524	588	143	532	5,77,838	97·10	7	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	9,282	8,976	21,008	23,453	540	565	30,830	32,994	21,834	22,981	8,996	10,013	27,61,599	1,427	21,234	792	16,285	5,909	673	219	...	11,323	5,486	667	5,485	26,17,392	157·01	367	
Total ...	10,084	9,787	23,659	26,089	684	708	34,427	36,584	24,620	25,791	9,807	10,793	39,84,177	1,468	23,744	877	18,198	6,482	686	302	43	12,848	6,081	832	6,030	38,90,500	226·73	378	

Exclusive of 20 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ..	32	29	2,99,917	39	35	2,79,488	71	64	5,79,405	44	37	2,80,954	27	27	2,98,451	10	5	12	
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	813	851	9,92,587	2,671	3,012	10,78,704	3,484	3,893	20,71,291	2,633	2,981	9,88,103	851	912	10,83,188	755	111	46	
Munsiffs' Courts	9,395	8,856	22,25,486	22,484	25,237	32,35,553	31,879	34,033	54,61,039	23,023	25,226	32,79,009	8,856	8,867	21,82,030	5,965	2,230	672	
Total ...	10,240	9,736*	35,17,990	25,194	28,314	45,93,745	35,434	38,050	81,11,735	25,700	28,244	45,48,066	9,734	9,806	35,63,669	6,730	2,346	730	

* Inclusive of 2 cases revived owing to the decision on appeal reversing this court's order.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	336	*277	278	338	614	615	300	202	314	413	1,46,768	3,46,835	190	138	38	24	46	24	14	10	12	6	486·95	428·08	*Excludes 37 appeals transferred.
Do appellate decrees ...	237	155	163	209	400	364	215	186	155	178	38,686	39,675	121	114	37	32	18	14	11	8	58	18	359·02	293·58	
Do original orders ...	23	20	45	66	68	86	48	51	20	35	...	...	26	35	5	8	3	1	12	6	2	1	188·79	161·84	
Do appellate orders ..	5	1	...	...	5	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496·00	767·00	
District Judges' Courts—																									‡Excludes one appeal withdrawn to the Chief Court.
Appeals from decrees ...	141	‡245	†466	454	611	699	365	448	246	251	1,54,735	1,36,640	241	268	55	74	33	45	26	30	10	31	136·14	171·59	† Includes 2 refiled appeals.
Do orders ...	29	16	75	62	104	78	88	61	16	17	...	...	46	33	20	15	...	1	13	5	9	7	107·05	112·15	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	84	77	262	332	346	409	269	310	77	99	43,593	66,717	147	197	34	59	39	38	34	13	15	3	117·64	122·60	
Do orders ...	1	1	5	3	6	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119·00	120·50	
Total ...	856	¶792	1,296	1,464	2,154	2,256	1,324	1,263	830	993	3,83,782	5,89,867	777	790	192	212	139	123	110	72	106	66	...	...	¶Excludes 38 appeals transferred from one Court to another.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1913.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,086	9,696	11,266	10,782	1,119·36	1,234·91	1,174	Rs. 1,03,635	Days 20·32	Number of deaths 10

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	97,350	109,270	41,289	48,036	47,058	51,168	677	799	1,097	1,359	7,209	7,908	96,924	109,000	Rs. 2,12,32,729	Rs. 2,48,15,140	205	147	405	245	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	41,416	90,77,343 0 0	71,906 8 0	47,728	1,01,90,868 0 0	82,650 8 0	
Sales	46,883	90,77,028 0 0	74,896 0 0	51,196	1,09,56,973 0 0	84,961 8 0	
Wills	693	.....	2,567 8 0	791	.....	2,932 0 0	
Money bonds	579	1,64,548 0 0	534 4 0	747	2,69,539 0 0	613 4 0	
Miscellaneous	7,353	29,13,810 0 0	32,128 12 0	8,538	33,97,760 0 0	37,021 1 5	
Total ...	96,924	2,12,32,729 0 0	1,82,033 0 0	109,000	2,48,15,140 0 0	2,08,178 5 5	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	85,151 15 1	.....	.....	87,787 9 8	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	96,881 0 11	.....	.....	1,20,390 11 9	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1913	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1913-14	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1914	Remarks
		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,34,701	3,07,867	3,73,002	5,07,703	2,87,976	3,92,411	1,15,292	
1. Hoskote	1,870	3,321	2,982	4,852	2,214	2,868	1,984	
2. Dodballapur	2,316	4,364	5,798	8,114	3,575	3,742	4,372	
3. Nelamangala	4,277	3,524	3,768	8,045	1,956	2,411	5,634	
4. Tyamagondlu	5,046	3,154	3,263	8,309	1,603	1,956	6,353	
5. Kankanhalli	—1,130	2,459	3,513	2,383	2,294	2,314	69	
6. Magadi	2,594	3,470	3,290	5,884	2,577	3,140	2,744	
7. Closepet	1,474	3,570	3,958	5,432	3,304	2,490	2,942	
8. Channapatna	11,588	9,824	8,839	20,427	4,740	5,351	15,076	
9. Anekal	1,500	3,307	3,218	4,718	2,859	3,217	1,501	
10. Sarjapur	2,261	1,695	1,764	4,025	1,079	1,500	2,525	
11. Devanhalli	4,709	4,042	3,846	8,555	2,384	3,905	4,650	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,165	2,586	2,612	6,777	1,337	2,185	4,592	
Total ...	40,670	45,316	46,851	87,521	29,922	35,079	52,442	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	5,006	17,287	12,200	17,206	12,122	12,319	4,887	
2. Bowringpet	13,369	10,998	10,817	24,186	7,645	9,066	15,120	
3. Chintamani	32,116	12,101	11,511	43,627	8,214	9,458	34,169	
4. Srinivaspur	—710	1,465	1,780	1,070	1,496	1,364	—294	
5. Mulbagal	4,771	3,798	3,225	7,996	2,656	4,516	3,480	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,297	4,909	4,811	7,108	4,721	4,867	2,241	
7. Chikballapur	16,002	12,169	13,136	29,138	8,316	8,907	20,231	
8. Bagepalli	—18	639	826	808	610	616	192	
9. Gudibanda	703	1,081	1,281	1,984	1,053	892	1,092	
10. Goribidnur	1,206	2,184	2,043	3,249	1,795	1,599	1,650	
11. Malur	1,949	2,420	2,399	4,348	1,865	1,979	2,369	
Total ...	76,691	69,051	64,029	1,40,720	50,493	55,583	85,137	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1913	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1913-14	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1914	Remarks
		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	27,129	24,343	28,004	55,133	18,834	22,338	32,795	
2. Maddagiri	3,958	3,783	4,791	8,749	2,087	2,503	6,246	
3. Koratagere	1,380	1,706	1,822	3,202	1,280	1,379	1,823	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	2,522	4,075	4,805	7,327	3,696	3,379	3,948	
5. Sira	6,708	4,412	4,262	10,970	4,137	4,146	6,824	
6. Gubbi	2,052	3,887	4,657	6,709	3,665	4,101	2,608	
7. Tiptur	28,629	10,044	10,315	39,144	5,690	4,165	34,979	
8. Turuvekere	2,100	1,557	1,734	3,834	1,962	1,613	2,221	
9. Pavagada	600	1,260	1,238	1,838	740	811	1,027	
10. Kunigal	4,064	4,032	3,908	7,972	3,301	3,043	4,929	
Total ...	79,342	59,099	65,536	1,44,878	45,392	47,478	97,400	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	58,801	2,20,159	2,75,639	3,34,440	2,04,895	2,66,992	67,448	
1. Hunsur	8,427	6,015	7,010	15,437	4,251	4,836	10,601	
2. Chamrajnagar	10,732	5,571	7,355	18,087	4,090	4,351	13,736	
3. Yedatore	2,673	1,862	1,893	4,566	2,002	1,704	2,862	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	145	778	765	910	732	632	278	
5. Gundlupet	5,788	3,744	4,119	9,907	4,645	2,684	7,223	
6. Nanjangud	41,536	14,324	13,828	55,364	7,786	11,387	43,977	
7. T.-Narsipur	1,606	1,798	2,467	4,073	1,299	1,678	2,395	
8. Periyapatna	2,055	1,898	2,312	4,367	1,787	1,899	2,468	
9. Bannur	6,301	1,884	2,204	8,505	1,114	2,181	6,324	
10. Talkad	3,610	1,308	1,674	5,284	1,436	1,036	4,248	
11. Seringapatam	3,577	10,051	10,693	14,270	13,499	10,926	3,344	
12. Mandya	849	2,164	1,926	2,775	2,075	1,485	1,290	
13. Krishnarajpete	947	1,527	1,572	2,519	1,801	2,108	411	
14. Malvalli	1,218	3,469	4,294	5,512	5,402	4,420	1,092	
15. Nagamangala	3,367	2,002	1,892	5,259	2,111	2,547	2,712	
16. Melkote	2,272	1,365	1,664	3,936	1,250	1,343	2,593	
17. French Rocks	5,720	2,826	3,232	8,952	2,585	2,168	6,784	
18. Saligram	4,030	2,908	3,220	7,250	3,206	3,445	3,805	
19. Maddur	36	963	831	867	728	769	98	
Total ...	1,04,889	66,457	72,951	1,77,840	61,799	61,599	1,16,241	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1913	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1913-14	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1914	Remarks
		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	8,384	12,973	16,530	24,914	13,908	14,648	10,266	
2. Alur	21,733	4,162	4,476	26,209	2,558	3,973	22,236	
3. Saklespur	4,502	4,785	4,905	9,407	4,970	5,686	3,721	
4. Belur	4,699	3,167	3,273	7,972	3,992	4,204	3,768	
5. Arsikere	10,849	8,660	9,152	20,001	3,425	5,640	14,361	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	1,838	2,398	2,496	4,334	2,406	2,242	2,092	
7. Arkalgud	6,352	3,726	3,497	9,849	2,354	3,003	6,846	
8. Hole-Narsipur	6,698	5,131	6,240	12,938	3,715	4,319	8,619	
Total ...	65,055	45,002	50,569	1,15,624	37,328	43,715	71,909	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	22,653	34,724	40,979	63,612	30,400	43,871	19,741	
2. Kumsi	1,228	1,050	911	2,139	1,246	1,078	1,061	
3. Channagiri	2,220	2,871	3,148	5,368	2,534	2,789	2,579	
4. Honnali	3,931	3,074	2,956	6,887	2,639	2,619	4,268	
5. Nyamti	5,418	2,567	3,293	8,711	1,962	4,969	3,742	
6. Shikarpur	12,635	5,942	5,651	18,286	5,001	11,360	6,926	
7. Sorab	137	1,573	1,525	1,662	1,725	1,641	21	
8. Sagar	9,844	6,708	6,255	16,099	3,899	4,576	11,523	
9. Kallurkatte	1,423	1,377	1,114	2,537	1,055	1,075	1,462	
10. Tirthahalli	9,647	5,731	6,859	16,506	3,889	3,991	12,515	
Total ...	69,116	65,617	72,691	1,41,807	54,350	77,969	63,838	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1913	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1913-14	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1914	Remarks
		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	30,385	30,185	36,767	67,152	29,696	25,458	41,694	
2. Tarikere	34,356	12,085	12,411	46,767	7,595	9,303	37,464	
3. Birur	8,404	5,345	4,823	13,227	5,614	5,249	7,978	
4. Kadur	4,361	3,928	5,355	9,716	3,527	3,421	6,295	
5. Yedahalli	1,731	1,229	1,539	3,270	1,209	1,268	2,002	
6. Mudgere	6,973	4,111	3,397	10,370	2,405	2,042	8,328	
7. Koppa	6,633	1,808	2,313	8,946	1,911	1,196	7,750	
Total ...	92,843	58,691	66,605	1,59,448	51,957	47,937	1,11,511	
Sringeri	1,155	5,724	6,632	7,787	6,140	5,568	2,219	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	7,086	13,024	21,316	28,402	7,292	17,813	10 589	
2. Davangere	90,932	39,840	82,538	1,73,470	10,782	16,622	1,56,848	
3. Harihar...	6,205	13,855	8,869	15,074	6,659	6,276	8,798	
4. Holalkere	3,719	3,398	4,042	7,761	1,962	3,804	3,957	
5. Hosdurga	1,242	2,175	2,968	4,210	1,805	2,130	2,080	
6. Hiriyur...	2,052	3,197	2,573	4,625	2,265	2,652	1,973	
7. Challakere	4,643	5,362	5,359	10,002	4,142	3,789	6,213	
8. Molakalmuru	1,104	2,195	2,544	3,648	1,816	2,097	1,551	
9. Jagalur	5,699	4,995	4,150	9,849	3,230	2,647	7,202	
Total ...	1,22,682	88,041	1,34,359	2,57,041	39,953	57,803	1,99,211	
Grand Total ..	8,45,945	10,31,024	12,28,864	20,74,809	8,70,205	10,92,161	9,82,648	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1913-14.

State	July 1913	August 1913	September 1913	October 1913	November 1913	December 1913	January 1914	February 1914	March 1914	April 1914	May 1914	June 1914	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	9·95	3·70	5·86	4·98	0·04	0·16	...	0·03	0·09	0·66	2·40	2·59	30·46	46·08	40·17	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1913-14.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1913		During June 1914		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	0	6	9	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	9	5	8	
3. Do (common)	6	8	6	8	
4. Javar	15	6	12	13	
5. Marua or Ragi	16	3	14	2	
6. Gram	8	8	9	9	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1913-14.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	21,90,990	.....	21,90,990	.....	1,74,264	1,74,264	23,65,254
Establishment	.....	.....	2,43,102	.....	.....	30,496	2,73,598
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	48,109	.....	.....	872	48,981
Suspense	.....	.....	—3,971	.....	.....	.....	—3,971
Total ...	.....	.....	24,78,230	.....	.....	2,05,632	26,83,862
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	22,456	96,959	1,19,415	39	.....	39	1,19,454
Establishment	.....	.....	39,168	.....	.....	.....	39,168
Tools and Plant... ...	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	113
Suspense	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	290
Total ...	.....	.....	1,58,986	.....	.....	39	1,59,025
33. Civil Works—							
Works: Civil Buildings	6,68,176	1,15,966	7,84,142	63,195	310	63,505	8,47,647
Works: Communications ...	69,064	6,02,206	6,71,270	96,378	2,86,319	3,82,697	10,53,967
Works: Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,64,053	1,61,948	3,25,996	10,345	17,626	27,971	3,53,967
Establishment	.....	.....	2,80,419	.....	.....	81,215	3,61,634
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	47,042	.....	.....	2,321	49,363
Suspense	.....	.....	4,251	.....	.....	.....	4,251
Total ...	.....	.....	21,13,120	.....	.....	5,57,709	26,70,829
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	69,733	13,447	83,180	.....	.....	.....	83,180
Establishment	.....	.....	10,282	.....	.....	.....	10,282
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	175
Suspense	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	93,637	.....	.....	.....	93,637
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	48,43,973	.....	.....	7,63,380	56,07,353
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	2,185	.....	2,185	.....	.....	.....	2,185
Establishment	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	2,185	.....	.....	.....	2,185

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1913-14.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
32. Irrigation Minor Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,833	15,535	17,368	.....	3,466	3,466	20,834
Establishment	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	94
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Total ...	.....	.....	17,467	.....	.....	3,466	20,933
33. Civil Works—							
Works— Civil Buildings	22,699	7,414	30,113	.....	.....	.....	30,113
Works— Communications ...	523	.....	523	.....	.....	.....	523
Works— Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	57,794	16,078	73,872	.....	.....	.....	73,872
Establishment	.....	.....	3,198	.....	.....	.....	3,198
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	147
Total ...	.....	.....	1,07,853	.....	.....	.....	1,07,853
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,27,505	.....	.....	3,466	1,30,971
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	49,71,478	.....	.....	7,66,846	57,38,324
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
34A. Bangalore Electric Tramway.	48,284	.....	48,284	.....	.....	.....	48,284
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	9,37,235	.....	9,37,235	.....	.....	.....	9,37,235
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	7,30,397	7,30,397	.....	.....	.....	7,30,397
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	17,15,916	.....	.....	.....	17,15,916
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	1,06,931	.....	1,06,931	.....	.....	.....	1,06,931
Establishment	359	.....	359	.....	.....	.....	359
Tools and Plant ...	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,07,307	.....	.....	.....	1,07,307
Total, Electrical Department ...	.....	.....	18,23,223	.....	.....	.....	18,23,223
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	67,94,701	.....	.....	7,66,846	75,61,547

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1913-14	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,609	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	256,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,353	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1912-13	758	23,89,354	110	48,476	251	1,19,978	3,252	22,26,403	4,371	47,84,211	
	1913-14	752	25,76,987	113	51,320	254	1,32,954	3,243	24,22,447	4,362	51,83,708	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1913-14.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand: Arrears	Demand: Current	Demand: Total	Collection during the previous year 1912-13	Collection during the current year 1913-14	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,16,94,567	1,12,15,806	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed 2. Fluctuating ...	12,24,338	1,05,64,300	1,17,88,638	95,33,156	95,93,051	48,429	12,03,213
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				5,21,575 4,45,561	5,38,250 4,05,695		
Total ...	12,24,338	1,05,64,300	1,17,88,638	1,05,00,292	1,05,36,996	48,429	12,03,213
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	18,98,244	18,98,244	19,25,972	18,98,244	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	5,367	5,367	10,250	5,367	...	...
Total ...	...	19,03,611	19,03,611	19,36,222	19,03,611	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber				5,37,654	6,98,956		
2. Sandalwood ...	2,95,833	35,34,456	38,30,289	22,88,115	20,62,618	1,658	4,30,391
3. Miscellaneous ...				4,67,952	6,36,666		
Total ...	2,95,833	35,34,456	38,30,289	32,93,721	33,98,240	1,658	4,30,391
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	680	51,650	52,330	48,487	51,336	8	986
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,60,914	49,75,748	51,36,662	46,29,362	50,19,588	2,001	1,15,073
3. Ganja license fees ...	1,979	66,814	68,793	56,564	66,585	...	2,208
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	68,781	68,781	65,308	68,781	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	8,739	16,808	25,547	14,367	17,106	66	8,375
Total ...	1,72,312	51,79,801	53,52,113	48,14,088	52,23,396	2,075	1,26,642
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	5,79,675	5,79,675	5,02,738	5,79,675	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,246	7,246	7,350	7,246	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	4,49,560	4,49,560	4,04,360	4,49,560	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	29,833	29,833	26,987	29,833	...	...
Total ...	...	10,66,314	10,66,314	9,41,435	10,66,314	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1912-13	Collection during the current year 1913-14	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ..	...	2,728	2,728	4,133	2,728	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ..							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	46,449	46,449	48,453	46,449	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	6,352	6,352	6,055	6,352	...	...
Total ...	...	55,529	55,529	58,641	55,529	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	32,076	32,076	32,087	32,076	...	...
2. Tolls	...	33,856	33,856	29,465	33,856	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	93,626	2,68,612	3,62,238	2,65,570	2,64,946	...	97,292
4. Customs on supari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,291	4,152	5,443	4,474	4,152	...	1,291
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	13,506	13,506	7,863	13,506	...	...
7 Police receipts ...	...	26,589	26,589	24,144	26,589	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,84,777	1,84,777	1,63,787	1,84,777	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	..	1,11,232	1,11,232	1,12,319	1,11,232	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	2,07,496	2,07,496	1,82,848	2,07,496	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	88,924	88,924	86,925	88,924	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	1,09,071	1,09,071	1,11,604	1,09,071	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	8,770	8,770	3,419	8,770	...	...
Total ...	94,917	10,89,061	11,83,978	10,24,505	10,85,395	...	98,583
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract ...	...	39,22,940	39,22,940	...	30,00,000		9,22,940
2. Interest on investment	...	13,35,152	13,35,152	64,520	13,35,152	...	...
3. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...				7,06,812			
(*b*) On loans	...	1,26,531	1,26,531	3,82,338	1,26,531	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	34,013	34,013	32,317	34,013	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore and Bangalore Cities ...	...	2,50,588	2,50,588	3,09,001	2,50,588	...	...
5. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	97,503	97,503	80,287	97,503	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1912-13	Collection during the current year 1913-14	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
6. Miscellaneous receipts—							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,66,900	1,66,900	1,28,009	1,66,900	...	...
7. Agricultural receipts	...	1,802	1,802	1,725	1,802	...	...
Total ...	...	59,35,429	59,35,429	17,05,009	50,12,489	...	9,22,940
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	8,80,761	8,80,761	6,40,129	8,80,761	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,73,491	9,73,491	10,62,088	9,73,491	...	...
Total ...	...	18,54,252	18,54,252	17,02,217	18,54,252	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	17,87,400	3,11,82,753	3,29,70,153	2,59,76,130	3,01,36,222	52,162	27,81,769
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	20,745	20,745	4,06,918	20,745	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	2,76,364	2,76,364	2,46,466	2,76,364	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	32,82,440	32,82,440	32,64,597	32,82,440	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	6,66,053	6,66,053	5,39,899	6,66,053	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	56,49,724	56,49,724	42,23,582	56,49,724	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	16,71,851	16,71,851	15,43,853	16,71,851	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	3,78,734	3,78,734	5,23,885	3,78,734	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	15,774	15,774	25,082	15,774	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	7,82,441	7,82,441	7,88,079	7,82,441	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,27,44,126	1,27,44,126	1,15,62,361	1,27,44,126	..	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	17,87,400	4,39,26,879	4,57,14,279	3,75,38,491	4,28,80,348	52,162	27,81,769
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,92,33,058	5,40,96,154	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1912-13	Current year 1913-14	Previous year 1912-13	Current year 1913-14	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,80,601	2,65,060	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	2,280	14,831	
Total ...	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,82,891	2,79,891	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,03,300	8,15,000	7,37,794	8,51,107	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	9,650	12,100	9,834	10,303	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	21,000	22,000	24,442	27,424	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ..	8,33,950	8,49,100	7,72,070	8,88,834	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	7,83,200	7,92,000	7,06,058	10,88,834	
3. Account Department	1,22,800	1,21,000	1,25,295	1,27,047	
4. District Administration and land revenue ...	9,72,700	10,11,200	9,34,384	9,48,384	
5. Excise	3,42,000	3,41,000	3,33,824	3,39,296	
6. Forests	7,14,000	8,38,000	6,96,233	9,07,008	
7. Police	10,24,700	10,31,300	10,14,025	10,75,545	
8. Jail Department	1,51,000	1,51,000	1,14,981	1,32,124	
9. Law and Justice charges	8,03,500	8,42,900	7,99,321	8,59,287	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,04,000	2,11,000	2,32,175	2,29,149	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,54,000	1,52,800	1,46,246	1,36,745	
13. Army	14,74,000	15,56,000	13,88,761	14,40,369	
14. Scientific and other minor departments	3,52,000	4,34,100	3,25,846	4,02,904	
15. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	90,97,900	94,82,300	88,17,149	96,86,692	
D. Public Instruction	14,50,100	16,12,100	11,50,155	13,21,262	
E. Medical charges	8,57,700	8,66,800	7,86,109	8,21,493	
F. Religious charges	3,60,000	3,55,000	3,50,947	3,52,284	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1912-13	Current year 1913-14	Previous year 1912-13	Current year 1913-14	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	13,25,000	18,95,000	2,46,166	10,12,195	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	6,86,000	13,79,000	34,909	9,37,235	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric Tramways...	7,00,000	6,65,000	.....	48,284	
Total ...	27,11,000	39,39,000	2,81,075	19,97,714	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	34,47,000	43,07,000	25,48,327	31,14,740	
2. Repairs	8,81,000	10,18,000	8,82,712	9,77,074	
3. Establishment	5,83,000	5,52,000	6,35,773	5,62,689	
4. Tools and Plant	36,000	44,000	1,32,675	95,264	
5. Suspense account	.....	.....	—13,159	569	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	49,47,000	59,21,000	41,86,328	47,50,336	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	29,350	7,900	27,149	10,798	
J. Pensions	11,60,000	12,03,000	11,97,065	11,56,588	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	3,94,000	4,27,000	4,35,899	4,27,188	
2. Registration charges	85,000	91,000	83,958	86,412	
3. Agricultural charges	1,06,500	87,800	62,424	88,836	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,347	3,33,319	
5. Miscellaneous	2,30,500	8,46,000	1,81,766	3,98,164	
Total ...	11,49,000	17,84,800	10,96,894	13,33,919	
Total Services ...	2,63,52,000	2,97,77,000	2,24,47,822	2,60,99,811	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	71,512	68,91,216	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	32,29,532	30,83,869	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,37,108	6,16,520	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.. ...	.....	99,17,285	54,73,291	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	14,53,258	16,55,181	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	3,35,693	1,50,326	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	25,042	17,883	
Total Debt Heads ...	.. ...	.....	1,55,69,430	1,78,28,286	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	3,80,17,252	4,39,28,097	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,12,15,806	1,01,08,057	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	.....	.....	4,92,33,058	5,40,96,154	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1913.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
* 134 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,332,346	10,794	6,607	1,927	1,297	841	.....	122	4,38,365	7,749·47	401·67	8,151·14	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1913.

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	109,002	108,055	.....	947	102,820	103,087	267	.....	19·11	18·94	18·02	18·07	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1913-14.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14	Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	429	563	346	463	1,32,846	...	...	16,000	...	1,48,846
1	1	Do for women	4	7	2	3	11,060	...	...	...	...	11,060
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	182	183	138	136	24,464	414	...	...	48	24,926
1	1	Do for women	4	4	3	3	1,111	..	...	...	...	1,111
8	8	Total ...	619	757	489	605	1,69,481	414	...	16,000	48	1,85,943
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	4,171	4,534	3,530	3,768	83,179	...	..	68,084	10,594	1,61,857
2	2	Do Vernacular, for boys	25	30	15	25	2,345	...	...	...	...	2,345
141	147	Middle Schools, English, for boys	20,661	23,075	15,793	17,278	94,390	11,660	4,552	83,681	8,535	2,03,218
83	82	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,082	8,597	5,878	5,916	53,210	...	14,588	2,298	3,083	73,179
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	50	50	35	40	11,269	...	...	251	5,589	17,109
8	7	Middle Schools do	908	909	774	781	18,616	...	...	3,050	10,564	32,230
73	74	Do Vernacular, for girls	7,584	9,490	4,694	5,446	64,952	...	1,691	13	12,194	78,850
323	328	Total ...	41,481	45,685	30,719	33,254	3,27,961	11,660	20,831	1,57,377	50,959	5,68,788
		Primary Schools.										
2,046	2,272	Primary Schools, for boys	73,971	93,972	52,839	63,074	32,987	2,77,642	5,611	1,649	17,632	3,35,521
272	308	Do for girls	12,286	14,171	8,033	9,040	32,841	22,515	4,268	1	12,415	72,040
2,318	2,580	Total ...	86,257	108,143	60,872	72,114	65,828	5,00,157	9,879	1,650	30,047	4,07,561
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	205	99	202	198	31,349	4,578	...	2	350	36,279
2	2	Do do Mistresses	28	21	19	25	2,848	410	...	...	994	4,252
1	2	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	11	47	8	31	6,049	...	420	1,227	752	8,448
22	25	Industrial Schools for men	1,084	1,285	828	907	19,821	2,496	...	277	38,367	60,961
1	2	Do do for women	94	101	90	85	980	...	...	...	1,122	2,102
2	4	Commercial Schools	94	193	77	121	3,891	...	...	2,118	80	6,089
42	42	Sanskrit Schools	1,580	1,802	1,300	1,427	12,093	...	995	2,110	4,180	19,378
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	35	41	28	29	1,648	...	...	...	1,490	3,138
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	51	89	48	75	7,460	...	...	1,578	24	9,062
...	1	Do do (Mechanical)	...	42	...	47	8,998	...	...	...	...	8,998
...	1	Agricultural School	...	29	...	21	980	...	...	...	...	980
76	85	Total ...	3,182	3,749	2,600	2,966	96,117	7,484	1,415	7,312	47,359	1,59,687
2,725	3,001	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	131,539	158,384	94,680	108,939	6,59,387	3,19,715	32,125	1,82,339	1,28,413	13,21,979
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
3	7	Advanced	68	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,840	2,126	Elementary	24,833	29,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,843	2,133	Total, Private Institutions ...	24,901	29,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	6,36,828	91,910	300	26,614	47,229	8,02,881
4,568	5,134	Grand Total ...	156,440	187,780	94,680	108,939	12,96,215	4,11,625	32,425	2,08,953	1,75,642	21,24,860

GPB—650—3-12-14.

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Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020